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SOVIET UNION YEAR-BOOK 1929

Compiled and Edited
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A. A. SANTALOV
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LOUIS SEGAL, PH.D., M.A.



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PREFACE

In compiling the **SOVIET UNION YEAR BOOK** we have had one aim in view—to provide business and public men with reliable information on the economic and political life of the U.S.S.R.

The unprecedented changes which took place in Russia in November, 1917, fundamentally altered the economic and political systems of the country. The natural resources, the large factories and the transport system became the property of the State, while the government of the country was vested in the hands of representatives elected by the people instead of in an autocratic czar.

At present comparatively little is known by the general public of the new economic and political order of the Soviet Union, and we hope that the supply of trustworthy information on the actual conditions of life in the U.S.S.R. will be of assistance in promoting economic and cultural relations between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world.

With this aim in view, we started, five years ago, on the work of compiling the Year Book. The first edition—1925—appeared under the title "The Commercial Yearbook of the Soviet Union." This edition met with great success in Great Britain, the United States of America and other countries. Many English and American newspapers commented favourably on our work and testified to the value of the book as a source of serious information on the Soviet Union.

Encouraged by the favourable reception accorded to the first edition, the book was considerably extended, brought up to date and issued in the second edition—1926—and its success was greater even than the first.

The success of the four previous issues has encouraged us to offer the public a 1929 edition, which we hope will prove no less useful than its predecessors.

The present edition contains a great deal of entirely new material, including a Who's Who in politics, science, literature and banking. All the information has been brought up to date, and the latest maps of the U.S.S.R., in which all recent changes have been embodied, are included.

A.A.S.
L.S.

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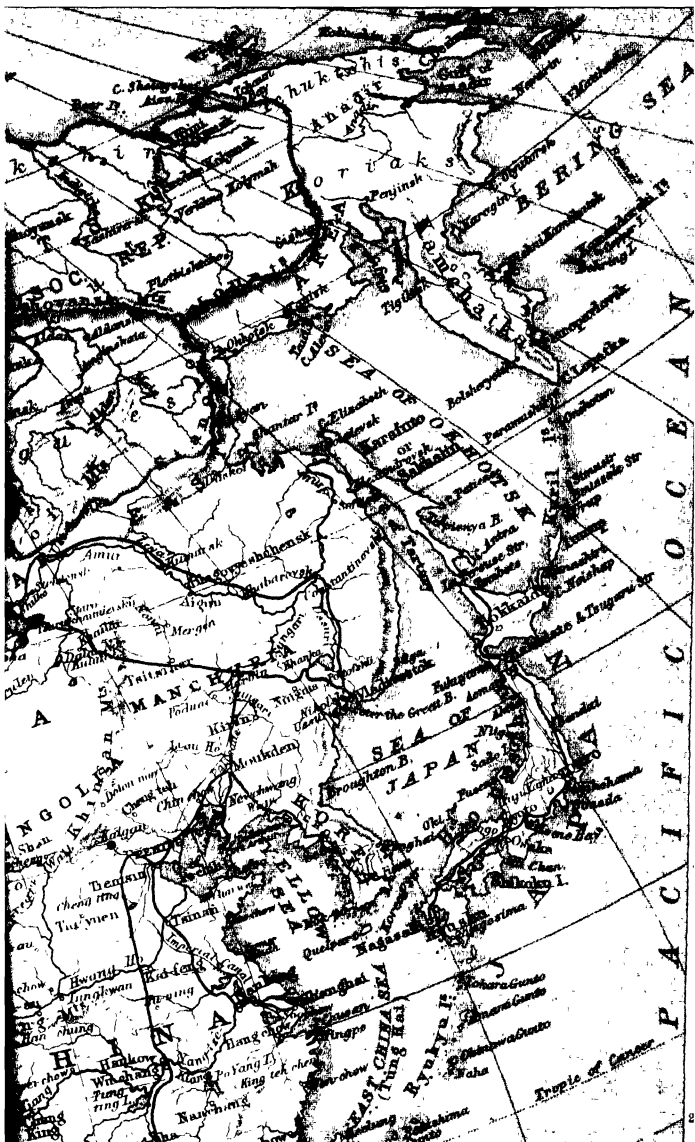
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POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF THE U.S.S.R.

CONSTITUTION

(*Note.*—This Constitution was passed at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on July 6, 1923.)

The Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, solemnly proclaiming the permanency of the foundations of the Soviet Power, in execution of the resolution of the first Congress of Soviets of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and, likewise, on the basis of the agreement for the formation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, taken at the first Congress of Soviets of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Moscow on December 30, 1922, and, taking into consideration the corrections and amendments proposed by the Central Executive Committees of the United Republics, resolves: The declaration of the formation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics shall form the fundamental law (Constitution) of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

FIRST SECTION.

DECLARATION REGARDING THE FORMATION OF THE UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.

Since the time of the formation of the Soviet Republics, the States of the world have divided into two camps: the camp of Capitalism and the camp of Socialism.

There—in the camp of Capitalism—are national enmity and inequality, colonial slavery and chauvinism, national oppression and pogroms, imperialist brutalities and wars.

Here—in the camp of Socialism—are mutual confidence and peace, national freedom and equality, a dwelling together in peace and the brotherly collaboration of peoples.

The attempts of the capitalist world over a number of decades to settle the question of nationality by the combination of the free development of peoples with the system of the exploitation

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of man by man have proved fruitless. On the contrary, the skein of national contradictions is becoming more and more tangled, threatening the very existence of Capitalism. The *bourgeoisie* has been incapable of organising the collaboration of peoples.

Only in the camp of the Soviets, only under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, mustering around itself the majority of the population, has it proved possible to destroy national oppression at the roots, to establish an atmosphere of mutual confidence and to lay the foundations of the brotherly collaboration of peoples.

Only thanks to these circumstances have the Soviet Republics been able to beat off the attacks of the Imperialists of the whole world, internal and external; only thanks to these circumstances have they been able successfully to liquidate the civil war, to secure their own existence and commence peaceful economic reconstruction.

But the years of war have not passed without leaving traces. Desolated fields, closed-down factories, destroyed productive forces and the exhaustion of economic resources, remaining as a heritage from the war, render insufficient the individual efforts of separate Republics in the field of economic reconstruction. The restoration of the national economy proved impossible under the condition of the separate existence of the Republics.

On the other hand, the instability of the international situation and the danger of new attacks render inevitable the creation of a united front of Soviet Republics in the face of Capitalist surroundings.

Finally, the very construction of Soviet authority, international by its class nature, impels the labouring masses of the Soviet Republics to the path of amalgamation in one Socialist family.

All these circumstances insistently demand the amalgamation of the Soviet Republics in one united State able to assure both its external security and internal economic prosperity, and the freedom of the national development of the peoples.

The will of the peoples of the Soviet Republics recently assembled at the Congress of their Soviets, and there unanimously accepting the decision to establish the Union of Socialist Republics, serves as a reliable guarantee that this union is a voluntary union of equal peoples; that each Republic is secured the right of freely withdrawing from the union; that entry into the union is open to all Socialist Soviet Republics, both now existing and which may arise in the future; that the new united State is a worthy crown of the foundations laid in October, 1917, of the peaceful dwelling together and the brotherly collaboration

of peoples; that it serves as a trustworthy bulwark against world capitalism, and a new decisive step along the path of the union of the workers of all countries in a World Socialist Soviet Republic.

SECOND SECTION.

TREATY

The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.); the Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic (Ukr. S.S.R.); the White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic (W.R.S.S.R.); and the Transcaucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republics (T.S.F.S.R.); the Socialist Soviet Republic of Azerbaidjan; the Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia; and the Socialist Soviet Republic of Armenia, join in one united State—"The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

CHAPTER I.—*Competence of the Supreme Organs of Authority of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics*

1. Within the competence of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in the person of its supreme organs fall—

- (a) The representation of the Union in international relations, the conduct of all diplomatic relations, the conclusion of political and other treaties with other States.
- (b) Alteration of the external frontiers of the Union, and also the regularisation of questions of the alteration of the frontiers between united republics.
- (c) The conclusion of treaties for the acceptance of new republics into the Union.
- (d) The declaration of war and the conclusion of peace.
- (e) The conclusion of external and internal loans of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the granting of permission for external and internal loans of the united republics.
- (f) The ratification of international agreements.
- (g) The direction of foreign trade, and the establishment of the system of internal trade.
- (h) The establishment of the foundations and the general plan of the whole national economy of the Union, the definition of branches of industry and separate industrial undertakings possessing general importance to the union, the conclusion of concessionary agreements, both for the whole Union and in the name of the united republics.
- (i) The direction of transport, posts and telegraphs.
- (j) The organisation and direction of the armed forces of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

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- (k) The approval of a single State budget of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, in which are embodied the budgets of the united republics; the determination of taxes and revenues applying to the whole Union, and also deductions from the additions thereto forming parts of the budgets of the united republics; the authorisation of additional taxes and dues forming part of the budgets of the united republics.
- (l) The establishment of a single money and credit system.
- (m) The establishment of general foundations for the development and use of land, as well as for mineral deposits, forests and waters throughout the territory of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
- (n) General legislation throughout the Union regarding migration from one republic to another, and the provision of a land reserve for immigrants.
- (o) The establishment of the bases of the courts of justice and legal procedure as well as of the civil and criminal legislation of the Union.
- (p) The establishment of the fundamental labour laws.
- (q) The establishment of the general principles in the domain of popular education.
- (r) The establishment of general measures for the protection of public health.
- (s) The establishment of a system of weights and measures.
- (t) The organisation of the general statistics of the Union.
- (u) Fundamental legislation in the matter of citizenship of the Union in relation to the rights of foreigners.
- (v) The right of amnesty extending over the whole territory of the Union.
- (w) The repeal of decrees of the Congresses of Soviets and the Central Executive Committees of united republics infringing the present Constitution.
- (x) The settlement of points of disagreement arising between republics of the Union.

2. Only the Congress of Soviets of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is competent to confirm or alter the fundamental principles of the present Constitution.

CHAPTER II.—*Of the Sovereign Rights of the United Republics and Citizenship of the Union*

3. The sovereignty of the united republics is restricted only within the limits stated in the present Constitution, and only in respect of matters referred to the competence of the Union. Beyond these limits each united republic exercises its sovereign

authority independently. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics protects the sovereign rights of the united republics.

4. Each united republic retains the right of free withdrawal from the Union.

5. The united republics shall introduce alterations in their constitutions to correspond with the present Constitution.

6. The territory of the united republics cannot be altered without their consent. For modification, or withdrawal of article 4 the agreement of all republics forming the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is required.

7. A uniform citizenship of the Union is established for citizens of the united republics.

CHAPTER III.—*Of the Congress of Soviets of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics*

8. The supreme organ of authority of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is the Congress of Soviets, and during the interim between Congresses of Soviets, the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Republics consisting of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities.

9. The Congress of Soviets of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is composed of representatives of town and township Soviets on the basis of one deputy for each 25,000 electors and of representatives of provincial Congresses of Soviets on the basis of one deputy for each 125,000 of the population.

10. Delegates to the Congress of Soviets of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are elected at the provincial Congresses of Soviets. In those republics where there are no provincial congresses of Soviets delegates are elected directly at the Congress of Soviets of the republic in question.

11. Ordinary Congresses of the Soviets of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are summoned by the Central Executive Committee of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics once a year; extraordinary congresses are convoked by the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on its own decision, on the demand of two united republics.

12. Should extraordinary circumstances prevent the summoning of the Congress of Soviets of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics at the proper time, the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is granted the right to postpone the summoning of the congress.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics*

13. The Central Executive of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics consists of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities.

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14. The Congress of Soviets of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics elects a Council of the Union from representatives of united republics in proportion to the population of each, in all to a total of 371 members.

15. The Council of Nationalities is formed of representatives of Allied and Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republics, five delegates from each, and of representatives of autonomous regions, one delegate from each. The composition of the Council of Nationalities is confirmed as a whole by the Congress of Soviets of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

(*Note.—The autonomous republics of Adjara and Abkhazia and the autonomous region of Yugo-Osetia send one representative each to the Council of Nationalities.*)

16. The Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities examine all decrees, codes and resolutions reaching them from the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, from separate People's Commissariats of the Union, from the Central Executive Committee of United Republics, and arising on the initiative of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities.

17. The Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics publishes codes, resolutions and ordinances, unifies the work of legislation and of administration of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and determines the scope of the activity of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

18. All decrees and resolutions determining general principles of the political and economic life of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and also introducing radical alterations in the existing methods of the State organs of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics must be presented to the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for confirmation.

19. All decrees, resolutions and orders issued by the Central Executive Committee must be immediately carried out throughout the territory of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

20. The Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has the right to suspend or repeal decrees, resolutions and orders of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and also of Congresses of Soviets and Central Executive Committees of United Republics and other organs of authority in the territory of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics.

21. Ordinary sessions of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are called by the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee thrice annually. Extraordinary sessions are called by resolution of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics at the demand of the Presidium of the Council of the Union or the Presidium of the Council of Nationalities, and also at the demand of the Central Executive Committee of one of the united republics.

22. Bills presented for examination to the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics become law only if accepted both by the Council of the Union and by the Council of Nationalities, and are issued in the name of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

23. In cases of disagreement between the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities the question is referred to a committee appointed by these bodies.

24. If agreement is not reached in the said committee the question is transferred for examination by a joint session of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities, and in case a majority of votes of the Council of the Union and of the Council of Nationalities is not forthcoming the question may be transferred at the demand of one of these organs for settlement by an ordinary or extraordinary Congress of Soviets of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

25. The Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities elect their Presidiums, each consisting of seven members, for preparing for the sessions and directing the work thereof.

26. Between sessions of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the supreme organ of authority is the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics formed by the Central Executive Committees to the number of twenty-one, which includes the full membership of the Presidiums of the Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities.

27. The Central Executive Committee elects, according to the number of united republics, four Presidents of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics from amongst members of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

28. The Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is responsible to the Congress of Soviets of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

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CHAPTER V.—*Of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics*

29. The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics during the interval between sessions of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is the supreme legislative, executive and administrative organ of authority of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

30. The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee supervises the carrying into effect of the Constitution of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the execution of all resolutions of the Congress of Soviets and of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by all organs of authority.

31. The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has the right to suspend and repeal the resolutions of the Council of People's Commissaries and individual Commissariats of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and also of the Central Executive Committees and Council of People's Commissaries of Union republics.

32. The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union has the right to suspend resolutions of the Congresses of Soviets of Union republics and consequently to present such resolutions for examination and confirmation by the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

33. The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics issues decrees, resolutions, and ordinances, examines and confirms draft decrees and resolutions submitted by the Council of People's Commissaries, separate Departments of State of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Central Executive Committees of the united republics, their Presidiums and other organs of authority.

34. Decrees and resolutions of the Central Executive Committee, its Presidium and the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are printed in the languages in general use in the united republics (Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Georgian, Armenian, Turko-Tartar).

35. The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics settles questions of the mutual relations between the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the one side, and the Central Executive Committee of the united republics and their Presidiums on the other.

36. The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is responsible to the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Council of the People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics*

37. The Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is the executive and directive organ of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and is formed by the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as follows:

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Vice-Chairmen.

People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs.

„ „ War and Marine.

„ „ Home and Foreign Trade.

„ „ Transport.

„ „ Posts and Telegraphs.

„ „ Workmen's and Peasants' Inspection.

Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council.

„ of the Central Statistical Department.

Peoples' Commissary for Labour.

„ „ Finance.

38. The Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, within the limits of the rights granted it by the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and on the basis of the statutes of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, issues decrees and resolutions which must be executed throughout the territory of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

39. The Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics examines decrees and resolutions presented both by individual People's Commissariats of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and by Central Executive Committees of united republics and their Presidiums.

40. The Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is in all its work responsible to the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and its Presidium.

41. Decrees and ordinances of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics can be sus-

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pending and repealed by the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and its Presidium.

42. Central Executive Committees of the united republics and their Presidiums may appeal against decrees and resolutions of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics without suspending their execution.

CHAPTER VII.—*Of the Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics*

43. In order to confirm revolutionary legality in the territory of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, there is set up, attached to the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, a Supreme Court to whose competence it shall appertain—

- (a) To give the Supreme Courts of the united republics guiding interpretations on questions of the general legislation of the Union.
- (b) To examine and appeal to the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, on the advice of the procurator of the Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics against resolutions, decisions and verdicts of the Supreme Courts of united republics on the ground of their being in contradiction to the general legislation of the Union, or in so far as they affect the interests of other republics.
- (c) To give opinions at the demand of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as to the legality of resolutions of united republics from the point of view of the Constitution.
- (d) To decide legal conflicts between united republics.
- (e) To examine cases of accusations against the highest officials of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for offences committed in connection with their official duties.

44. The Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is composed of the following :

- (a) The plenary session of the Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
- (b) The civil and criminal collegiums of the Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
- (c) The military and military transport collegiums.

45. The plenary session of the Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics consists of eleven members, including

a president and his deputy, four presidents of plenary sessions of supreme courts of the united republics, and one representative of the United State Political Department of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the president and his deputy and the remaining five members being appointed by the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

46. The procurator of the Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and his deputy are appointed by the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. It lies with the procurator of the Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to give opinions on all questions subject to the decision of the Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, to support accusations at its sessions, and in case of non-agreement with the decisions of the plenary session of the Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, to appeal to the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

47. The right of referring questions mentioned in article 43 for examination by the plenary session of the Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is reserved solely to the initiative of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, its Presidium, the procurator of the Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the procurators of the united republics and the United State Political Department of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

48. Plenary sessions of the Supreme Court of the Union set up special legal tribunals (benches) for examination of:

- (a) Criminal and civil cases of exceptional importance affecting by their nature two or more union republics; and
- (b) Cases of the personal legal liabilities of members of the Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The acceptance by the Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics of these cases in its procedure, can take place solely by special resolution, in each case, of the Central Executive Committee of the Union or its Presidium.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Of the People's Commissariats of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics*

49. For the direct guidance of separate branches of State administration included in the sphere of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, nine People's Commissariats are set up, enumerated in article 37 of the present Constitution, which shall act in accordance with statutes regarding People's Commissariats, confirmed by the

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Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

50. People's Commissariats of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are divided into :

(a) People's Commissariats of the whole Union, identical for all the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

(b) Unified People's Commissariats of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

51. The following are People's Commissariats of the whole union :

Foreign Affairs.

War and Marine.

Home and Foreign Trade.

Transport.

Posts and Telegraphs.

52. The following are the Unified People's Commissariats of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics :

Supreme Economic Council.

Labour.

Finance.

Workmen's and Peasants' Inspection.

Central Statistical Department.

53. People's Commissariats for the whole Union of Socialist Soviet Republics have their own plenipotentiary representatives directly subordinate to them attached to the united republics.

54. The organs of the Unified People's Commissariats of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics which fulfil their duties in the territory of the united republics shall be the homonymous commissariats of these republics.

55. At the head of the People's Commissariats of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics stand the members of the Council of People's Commissaries—the People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

56. Attached to each People's Commissary, under his presidency, is set up a collegium, the members of which are appointed by the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

57. The People's Commissary has the right to take personal decisions on all questions within the competence of the corresponding commissariat, reporting them to the collegium. In case of non-agreement with one or other decision of the People's Commissary, the collegium or individual members thereof, without suspending the execution of the decision, may lodge a

complaint with the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

58. Ordinances of individual People's Commissariats of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics can be repealed by the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and by the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

59. Ordinances of the People's Commissariats of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics can be suspended by the Central Executive Committees or Presidiums of the Central Executive Committees of the Union republics in case of a given ordinance clearly not corresponding with the constitution of the Union, with the legislation of the Union, or the legislation of a Union republic. The Central Executive Committees or Presidiums of the Central Executive Committees of the united republics shall immediately report such suspension to the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and to the corresponding People's Commissary of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

60. People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are responsible to the Council of People's Commissaries, the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and its Presidium.

CHAPTER IX.—*Of the United State Political Department*

61. In order to combine the revolutionary efforts of the united republics in the fight with political and economic counter-revolution, espionage and banditism, a United State Political Department (O.G.P.U.) is created attached to the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the president of which enters the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics with an advisory voice.

62. The United State Political Department of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics directs the work of the local organs of the State Political Department through its agents attached to the Council of People's Commissaries of the united republics acting in accordance with a special statute to be confirmed by legislative act.

63. Supervision of the legality of the actions of the United State Political Department of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is carried out by the procurator of the Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the basis of a special resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

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CHAPTER X.—*Of the United Republics*

64. Within the limits of the territory of each united republic the supreme organ of authority of the latter is the Congress of Soviets of the Republic, and in the intervals between congresses, its Central Executive Committee.

65. Relations between the supreme organs of authority of the united republics and the supreme organs of authority of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are determined by the present Constitution.

66. The Central Executive Committees of the united republics elect from amongst their own number, Presidium which are the supreme organs of authority in the periods between sessions of the Central Executive Committees.

67. The Central Executive Committees of the united republics form their executive organs—Councils of People's Commissaries—as follows :

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries.

Vice-Chairmen.

Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council.

People's Commissary for Agriculture.

“ “ Finance.

“ “ Labour.

“ “ Interior.

“ “ Justice.

“ “ Workmen's and Peasants' Inspection.

“ “ Education.

“ “ Health.

“ “ Social Welfare.

And, with an advisory or decisive voice, according to the decision of the Central Executive Committees of the united republics, plenipotentiaries of the People's Commissariats of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for Foreign Affairs, for War and Marine, Home and Foreign Trade, Transport, Posts and Telegraphs.

68. The Supreme Economic Council and the People's Commissariats for Finance, Labour, Workmen's and Peasants' Inspection of the united republics, while subordinate to the Central Executive Committees and Councils of People's Commissaries of the united republics, put into effect in their work the general directions of the corresponding People's Commissariats of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

69. The right of amnesty and also the right of pardon and rehabilitation in regard to citizens condemned by the legal and administrative organs of the united republics is retained by the Central Executive Committees of these republics.

CHAPTER XI.—*Of the Emblem, Flag, and Capital of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics*

70. The State emblem of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics consists of the sickle and hammer on a terrestrial globe, surrounded by ears of corn with an inscription in six languages, "Proletarians of all lands unite." Above the emblem is a five-pointed star.

71. The State flag of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics consists of a red or scarlet cloth bearing the State emblem.

72. The capital of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is Moscow.

The Congresses of Soviets (regional, provincial, district and volost) are composed of delegates from all the Soviets of the localities of the territory (villages, factories and works) in which questions of administration are decided at a general meeting of electors.

COMPOSITION OF THE VOLOST CONGRESS OF SOVIETS.

The Volost Congress of Soviets is composed of delegates from all the rural Soviets of the Volost (sub-division of a district), one delegate being allowed per ten members of a Soviet. Rural Soviets of less than ten members are allowed one delegate.

COMPOSITION OF THE DISTRICT CONGRESS OF SOVIETS

The District Congress of Soviets is composed of delegates from the Rural Soviets, one delegate per thousand inhabitants, the number of delegates for the whole district not exceeding 300; also delegates from the Soviets of Urban districts, of populations not exceeding 10,000. Rural Soviets in localities having a population of less than a thousand amalgamate for the purpose of electing a delegate to the District Congress of Soviets. Soviets of towns, factories, works, as well as Soviets of factories and works outside the settlements have the right of sending one delegate per 200 electors.

COMPOSITION OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF SOVIETS

The Provincial Congress of Soviets is composed of delegates from Urban Soviets, Soviets of industrial settlements with a population of 5,000 and the Volost Soviets. The Volost Soviets are allowed one delegate per 10,000 inhabitants, Urban Soviets, factory and works settlements, and factories and works outside the settlements are allowed one delegate per 2,000 electors. Nevertheless not more than 300 delegates are allowed for the whole province. In the event of a District Congress of Soviets assembling before a Provincial Congress of Soviets, the election of the Volost delegates are carried out not by the Volost Congress, but by the District Congress of Soviets. Provincial towns without Soviets are represented on the Provincial Soviet by one delegate per 10,000 inhabitants.

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COMPOSITION OF REGIONAL CONGRESS OF SOVIETS

A Regional Congress of Soviets is composed of delegates from Urban Soviets and the District Congress of Soviets, on the basis of one delegate per 25,000 inhabitants for the latter, and one delegate per 5,000 inhabitants for the Urban districts, providing that not more than 500 delegates are elected in all, for the region, or of the delegates of a Provincial Congress of Soviets, elected on a similar basis, if the latter assembles before the Regional Congress of Soviets.

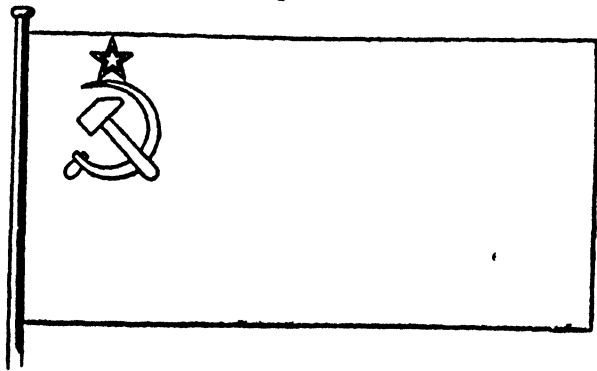
COMPOSITION OF THE CONGRESS OF SOVIETS OF THE UNION REPUBLICS

The Congress of Soviets of the Union Republics is composed of delegates from the Urban Soviets, one delegate being allowed per 25,000 inhabitants, and delegates from the Provincial Congress of Soviets, one delegate being allowed per 125,000 inhabitants.

In the event of the Regional Congress of Soviets assembling before the Congress of Soviets, delegates to the latter may be sent by the former.

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The flag is of red or scarlet cloth, length to width, 2 : 1. In the left upper corner are a golden sickle and hammer, surmounted by a five-pointed red star with a golden border.



The Union Central Executive Committee.

The Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., which is elected by the Union Congress, is divided according to the Constitution into two Chambers: the Federal Council consisting of 414 members, in proportion to the population of the various republics, and the Council of Nationalities, consisting of 100

members on the basis of five members for each republic or autonomous region. The Presidium of the Union C.E.C. consists of twenty-one members, seven representing the Presidium of the Federal Council, seven the Presidium of the Council of Nationalities, and seven elected by the two Councils in joint session. There are six chairmen of the Union C.E.C.: M. I. Kalinin (R.S.F.S.R.), G. I. Petrovsky (Ukr.S.S.R.), A. G. Cherviakov (White R.S.S.R.), Gazanfar Mussabekov (Tr.S.F.S.R.), Netyrbay Aitakov (Turc. S.S.R.), Faizulla Khodzhayev (Uzb. S.S.R.), A. S. Yenukidze, Secretary of the Presidium.

The Union Council of People's Commissaries.

Chairman : A. I. Rykov.

Vice-Chairmen : Y. E. Rudzutak.
V. V. Kuybyshev.
V. V. Schmidt.

Foreign Affairs : G. V. Chicherin.

War and Marine : K. E. Voroshilov.

Foreign and Home Trade : A. I. Mikoyan.

Transport : Y. E. Rudzutak.

Posts and Telegraphs : N. K. Antipov.

Workers' and Peasants' Inspection : G. K. Orjonikidze.

Supreme Economic Council : V. V. Kuybyshev.

Labour : N. A. Uglanov.

Finance : N. P. Briukhanov.

Central Statistical Department : V. P. Miliutin.

The Red Army.

The numerical strength of the Red Army as compared with the pre-war strength of the Russian army is as follows :—

1913	...	...	...	1,400,000
1914	(April)	...	...	1,800,000
1920	...	...	...	5,300,000
1921	...	...	...	4,100,000
1922	..	...	...	1,590,000
1923	...	...	...	703,000
1924-28	...	...	...	562,000

These figures include all land, naval and air forces.

In addition to the regular Army there exists a Militia. Workers and peasants undergo a few weeks' training a year. The aim is to reorganise the whole Army into a voluntary Militia.

To establish closer relations between the Army and workers a system of patronage has been introduced, whereby factories, trade unions, political organisations and public bodies "adopt" regiments or companies to which they render material and cultural aid, while the regiments in their turn assume patronage of different villages. This system assists in maintaining cordial relations between the population and Army.

18 POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF THE U.S.S.R.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE U.S.S.R.

1. Political and Administrative Divisions of the U.S.S.R.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was formed on the territory of the old Russian Empire. The political and administrative territorial division of the old Russian Empire, which had existed for almost a hundred years, was altered considerably during the years of the revolution. The Western frontier of the old Russian Empire shifted from the West towards the East on to the line: Leningrad, Pskov, Minsk, Kamenetz-Podolsk, Tiraspol; and along this frontier on the Western and North-Western side of it, the new countries, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland were formed.

After the first few days of the October Revolution the Soviet Government proclaimed the principle of self-determination for all peoples inhabiting the territory of the old Russian Empire; and since then a number of independent States have been formed. These independent Soviet Socialist Republics enter into the Russian Federation on the basis of a "free Union of free nations" and these all form one Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.

The Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic was proclaimed on December 27, 1917, and finally formed on December 11, 1919.

The Socialist Soviet Republic of White Russia was proclaimed on January 1, 1919, and finally formed on August 11, 1920.

The Azerbaidjan Socialist Soviet Republic was formed on April 28, 1920.

The Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic was formed on December 2, 1920.

The Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic was formed on February 25, 1921.

The last three Republics, namely, Azerbaidjan, Armenia and Georgia, decreed, during the first Transcaucasian Soviet Congress of December 13, 1922, the formation of a Transcaucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. A federal constitution was accepted at this Congress and was published on January 16, 1923.

Besides the above-named States a Far Eastern People's Republic, composed of four provinces of Eastern Siberia, existed for some time; this, however, came to an end in November, 1922.

Two Republics existed until the middle of 1924 on the territory of the old Khanate of Khiva and Emirate of Bokhara, namely, the Khoresm Soviet Socialist Republic and the Bokhara Socialist Soviet Republic. These two existed on a special basis. In 1924, these Republics, after the national division of Central Asia, became part of the Uzbek and Turcoman Union Republics and together with the latter, entered the Union of S.S.R.

All these Republics were temporarily detached from the Russian

POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF THE U.S.S.R. 19

Federation at different times during the Civil War, but at present they form part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Until the end of 1922, all the Republics were occupied in consolidating their political and economic life in accordance with the general system of organisation and political construction of the Federation.

On December 30, 1922, at the first Congress of the Union of Soviet Republics, which consisted of delegates from the R.S.F.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R., S.S.R. of White Russia, and the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. the declaration and pact for the formation of a Union were confirmed. During the second Session of the Central Executive Committee, on July 6, 1923, the constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was accepted and finally confirmed at the Second Congress of Soviets of the U.S.S.R.

In accordance with the constitution, four allied States entered into the Union, namely, R.S.F.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R., S.S.R. of White Russia, and the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. By the end of 1924, the number of allied states increased to six; in accordance with the decision of interested peoples, two newly-formed allied Republics entered into the U.S.S.R., namely, the Uzbek S.S.R. and Turcoman S.S.R. In turn, almost each one of the allied Republics is divided politically into a number of autonomous Republics and areas, and administratively into areas, provinces, districts, uyezds*, regions, volosts†, villages, towns, etc.

Below we give a table showing the number of administrative units in the different Republics, and in the whole Union as such at the beginning of 1928:—

	R.S.F.S.R.	Ukrainian S.S.R.	White Russian S.S.R.	Transcauc. S.F.S.R.	Uzbek S.S.R.	Turcoman S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.
Autonomous Re- publics	11	1	—	2	1	—	15
Autonomous Areas	12	—	—	2	—	—	14
Areas	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Provinces	33	—	—	—	10	—	43
Districts	68	40	8	—	—	3	119
Uyezds	308	—	—	49	7	—	364
Regions	986	625	104	—	—	33	1,748
Volosts	2,791	—	—	733	40	—	3,564
Selosoviets**	55,858	10,733	1,713	2,181	2,136	376	72,997

* Sub-divisions of provinces.

† Sub-divisions of uyezds.

** Sub-divisions of volosts.

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The following table shows the number of towns, villages and households in the U.S.S.R. at the beginning of 1928 :—

	R.S.F.S.R.	Ukrainian S.S.R.	White Russia. S.S.R.	Trans-cauc. S.F.S.R.	Uzbek S.S.R.	Turco-man S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.
Towns ..	519	80	29	53	31	7	719
Villages	424,946	54,570	37,995	12,382	14,788	2,066	546,747
House-holds..	16,514,749	4,828,200	817,704	812,584	773,674	150,000	23,896,911

Out of the 719 towns two have a population of more than one million (Moscow—2,025,947 and Leningrad—1,616,118†); there are 29 towns with a population from 100,000 to 1,000,000; 59 towns with a population from 50,000 to 100,000; 133 towns with a population from 20,000 to 50,000; 160 towns with a population from 10,000 to 20,000; and 336 towns with a population of less than 10,000 persons.

II. Area.

The territory of the Russian Empire was 21,784,000 sq. km., while that of the U.S.S.R. is now 21,342,872 sq. km. The Soviet Union is the largest State in the world as regards the extent of its territory. The whole territory of the Union is divided between the different Republics as follows :—

Allied Republics.	Area in sq. kilometres.	Per cent.
1. R.S.F.S.R.	19,748,296	92.4
2. Ukrainian S.S.R.	451,730	2.3
3. White Russia S.S.R.	126,792	0.6
4. Transcaucasian S.F.S.R.	184,492	0.8
5. Uzbek S.S.R.	340,346	1.6
6. Turcoman S.S.R.	491,216	2.3
Total	21,342,872	100.0

Geographically and administratively—politically the territory of the U.S.S.R. is divided as follows:

European part of U.S.S.R.,	4,572,122 sq. km.
" " " R.S.F.S.R.,	3,993,600 sq. km.
" " " Ukr. S.S.R.,	451,730 sq. km.
" " " W.R. S.S.R.,	126,792 sq. km.
Asiatic part of U.S.S.R.,	16,770,750 sq. km.
" " " R.S.F.S.R.,	15,754,696 sq. km.
Transcaucasian S.F.S.R.,	184,492 sq. km.
Uzbek S.S.R.,	340,346 sq. km.
Turcoman S.S.R.,	491,216 sq. km.
Total area of U.S.S.R.	21,342,872 sq. km.

† According to the census of December 17, 1926.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF THE U.S.S.R. 21

In regard to the territory occupied, of the six allied Republics, the R.S.F.S.R. is the largest—it occupies 92.4 per cent. of the whole Union territory, the other allied Republics covering only 7.6 per cent.

III. Population.

The population of the Russian Empire before the war was calculated at 182 millions. On January 1, 1914, the population of Russia within the present territories of the U.S.S.R. was 139.7 millions. The following table shows the changes which took place during the subsequent years:—

Date	Urban in millions	Rural in millions	Total in millions	Percent- age of 1914	Percent- age of Urban popula- tion
Jan. 1, 1914	25.8	113.9	139.7	100.0	18.5
Jan. 1, 1917	29.0	112.7	141.7	101.4	20.4
Aug. 28, 1920....	21.1	113.2	134.3	96.4	15.7
Aug. 1, 1922	21.7	110.0	131.7	94.3	16.6
Mar. 15, 1923	21.9	111.6	133.5	95.6	16.5
Jan. 1, 1924	22.1	114.9	137.0	98.2	16.1
Jan. 1, 1925	23.2	116.8	140.0	100.2	16.6
Jan. 1, 1926	24.5	118.7	143.2	102.2	17.1
Dec. 17, 1926	26.3	120.7	147.0	105.3	17.9
Jan. 1, 1928	26.9	122.7	149.6	107.2	18.0
Jan. 1, 1929	28.3	125.5	153.8	110.1	18.4

The decrease in the population subsequent to 1917 was due to the war, civil war, epidemics, and famine. By August, 1922, the population had decreased by 5.7 per cent. There was also a movement of the population from the towns to the country owing to the difficulties of the food supply in the towns. A definite improvement began in 1923. At the present time the rate of increase is even greater than before the war, forming from 1.8 to 2.4 per cent. as compared with 1.7—1.8 per cent. before the war.

The population, both urban and rural, of the different Republics on December 17, 1926, is given in the table below:—

(In thousands)

Allied Republics	Urban	Rural	Men	Women	Total	% of Urban Pop.	Pop. per sq. km.
R.S.F.S.R. ..	17,440.5	83,417.5	48,160.7	52,697.3	100,858.0	17.3	5.1
Ukrainian S.S.R. ..	5,374.0	23,646.3	14,093.9	14,926.4	29,020.3	18.5	64.2
White Russia S.S.R. ..	848.5	4,135.4	2,439.4	2,544.5	4,983.9	17.0	39.3
Transcauc. S.F.S.R. ..	1,407.5	4,443.2	2,997.9	2,582.8	5,580.7	24.1	31.7
Uzbek S.S.R.	1,100.2	4,170.0	2,701.3	2,478.9	5,170.2	20.9	15.5
Turcoman S.S.R. ..	126.6	903.9	541.1	489.4	1,030.5	12.3	2.1
U.S.S.R. ..	26,297.3	120,716.3	71,024.3	75,989.3	147,013.6	17.9	6.9

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In regard to the number of inhabitants the R.S.F.S.R. is also the largest of the six allied Republics, with 68.6 per cent. of the population of the whole Union, while 31.4 per cent. of the population inhabit the other allied Republics.

More than three-fourths of the whole population of the Union inhabit its European part *i.e.*, the territory which is less than one-fourth of the whole area occupied by the Union.

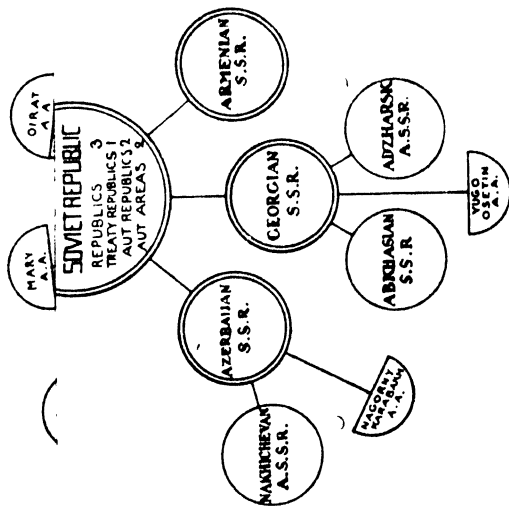
The urban population of the whole Union of S.S.R. constitutes 17.9 per cent. and the rural population 82.1 per cent. of the whole population. The density of population of the Union is on an average 6.9 inhabitants to 1 sq. km. In regard to separate Republics the most densely populated is the Ukrainian S.S.R., as here there are 64.2 inhabitants per sq. km. In White Russia S.S.R. there are 39.3 inhabitants to 1 sq. km. The next in density of population is the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R., with an average of 31.7 inhabitants per sq. km. In the Uzbek S.S.R. there are 15.5 inhabitants to 1 sq. km., in the R.S.F.S.R. 5.1 inhabitants to 1 sq. km., and in the Turcoman S.S.R., which is very sparsely populated, there are 2.1 inhabitants per 1 sq. km. In the R.S.F.S.R. the population is very sparse, owing to the enormous size of the country, and to the fact that some areas are uninhabitable. However, the European part of the R.S.F.S.R. has a density of 24.5 inhabitants to 1 sq. km., but the Asiatic part only 1.2 per sq. km.

Of the total population of the U.S.S.R., 48.3 per cent. are men and 51.7 per cent. are women.

The population of the U.S.S.R. is composed of about two hundred different nationalities. The following table shows the percentage each of the principal nationalities forms of the total population of the Soviet Union:—

Russians	...	...	50.6	Tadzhiks	...	...	0.6
Ukrainians	...	...	20.3	Kirghisians	...	...	0.5
White Russians	...	...	3.1	Bashkirs	...	...	0.5
Poles	...	...	0.5	Kalmuks, Buriats and			
Germans	...	...	0.8	Yakuts	...	...	0.4
Moldavians	...	...	0.2	Uzbeks	...	...	2.5
Georgians	...	...	1.2	Osetins	...	...	0.2
Armenians	...	...	1.0	Jews	...	...	1.7
Tartars	...	...	1.9	Mordvens	...	...	0.9
Ostiaks	...	...	0.3	Chuvash	...	...	0.7
Turcomen	...	...	0.4	Chechenets	...	...	0.3
Turks	...	...	1.1	Other Nationalities	...	...	10.3

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE UNION OF



POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF THE U.S.S.R. 23

List of Republics, Areas and Provinces showing the Population, Chief Town, and the Distance from Moscow.

Name of the Republic, Area, or Province.	Area in sq. km.	Population.	Chief Towns of the Republics, Areas and Provinces.		
			Name of Town.	Population.	Distance from Moscow in km.
Abkhaz S.S.R.	8,172	198,854	Sukhum ..	20,032	2,044
Adigei Aut. Area	3,058	114,176	Krasnodar ..	154,201	1,549
Adzhar Aut.S.S.R.	1,328	128,553	Batoum ..	45,450	3,373
Akmolin Prov.	503,464	1,184,380	Petropavlovsk	44,272	2,487
Aktubin Prov. ..	457,479	474,012	Aktubinsk ..	20,504	1,752
Armenian S.S.R.	30,948	870,721	Erivan ..	62,180	3,401
Archangel Prov.	450,770	419,851	Archangel ..	71,091	1,137
Astrakhan Prov.	27,984	508,345	Astrakhan ..	175,385	1,533
Azerbaijan S.S.R. ..	84,679	2,302,040	Baku	446,832	2,504
Bashkir Aut. S.S.R. ..	145,380	2,741,007	Ufa	97,444	1,510
Briansk Prov. ..	40,926	1,994,565	Briansk ..	25,068	380
Buriat Mongolian Aut. S.S.R. ..	419,000	484,363	Verkhne-udinsk ..	29,271	5,581
Cherepovetz Prov	62,619	735,026	Cherepovetz	21,189	626
Chuvash Aut. Area ..	18,413	893,724	Cheboksari ..	8,768	1,125
Crimean Aut. Area ..	25,775	700,027	Simferopol ..	86,145	1,459
Dagestan Aut. S.S.R. ..	3,738	786,877	Makhach-Kala	31,702	2,127
Dzhetyysk Prov.	269,000	905,270	Alma-Ata ..	45,379	3,908
Far Eastern Area	2,846,323	1,805,837	Khabarovsk	49,316	8,494
Georgian S.S.R.	3,337	2,637,961	Tiflis	252,918	3,130
Ivanovo-Voznesensk Prov.	29,575	1,194,149	Ivanovo-Voznesensk ..	111,168	318
Kalmuk Aut Area	69,625	153,460	As trakhän ..	176,530	1,533
Kaluga Prov. ..	25,704	1,148,541	(temp.)		
Kara-Kalpak Aut. Area ..	113,000	303,460	Kaluga ..	49,357	188
Karelia Aut.S.S.	134,721	267,467	Turtkul ..	4,252	—
Kazak Aut.S.S.R.	2,924,938	6,530,528	Petrozavodsk	26,344	924
Kirghiz Aut. S.S.R. • ..	246,000	997,441	Kzyl-Orda ..	8,466	2,798
Komi (Zirian)Aut. Area ..	428,498	204,233	Kara-Kol ..	—	3,720
Kostroma Prov.	33,346	800,954	Ust-Siskolsk	4,980	1,654
Kursk Prov. ..	44,978	2,903,707	Kostroma ..	72,320	371
Leningrad Area	43,166	2,716,299	Kursk ..	97,089	536
Mariiskaia Aut. Area ..	20,951	482,519	Leningrad ..	1,616,118	651
Moldava Aut. S.S.R. ..	7,835	567,306	Krasno-Kokshaisk ..	4,267	941
Moscow Prov. ..	44,987	4,529,948	Balta (temp.)	22,587	1,107
Murmansk Prov.	128,600	22,920	Moscow ..	2,025,947	—
Nagorny Karabakh Aut.Area	4,159	125,159	Murmanak ..	8,777	1,974
Nakhichevan Aut. S.S.R. ..	5,979	103,600	Stepanakert ..	—	2,870
			Nakhichevan	8,946	1,233

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List of Republics, etc.—(Continued).

Name of the Republic, Area, or Province.	Area in sq. km.	Population.	Chief Towns of the Republics, Areas and Provinces.		
			Name of Town.	Population.	Distance from Moscow in km.
Nemtzev Povolozhia Aut.S.S.R. (GermanVolga)	25,450	571,089	Pokrovsk ..	34,065	87a
Nizhni-Novgorod Prov. ..	56,614	2,736,866	Nizhni-Novgorod ..	181,189	440
North DvinaProv. North Caucasian Area ..	96,262	678,255	Veliki Ustug ..	19,092	1,269
Novgorod Prov. ..	287,460	8,324,788	Rostov on Don ..	308,284	1,244
Orenburg Prov. ..	50,734	1,045,648	Novgorod ..	31,120	597
Oryol Prov. ..	57,055	651,099	Orenburg ..	121,975	1,481
Penza Prov. ..	30,569	1,880,640	Oryol ..	75,698	382
Pakov Prov. ..	45,903	2,207,668	Penza ..	91,151	714
Riazan Prov. ..	51,971	1,777,702	Pskov ..	40,396	687
R.S.F.S.R. ..	45,681	2,422,512	Riazan ..	49,044	198
Samara Prov. ..	19,748,296	100,858,000	Moscow ..	2,025,947	—
Saratov Prov. ..	103,397	2,409,773	Samara ..	171,952	1,060
Semipalatinsk Prov. ..	89,191	2,891,404	Saratov ..	211,756	849
Siberian Area ..	548,732	1,307,938	Semipalatinsk ..	56,411	3,901
	4,028,615	8,667,874	Barnaul ..	73,798	3,497
			Busk ..	45,574	3,623
			Irkutsk ..	98,079	5,092
			Krasnoyarsk ..	72,162	3,991
			Minusinsk ..	20,403	4,151
		(Capital)	Novo-Sibirsk ..	120,701	3,276
			Omsk ..	161,475	2,690
			Tomsk ..	92,485	3,572
			Smolensk ..	73,100	418
			Stalingrad ..	148,392	1,350
Smolensk Prov...	56,780	2,284,009	Dushamb ..	—	3,866
Stalingrad Prov. Tadzhi Aut. S.S.R. ..	85,168	1,406,927	Tamboy ..	73,714	472
Tambov Prov. ..	80,000	745,200	Kazan ..	174,732	795
Tartar Aut.S.S.R Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. ..	46,742	2,721,173	Tiflis ..	292,918	3,025
Turcoman S.S.R. ..	66,324	2,589,645	Tver ..	106,921	167
Tver Prov. ..	184,492	5,880,722	Tula ..	150,132	194
Tula Prov. ..	61,095	2,239,514	Askhabad ..	47,155	3,404
Turcoman S.S.R. ..	24,307	1,499,428	Kharkov ..	417,186	780
Ukrainian S.S.R. ..	473,000	883,549	Samarkand ..	101,400	3,086
Uzbek S.S.R. ..	451,730	29,920,304	Ulianovsk ..	70,194	894
Ulianovsk Prov. ..	340,346	5,270,200	Uralsk ..	35,944	1,293
Ural Prov. ..	34,958	1,381,300	Sverdlovsk ..	135,404	1,718
Ural Area ..	261,984	681,743	Vladimir ..	39,654	191
Vladimir Prov. ..	1,655,700	6,791,875	Vologda ..	57,081	502
Vologda Prov. ..	30,104	1,319,836	Voronezh ..	116,576	578
Voronezh Prov...	110,363	1,052,645	Izh-vsk ..	63,089	1,148
Votjak Aut. Area ..	65,367	3,299,700	Viatka ..	61,009	804
Viatka Prov. ..	27,900	755,899	Minsk ..	131,803	751
White Russ.S.S.R. ..	107,861	2,222,792	Yakutsk ..	10,513	8,046
Yakut Aut.S.S.R. ..	126,792	4,924,624	Yaroslavl ..	121,103	280
Yaroslav Prov. ..	3,769,000	236,728			
	32,805	1,337,717			

Renamed Places.

List giving the chief localities, towns, etc., which have recently been renamed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A—REPUBLICS, AREAS AND PROVINCES.

Present Name.	Previous Name.	Location.
Cossack Aut.S.S.R. (Kazakstan)	Kirghiz Aut. S.S.R.	R.S.F.S.R.
Dzhetyysk Region	Semirechensky Region	Cossack Aut. S.S.R.
Karachayev Aut. area	Karachayev Cherkess Aut. Area	Northern Caucasus R.S.F.S.R.
Stalingrad Province	Tsaritsyn Province	R.S.F.S.R.
Ulianov "	Simbirsk "	" "

B—DISTRICTS AND UEZDS.

Ak-Mechetsky uezd	Kzyl-Ordinsky uezd	Cossack Aut. S.S.R.
Artemov district	Bakmut district	Uk. S.S.R.
Bednodemyanov uezd	Spassky uezd	Penza Province
Bezhitsky "	Bryansk "	Bryansk Province
Chardzhiksk district	Leninsk district	Turcoman S.S.R.
Chorokhsky uezd	Batumsky uezd	Adzhar Aut. S.S.R.
Dnepropetrovsk district	Ekaterinoslav district	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Galsky uezd	Samurakansky uezd	Abkhaz Aut. S.S.R.
Glukhovsky district	Novgorod-Northern district	Uk. S.S.R.
Gorodetsky uezd	Balakhninsky uezd	Nizhni-Novgorod Province
Graivoronsky "	Borisovsky "	Kursk "
Irbity district	Turin district	Ural Area
Kamenets "	Kamenets-Podolsk "	Uk. S.S.R.
Khalturin uezd	Orlovsky uezd	Vyatka
Komy-Permyatzky district	Permyatzk district	Urals R.S.F.S.R.
Kzyl Ordinsk uezd	Ak Mechetsky uezd	Cossack Aut. S.S.R.
Leninakansky "	Alexandropolsk "	Armenian S.S.R.
Leningrad "	Petrograd "	Leningrad Province
Lyskovsky "	Makarevsky "	Nizhni-Novgorod Province

26 POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF THE U.S.S.R.

RENAMED PLACES—(Continued)

Present Name.	Previous Name.	Location.
Novo-Sibirsk	Novonikolaevsk district	Siberia R.S.F.S.R.
district		
Sasov	Shatzky uezd	Riazan Province
Shakhtinsko-Donetz	Shakhtinsky uezd	Northern Caucasus
district		R.S.F.S.R.
Stalingrad	Tzaritzin uezd	Stalingrad Province
Stalin	Yuzov district	Uk. S.S.R.
Sukhimchesky	Kozelsky uezd	Kaluga "
Sukhumsky	Gumilinsky "	Abkhazia Aut.
		S.S.R.
Sverdlovsk	Ekaterinburg district	Urals, R.S.F.S.R.
Sysolsk	Ust-Sysolsk uezd	Komy-Zyrian Aut.
		area
Tagilsk	Verkhne Tursky district	Urals R.S.F.S.R.
Volynsky	Zhitomir "	Uk. S.S.R.
Yartsevsky	Dukhovshtinsky uezd	Smolensk Province
Zinovievsk	Elizavetgrad district	Uk. S.S.R.

—TOWNS.

Alma-Ata	Verny	Cossack Aut.
		S.S.R.
Artemovsk	Bakhmut	Uk. S.S.R.
Askhabad	Poltoratzk	Turcoman S.S.R.
Baltser	Goly-Karamysh	German-Volga Aut.
		S.S.R.
Bednodemyanovsk	Spassk	Penza Province
Bek-Budi	Karshi	Uzbek S.S.R.
Beloretzk	Beloretzk Zavod	Bashkir Aut.
		S.S.R.
Buynaksk	Temir-Khan-Shura	Dagestan Aut.
		S.S.R.
Cherven	Igumen	White-Russia
		S.S.R.
Cherlakovskoe Selo	Cherlak	Cossack Aut.
		S.S.R.
Demidov	Porechye	Smolensk Province
Detaskoe Selo	Tsarskoe Selo	Leningrad Province

RENAMED PLACES—(Continued)

Present Name.	Previous Name.	Location.
Dnepropetrovsk Fergana	Ekaterinoslav Skobelev (N. Margelan)	Ukr. S.S.R. Uzbek S.S.R.
Gandzha	Elisabetpol	Azerbaijan S.S.R.
Kanash	Przhevalsk	Kirghiz Aut. S.S.R.
Kara-Kol	Przhevalsk	Kirghiz Aut. S.S.R.
Khalturin	Orlov	Viatka Province
Khashury	Mikhailovo	Georgian S.S.R.
Kingisepp	Yamburg	Leningrad Province
Krasnodar	Ekaterinodar	North Caucasian Region
Krasnograd	Konstantinograd	Uk. S.S.R.
Krasnokokshaisk	Tsarevo-Kokshaisk	Mari Aut. Area.
Krasny Selo	Krasny	Leningrad Province
Kropotkin	Romanovsky Khutor	North Caucasian Region
Kzyl-orda	Ak-Mechet (Perovsk)	Cossack Aut. S.S.R.
Leninakan	Alexandropol	Armenian S.S.R.
Leningrad	Petrograd	Leningrad Province
Leninsk	N. Chardzhui	Turcoman S.S.R.
Leninsk	Taldom Selo	Moscow Province
Leninsk-Kuznetzky	Lenino (Kolchugino)	Siberian Region
Leninsk-Omsky	Leninsk (Atamanovsky)	" "
Luxemburg	Ekaterinfeld	Georgian S.S.R.
Makhach-Kala	Petrovsk-port	Dagestan Aut. S.S.R.
Marxstadt	Ekaterinstadt (Baronsk)	German Volga Aut. S.S.R.
Mirza-Chu ^p	Golodnaya Step	Uzbek S.S.R.
Mozhga	Krasny	Votyak Aut. Area
Novo-Sibirsk	Novo-Nikolaevsk	Siberian Region
Novy-Chardzhuy	Leninsk	Turcoman S.S.R.
Novo Omsk	Kulomzino	Siberian Area
Pervomaisk	Olviopol	Uk. S.S.R.
Petropavlovsk- Kamchatsk	Petropavlovsk	Far Eastern Region
Plavsk	Sergievscoe	Tula Province
Prikumsk	Sviatoi Krest	North Caucasian Region
Pugachev	Nikolaevsk	Samara Province

28 POLITICAL ORGANISATION OF THE U.S.S.R.

RENAMED PLACES—(Continued)

Present Name.	Previous Name.	Location.
Salsk	Torgovy	Northern Caucasus R.S.F.S.R.
Sardar	Karyagino	Azerbaijan S.S.R.
Shakhty	Alexandrovsk Grushevsky	Northern Caucasus R.S.F.S.R.
Shamkhor	Anneno	Azerbaijan S.S.R.
Shauman	Shulavery	Georgian S.S.R.
Slutsk	Pavlovsk	Leningrad Province
Stalin	Yuzovka	Uk. S.S.R.
Stalingrad	Tsaritsyn	Stalingrad Province
Stepanakert	Khankendy	Nagorny Karabakh Aut. Area
Sverdlovsk	Ekaterinburg	Ural Area
Svobodny	Alexeevsk	Far Eastern Area R.S.F.S.R.
Trotsky	Gatchina	Leningrad Province
Trotsky	Uvashtchenkovo	Samara "
Tutaev	Romanovo- Borisoglebsk	Yaroslavl "
Ulianovsk	Simbirsk	Ulianov Province
Uritsk	Ligovo Poselok	Leningrad "
Zaporozhe	Alexandrovsk	Uk. S.S.R.
Zestaphony	Kvirily	Georgian S.S.R.
Zinovievsk	Elisavetgrad	Ukr. S.S.R.
Zvyagel	Novgorod-Volynsk	" "

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs.

The People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs is concerned with the relations of the U.S.S.R. and its constituent Republics with other powers.

The permanent official institutions of the Soviet authorities in foreign countries are: (a) The Plenipotentiary Missions of the U.S.S.R.; (b) General Consulates, Consulates and Vice-Consulates; (c) Trade Delegations. Besides the above-mentioned, others may be established by the Union Government or by separate Departments, Delegations, Missions, Commissions; and individuals may be appointed for special purposes. The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. appoints and recalls the plenipotentiaries and the representatives of the U.S.S.R.

Foreign Relations.

1917

One of the first acts of the Soviet Government, when it came into power in 1917, was to address a proposal to all countries "for a just democratic peace"—that is, an immediate peace without annexations or indemnities.

The Soviet Government then proclaimed, on November 15, 1917, the right of self-determination to those nations which were constituent parts of the old Russian Empire. On November 22, 1917, "a manifesto to all the Moslems of Russia and of the East" was published, in which Soviet Russia declared its renunciation of the Colonial policy of the previous Russian Governments.

In order to do away with secret treaties and base its international relations on the principle of open diplomacy, the Soviet Government began, on November 10, 1917, the publication of all secret treaties entered upon by previous Russian Governments.

Another effort of the Soviet Power at that period was the attempt to organise diplomatic and consular representation abroad, which was, to a certain extent, successful.

Immense obstacles lay in the path of the Soviet Power when it set out to re-establish normal relations with foreign States, as many States withheld recognition from the newly-created Soviet Government.

1918

In the face of imperialist Germany, revolutionary Russia had to submit to a strategical retreat in the early months of 1918. This meant the conclusion of the treaty of Brest Litovsk on

March 3. Though the treaty of Brest Litovsk was concluded, German Imperialism did not cease from pressing its attacks; Mannerheim was proclaimed dictator of Finland, the Ukraine was occupied, and so forth.

The Soviet Government abrogated the treaty of Brest Litovsk on November 13—without any protest on the part of Germany—at the time of the German Revolution.

Afterwards came the gradual severance from the Allied Powers, who, during the first months of the Revolution in Russia, hesitated as to the line of policy to adopt towards that country. Ultimately the policy of intervention prevailed. The Japanese descended on Vladivostok on April 6. The Allied forces gradually joined with them.

Archangel was seized by the British on August 5.

On August 10, Kazan was occupied by Czecho-Slovak soldiers (who were chiefly prisoners of war and deserters from the Austrian army).

Insurrection and conspiracies broke out in various parts of the country.

Then came victory over the Czecho-Slovaks, and they were driven out of Kazan on September 10.

The whole of the Volga front was cleared of the White Guards during October.

1919

The full force of intervention broke out in the year 1919, and the same year saw the beginning of its end. Admiral Kolchak, working under direct orders of his real chief, the French General Jannin, approached Samara and Kazan in April. In July, however, the Red Army succeeded in throwing him back across the Urals.

Denikin, another Entente general, seized Oryol on October 14, and so was about 300 miles from Moscow.

Simultaneously with this, Yudenich, a third White general, approached the second capital, Petrograd (now Leningrad).

By great heroism and incredible efforts, the Red Army eventually secured a victory on every front.

Then, towards the end of the year, negotiations commenced with the Border States, and normal peaceful relations were re-established. Intervention ceased.

1920

In 1920 came the war with Poland. Nevertheless, while this was proceeding, successes were achieved in the establishment of peaceful relations with the Allied Powers and with the Border States.

By the decision of the Supreme Council, the blockade of Soviet Russia was raised on January 16, 1920.

On May 6 the Poles captured Kiev, and in the middle of August the Red Army advanced on Warsaw, the capital of Poland. Later on it had to retreat. On October 12, a preliminary treaty of peace was concluded at Riga between Soviet Russia and Poland.

France accorded recognition to Baron Wrangel as the "real Government of Russia," but a few weeks later (October-November) Wrangel and his troops were driven out to the Black Sea.

For Soviet Russia the year 1920 marked the beginning of the resumption of diplomatic relations with other States. In that year treaties of peace were concluded between Soviet Russia and the Baltic States; on February 2, with Esthonia; on July 12, with Lithuania; on August 3, with Latvia; and on October 14, with Finland. These States seceded from Russia after the Revolution and became autonomous. To make their independence more secure they needed recognition by Soviet Russia, which was one of the chief reasons for their concluding treaties of peace with Russia before making treaties with other countries.

1921

The year 1921 stands out as a time in which Soviet Russia had great successes in the international sphere. One of the outstanding achievements in international relations was the Trade Agreement concluded with Great Britain in London on March 16.

Treaties with Turkey and other countries in the East and elsewhere followed. While the process of establishing peaceful relations was going on two very serious conflicts occurred, which revealed the unstable position in regard to Poland and Finland. Towards the end of the year Petlura bands were organised in Poland for the invasion of the Ukraine. In Finland the White Guards organised attacks on Karelia, which were frustrated by Soviet diplomacy.

1922

1922 was the year of the great Conferences of Genoa, the Hague, and Lausanne. Soviet Russia received an invitation to be present at the Conference of Genoa (April 10 to May 19). At that Conference a proposal of assistance was made to Soviet Russia, on the conditions of a full recognition of the debts of former Governments; restoration of property which had been nationalised; the setting up of an independent Court of Law and so on. But the problem of relations with Soviet Russia was not solved at the Genoa Conference. Nor did the Conference of the Hague (June 15 to July 28) bring about any settlement of the outstanding questions.

Economic and other relations with Soviet Russia became necessary and foreign states began separately to conclude treaties with the Soviet Government.

1923

A general tendency began to be manifested in 1923 for the resumption of diplomatic and economic relations with Soviet Russia.

The event of greatest importance as regards the foreign relations of Soviet Russia which took place in 1923 was the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

On December 30, 1922, a treaty was concluded between the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, the White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic, and the Transcaucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic for the formation of a Union. Practically, however, the treaty came into existence in 1923, the Union Constitution coming into operation on July 6, 1923.

On July 19, 1923, the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs in the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic notified the representatives of foreign powers that all matters concerning foreign relations had been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

On July 21 a similar announcement was made by the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the R.S.F.S.R., the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic, and the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the Transcaucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic at Tiflis.

1924

The fact that characterises the year 1924 in the sphere of diplomatic relations is the almost general *de jure* recognition of the U.S.S.R. by foreign powers. It was also a year in which treaty relations between the U.S.S.R. and foreign states became more extensive and more firmly established. The *de jure* recognition of the U.S.S.R. by foreign powers during 1924 took place in the following sequence:

DE JURE RECOGNITION OF THE U.S.S.R.

Great Britain	...	...	...	February 1, 1924
Italy	...	...	...	February 7, 1924
Norway	...	...	...	February 13, 1924
Austria	...	...	...	February 20, 1924
Greece	...	...	...	March 8, 1924
Dantzig	...	...	...	March 13, 1924
Sweden	...	...	...	March 15, 1924
China	...	...	...	May 31, 1924
Denmark	...	...	...	June 18, 1924
Mexico	...	...	...	August, 1924
France	...	...	...	October 28, 1924

During this year the Soviet Union began to participate in certain international conventions and agreements, such as the Universal Postal Convention (Stockholm, August 28, 1924) and the Con-

vention for the Exchange of Postal Money Transfers (Stockholm, August 28, 1924).

1925

The international relations of the Soviet Union became still wider in the course of 1925. Treaty relations with additional countries were entered into, and the treaty relations with other countries, into which the Soviet Union had already entered, were still further strengthened.

This year the Soviet Government concluded a number of Agreements, Special Understandings, and Conventions, and participated in several international conventions and agreements.

The following are the salient points in the international relations of the Soviet Union during 1925. On August 3, an agreement was signed with Poland, at Moscow, concerning the settlement of frontier disputes; on October 12, a treaty with Germany was signed at Moscow which contains general regulations, an understanding concerning citizen rights, an economic agreement, a railway agreement, a navigation agreement, a tariff agreement, a trade arbitration courts agreement, an agreement for the safeguarding of industrial property, a consular treaty, and an agreement for providing legal assistance in civil cases. On December 15, a treaty with Norway was signed at Moscow concerning trade and navigation; on December 17, a political treaty with Turkey was signed at Paris.

1926.

The year 1926 differs from the years which went before in that the Soviet Power made no treaty agreements with additional countries. However, the year marks a consolidation and deepening of the treaty relations with other countries which the Soviet Power had formed in previous years.

The outstanding events which strengthened the treaty connections with other countries during 1926 were:—A treaty with Germany, concluded at Berlin on April 24, 1926, concerning neutrality and non-aggression; a treaty with Latvia, signed at Riga on June 19, 1926, concerning the settlement of frontier disputes; a customs agreement with Greece, signed at Athens on June 23 and ratified on July 21; a treaty with Afghanistan, signed at Kabul on August 31 concerning immunity and neutrality. Further, the Soviet Government participated in the course of this year in the international sanitation convention which was signed at Paris on June 21; in the international convention for the unification of anti-diphtheria vaccine, signed at Paris on June 21; and in others. During the year a series of special agreements and conventions, in respect of matters of transport and communications, was concluded between the Soviet Government and many foreign countries. In this year the Soviet Government was recognised *de jure* by Uruguay on August 21.

1927.

Significant events in the foreign relations of the Soviet Union in 1927 are recorded. The U.S.S.R. strengthened its relations with a number of foreign States. An agreement for mutual non-aggression and neutrality was concluded with Persia (Oct. 1); a trade agreement with Turkey (Mar. 3); a trade agreement with Latvia (Nov. 5), and a number of agreements and conventions regulating various special problems (railway, transport, postal and telegraphic communication, etc.). The conflict with Switzerland, on account of the acquittal of the murderer of Vorovsky, which arose in the autumn of 1923, was finally settled. The Soviet Government participated in the International Economic Conference in Geneva (May 4-26, 1927). The break of diplomatic and treaty relations between Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. on May 27, and the break with Canada, which soon followed, were of great importance. Though diplomatic and treaty relations between the two countries will undoubtedly be resumed in the future, the bad effect of the rupture on trade has been keenly felt.

The participation of the Soviet Union in the fourth preparatory Disarmament Conference, which opened on November 30, was of great interest. The Soviet Union has repeatedly urged a policy of general disarmament (at the Genoa Conference, April 10, 1922; at the Moscow Conference with the Baltic States in December, 1922). At the preparatory conference in Geneva, the Assistant People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, M. Litvinov, proposed the total abolition of all land, sea and air forces; the destruction of all ammunition, and armaments; the abolition of all military tribunals, military service, compulsory and voluntary; the prohibition of all military training and propaganda; the closing down of all military institutions; the winding up of all arsenals; the cessation of budget allocations for military purposes and so on. These proposals to be carried out within a period of four years.

The Soviet Delegation proposed to begin immediately the elaboration of the question of disarmament on the basis of the above proposition, and to call a disarmament conference not later than March, 1928. It was decided, however, not to call a conference, but to hold the fifth session of the preparatory committee on March 15, 1928.

1928.

The international position of the U.S.S.R. underwent no serious changes during the first half of 1928, conditions remaining approximately the same as in the second half of 1927. Some improvement, however, occurred in the second half of the year. A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded with Yemen on November 1st, and negotiations with several neighbouring countries for the signing of a non-aggression pact were begun by the U.S.S.R.

The attempt of the Banque de France to arraign a consignment of gold amounting to 2½ million dollars, sent by the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. to New York, failed in the United States Courts of Law.

The negotiations with Germany regarding the working of the Commercial Treaty between the two countries, which had been broken off in March after the arrest in Russia of three German engineers, were resumed in August and concluded on December 20th. Agreement has been reached on the following points: Rights of Germans to enter and to leave the U.S.S.R.; Customs formalities; navigation regulations; the protection of industrial property; the functions of commercial arbitration courts; and general questions of the economic relations between the two countries.

Treaty Relations Between Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

I.—ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY RELATIONS BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

Relations between Great Britain and Russia in the pre-revolutionary period were regulated by a Treaty for Commerce and Navigation, which was concluded in 1857, and by a number of various agreements, conventions and declarations, the most important of which are the following:—

1. The International Telegraph Convention of 1875.
2. A Declaration for the Mutual Recognition of Ships' Registers. June 9, 1882.
3. A Convention for the Protection of the Submarine Telegraph Cable. March 14, 1884.
4. A Convention for the Mutual Extradition of Criminal Offenders. November 24, 1886.
5. The Declaration of the Marine Conference of Washington. December 31, 1889.
6. A Convention concerning Money and Postal Transfers. October 29, 1904.
7. A Convention concerning the Unification of Pharmacopœia of Dangerous Drugs. November 29, 1906.
8. The International Conference concerning Collision of Vessels and Rescue at Sea. September 23, 1910.

The Treaty for Commerce and Navigation was concluded for a period of 10 years, while its validity was to continue automatically till such time as one of the parties to it should denounce it after having given twelve months' notice to the other party. In such a form the treaty survived from 1859 to the period of the Revolution. In all treaty relations between Russia and Great Britain it was taken into consideration. In the later years the treaty did not satisfy the changed relations between the two countries and existing economic conditions. This treaty, which had lasted nearly 60 years, did not survive till the days of Soviet Russia. The Provisional Government of Kerensky denounced it in 1917.

II.—ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY RELATIONS.

After the Revolution of 1917, many special agreements, conventions, declarations, and other acts were in existence, apart from the treaty for commerce and navigation, which had been denounced. However, on the tacit understanding of both countries, these did not continue to apply as regards relations between Great Britain and Soviet Russia. The reasons why their validity did not continue are not far to seek. Great Britain, on the one hand, had not granted *de jure* recognition to the Soviet Union. On the other hand, Russia had passed politically and economically through great changes, which rendered all these antiquated agreements and declarations unsuitable for the normal regulation of relations. The restoration of treaty relations between Soviet Russia and Great Britain became possible only after the declaration of the Supreme Council on January 16, 1920, raising the blockade of Soviet Russia. Negotiations between Soviet Russia and Great Britain commenced at Copenhagen. There, on February 12, 1920, an agreement for the Exchange of Prisoners was signed by Mr. James O'Grady on the one side and M. Maxim Litvinov on the other. On May 31, 1920, M. Krassin began conversations with the British Government for the conclusion of a trade treaty. After prolonged negotiations, interrupted on several occasions, the Trade Agreement between Great Britain and the R.S.F.S.R. was drawn up, which was signed at London on March 16, 1921, by Sir R. S. Horne and M. I. Krassin. In the first article of the agreement it is stated that "both parties agree not to impose or maintain any form of blockade against each other, and to remove forthwith all obstacles hitherto placed in the way of the resumption of trade between the United Kingdom and Russia." The remaining articles have for their aim agreement upon special questions or they lay down the conditions for the conduct of trade.

A special declaration, supplementary to the Trade Agreement, regulates the question of the Recognition of Claims. Both parties declared "that all claims of either party or of its nationals against the other party in respect of property or rights or in respect of obligations incurred by the existing or former Governments of either country shall be equitably dealt with in the formal general peace treaty referred to in the preamble."

It must be recognised that though this Trade Agreement made possible the renewal and the development of Anglo-Soviet trade, it was, at the same time, an act of agreement which is not of a sufficiently comprehensive character to regulate normally the relations between the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom such as the practice of the economic relations between the two countries requires. The conclusion between both countries of a "formal general peace treaty referred to in the preamble" of the Trade Agreement has now been delayed for several years.

On April 7, 1921, postal and telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Soviet Russia was resumed.

On August 16, 1921, an agreement between Great Britain and Soviet Russia was concluded concerning the laying of the Lerwick-Alexandrovsk cable.

The early part of 1923, as well as the preceding years 1921 and 1922, was notable for the establishment of closer relations between Great Britain and Soviet Russia and of an increase in Anglo-Soviet trade. The Note of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of May 8, 1923, led to a temporary worsening of the relations between the two countries and a decrease in trade. In the course of 1923 Anglo-Soviet relations were marked by other small disputes (*e.g.*, the dispute about the Wrangel Islands, in the north-east of Siberia).

A treaty was signed on December 30, 1922, between the various Soviet Republics for the formation of a Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. In accordance with this treaty all relations with foreign countries, and the carrying into effect of all treaties which had been concluded by the Soviet Republics constituting the Soviet Union were entrusted to the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. Hence, the Trade Agreement, signed on March 16, 1921, between Great Britain and the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic applies to the entire Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

When the Labour Party came into power in Great Britain in 1924 a considerable advance was made in respect of the improvement of Anglo-Soviet relations.

On February 21, 1924, the British Agent in Moscow, Mr. Hodgson, handed a Note to M. Chicherin, the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, which stated that Great Britain granted *de jure* recognition to the Soviet Union.

From the moment of recognition full diplomatic relations between the two countries were resumed, and Anglo-Soviet relations improved and developed. Soon afterwards a conference took place in London for the regulation of Anglo-Soviet political and economic relations. A General Treaty and a Trade Treaty were simultaneously signed at London on August 8, 1924, which regulated the political and economic relations between both countries.*

In Chapter VI., Articles 6-13 of the General Treaty all questions concerning claims respecting debt obligations were settled.

The Trade Treaty was drawn up on the general principle of the most favoured nation treatment. The treaty provided for the application to the Soviet Union of the Trade Facilities Acts.

As is well known, these treaties between the Soviet Union and Great Britain, signed on August 8, 1924, were not ratified by the British Government.

* Printed and published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. Cmd. 2260 and 2261. Russia. Nos. 4 and 5.

On May 27, 1927, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Austen Chamberlain, sent a note to Mr. Rosengolz, the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in London, announcing the annulment of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement, which was signed on March 16, 1921. There is no doubt that normal relations between the two countries will be resumed in the future, but the immediate result of the break was a serious decline in trade between the two countries.

Soviet-American Relations.

I. RUSSO-AMERICAN TREATY RELATIONS BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

Relations between Russia and the United States of America up to the year 1912 were regulated by a Treaty for Commerce and Navigation, which was concluded in December 18, 1833. On December 14, 1911, the United States handed in a preliminary declaration of their desire to denounce the Treaty. The chief reason for this action was the denying by the Russian Government to American Jews of the right to enter and stay in Russia. One year after this declaration the Treaty was denounced (in 1912).

Relations between Russia and the United States of Mexico in the pre-revolutionary period were regulated by a Convention for Commerce and Navigation, which was concluded on October 2, 1909, and terminated on December 31, 1917.

Of the South-American States only the Republic of Peru had treaty relations with Russia. These were regulated by a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded on May 16, 1874, and ratified in January 27, 1875.

As far as the relations with Brazil were concerned there were three Notes from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Brazil to Russia concerning the taxation of goods imported into the country on Russian steamers. The Notes were dated September 22, 1846; July 7, 1847, and October 16, 1847.

In 1857, there was an exchange of notes between the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela and Russia to the effect that Russian vessels in the ports of Venezuela and Venezuelan vessels in the ports of Russia were to receive the same treatment as national vessels with regard to payment of ship dues and customs.

II. PRESENT-DAY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE STATES OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

A. North America. The present-day attitude of the United States Government towards the Soviet Union has evolved only gradually. In 1917, and in the beginning of 1918, the United States Government was very well disposed towards Soviet Russia. The telegram sent by President Wilson to the Fourth Extraordinary All-Russian Congress of Soviets (March 14-15, 1918)

which was called for the ratification of the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty with Germany, can serve as an example of this friendly attitude. He declared that the United States would assist Russia to regain her complete sovereignty and independence in her internal affairs, and regain her rightful place in the comity of nations. During 1917 and in the beginning of 1918, President Wilson repeatedly stated that he had no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Russia, and that his only desire was to see Russia free and prosperous. The United States wanted Russia to continue the war against Germany. After the signing of the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty America changed her policy; the American Ambassador, Mr. Francis, left for Vologda, and Colonel Robbins, the head of the American Red Cross in Russia, was left in charge of the embassy. The latter was one of the most far-sighted of diplomats. He realised that the Soviet Government had come to stay, recommended the establishment of normal relations and the conclusion of a Trade Agreement. Colonel Robbins was recalled by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Lansing, in May, 1918, and from then the relations between the United States and Russia became worsened. Later, the United States participated with Great Britain in the intervention in North Russia, which brought about a complete rupture of relations. In addition to the Archangel expedition, the United States assisted Koltchak and the other counter-revolutionary generals who were fighting the Soviet Government and supplied them with ammunition. Mr. Martens, who was appointed Soviet representative in the United States, had to leave the country at the end of 1920. The United States Government maintained relations with the representative of the deposed Provisional Government, and allowed Mr. Bakhmeteff to spend the remainder of the loan of 190 million dollars granted to the Provisional Government. After the defeat of all the counter-revolutionary movements and the re-establishment of the economic life of the country, all the principal States of the world recognised the Soviet Government *de jure* with the exception of the United States. On December 9, 1923, President Coolidge, in his message to Congress, justified the Government's policy toward the Soviet Union by the refusal of the latter to recognise the debts of the Czarist and Provisional Governments, and hinted at the desirability of resuming relations with the Soviet Union. Mr. Chicherin replied indirectly by a note inviting the United States to a discussion of mutual claims on the basis of reciprocity, the negotiations being based on the principle of mutual non-interference in the internal affairs of the respective countries. This proposition was declined by Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on December 18, 1923. He refused to negotiate on the question of mutual obligations and insisted on the recognition of the debts and of payment of compensation to American nationals for property confiscated.

A resumption of normal relations would undoubtedly be in the interest of both countries. Though trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have been developing lately, they have by no means reached the dimensions possible. Such trade is even more in the interest of the United States considering that the exports to Russia always exceed the imports from that country. There are unlimited possibilities for American industrial and financial firms in Russia. At the present time large transactions are being concluded between American firms and the Soviet Government. However, to extend these to their full, regular diplomatic relations between the two countries are essential. That is why a large number of leading American firms are at present demanding the establishment of normal relations with the U.S.S.R. We may assume that the need of extending the economic relations which is at present felt will ultimately lead also to the establishment of normal political relations.

Mexico. Mexico recognised the Soviet Union *de jure* in August, 1927. At present there is a diplomatic representative of the Soviet Union in Mexico and a Mexican representative in the U.S.S.R. A Soviet Trade Delegation has been established in Mexico, which is organising trading relations between the two countries for the first time.

Canada. On July 3, 1922, there was an exchange of Notes between Soviet Russia and Great Britain about the extension of the Trade Agreement concluded between the two countries to Canada in view of the desire to this effect expressed by the Canadian Government. After the annulment of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement on May 27, 1927, diplomatic relations were also severed with Canada on June 3, 1927. This break has severely affected the trading relations between the two countries.

South America. Of the South American countries Uruguay recognised the Soviet Union *de jure* on August 21, 1926. Before the war trading relations between Russia and the South American States were little developed, since Russia used to buy various raw materials exported from South America (hides and skins, quebracho, iodine, wool and others) in European countries. Russia had therefore no trade agreements with South American States with the exception of a Treaty of Trade and Navigation with the Republic of Peru. At present the Soviet Union purchases the above-named goods direct in the countries producing them. Trade is assuming large proportions, hence the question of trade agreements for regulating the economic relations with these countries is becoming essential. Given such treaty agreements trade will be placed on its proper foundation and will be in a position to develop and expand.

Entry into the U.S.S.R.

A visa is necessary for every visit to the U.S.S.R. and, except in the case of transit visas for British subjects, applications must be made at least six weeks in advance of the date of departure. The forms, which must be completed in triplicate, can be obtained from the Consulate General and should be returned to the Consulate General, filled up, together with three photographs of the applicant. Transit visas are granted on application to all bona fide (British subject) travellers, but do not admit of a stay in the U.S.S.R. The fees for visas for British subjects are 9/- each and 1/- each for transit visas. For citizens of the United States the fee for a visa is 20 roubles in accordance with the fee established in the United States for citizens of the U.S.S.R. The reciprocal principle is applied in regard to fees.

Children under 16 need not fill up a separate form, their name being entered on the form of the person with whom they travel. Children under 10 years need not present a photograph.

Departure from the U.S.S.R.

Foreigners wishing to leave the country must present an application to the administrative department of the Provincial Executive Committee at the place of domicile, accompanied by a photograph and national passport. Persons in State employment have to present a certificate from their office, signed by the head of their Department, that there is no objection to their departure. Business people have to present a copy of the receipt acknowledging that all their State and local taxes have been duly paid.

The visa on the national passport represents the permit to leave the country. Persons who have received a permit to leave the country must do so within the period stated on the visa; persons who have not left the country in the prescribed period must hand in another application for the renewal of the visa or they must obtain the customary permit for residence on the territory of the U.S.S.R.

Naturalisation of Foreigners.

Applications for the naturalisation of foreigners residing in the territory of the U.S.S.R. must be addressed to the administrative department of the Presidium of the Provincial Executive Committee at the place of residence of the applicant, or if abroad, to the Plenipotentiary of the Diplomatic Mission, for the Presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee. The application must be made on specially provided forms. Wives cannot be included in the application of the husband, but have to make separate application. Children under 16 should be included, preferably in the application of the mother. Children over 16 must make separate application. Applications have to be accompanied by documents proving the identity of the applicant, his

nationality, whether the applicant is married or single and any other documents supporting the statements made in the application, as well as a biography.

The applicant is informed in writing at his place of residence of the decision arrived at by the Administrative Department of the Provisional Executive Committee, or in cases of people living abroad, of the decision of the Presidium of the Union Central Executive Committee.

In the case of citizens abroad being granted citizenship of the U.S.S.R., the applicant has to obtain a passport from the Consulate General within two months of the receipt of the decision.

Any foreigner living abroad who, according to the national laws of his country of origin, does not lose his former nationality by assuming citizenship of the U.S.S.R. must affix to his application a certificate testifying that there is no objection on the part of his Government to his adopting citizenship of the U.S.S.R.

I.

TREATIES, AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS concluded between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Foreign States, which came into force prior to January 1, 1928, and which are still valid. (In alphabetical and chronological order.)

A—BI-LATERAL.

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
28 Feb., 1921	Moscow	Afghanistan. A Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and Afghanistan.
21 Aug., 1926	Kabul	A Treaty concerning Inviolability and Neutrality.
5 July, 1920.	Copenhagen	Austria. An Agreement for the Exchange of Prisoners of War.
7 Dec., 1921	Vienna	A Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. of the one part and the Republic of Austria of the other.
7 Dec., 1921	Vienna	A Supplementary Agreement, in pursuance of the Agreement for the return of Prisoners of War and Interned Nationals of both sides to the country of their origin, concluded at Copenhagen on July 5, 1920.
8 Sept., 1923		An Exchange of Notes between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and the Government of Austria concerning the extension of the Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. of the one part and Austria of the other, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
25 Feb., 1924		An Exchange of Notes concerning the establishment of relations <i>de jure</i> .
19 Sept., 1924	Moscow	An Agreement for Mutual Judicial Assistance in Civil Affairs.

Treaties, Agreements and Conventions.—*Continued.*

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
26 June, 1927		An Exchange of Notes concerning registration of Trade Marks.
16 July, 1927	Moscow	An Agreement concerning Embassies. Belgium.
20 April, 1920		An Agreement for the Return of Citizens. China.
31 May, 1924	Pekin	A Treaty on the General Principles for Regulating Questions between the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese Republic.
31 May, 1924	Pekin	An Agreement concerning the Temporary Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Czecho-Slovakia.
5 June, 1922	Prague	A Provisional Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Czecho-Slovakian Republic.
6 June, 1922	Prague	A Provisional Agreement between the Ukrainian Socialist Republic and the Czecho-Slovakian Republic. Denmark.
23 April, 1923	Moscow	A Preliminary Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Denmark.
18 June, 1924		An Exchange of Notes concerning the establishment of relations <i>de jure</i> .
13 Dec., 1924 23 April, 1925 29 June, 1925	Copenhagen	An Exchange of Notes concerning the Mutual Recognition of Ships' Registers. Esthonia.
2 Feb., 1920	Yurev	A Treaty of Peace between the R.S.F.S.R. and Esthonia.
19 Aug., 1920	Reval	An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Esthonia concerning the Refugee Question.

Treaties, Agreements and Conventions.—Continued.

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
17 Sept., 1920	Reval	A Convention between the R.S.F.S.R. and Esthonia concerning Direct Passenger and Goods Railway connections.
2 Dec., 1920 25 Jan., 1921	Moscow-Reval	A Declaration ratifying the Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Esthonia concerning Postal Connections.
16 Mar., 1921	Reval	A Declaration ratifying the Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Esthonia concerning Telegraphic Communications.
25 Nov., 1921	Moscow	A Treaty between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Esthonia.
25 Nov., 1921	Moscow	An Agreement between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Esthonia concerning the Order of Application for Citizenship.
9 May, 1922	Reval	A Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and Esthonia concerning the Floating Down of Timber and Timber Materials.
27 May, 1922	Moscow	A Supplementary Protocol to the Treaty between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Esthonia of November 25, 1921.
25 June, 1922	Tartu (Yurev)	A Sanitation Convention between the White-Russia S.S.R., the R.S.F.S.R., and the Ukrainian S.S.R. of the one part, and Esthonia of the other.
17 Feb., 1923	Moscow	A Supplementary Protocol to the Treaty between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Esthonia of November 25, 1921.

Treaties, Agreements and Conventions.—Continued.

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
5 July, 1923	Tallin	A Convention concerning a Direct Passenger and Goods Railway Service.
27 June, 1924		A Postal Telegraphic Convention between the U.S.S.R. and Esthonia.
27 June, 1924	Reval	A Convention concerning Postal Communications.
27 June, 1924	Tallin	A Convention concerning Telephonic Communications.
27 June, 1924	Tallin	A Convention concerning Telegraphic and Radio-Telegraphic Communications.
27 June, 1924	Tallin	An Agreement concerning the Exchange of Postal Money Transfers.
4 Mar., 1925	Tallin	An Exchange of Notes concerning the Mutual Recognition of Ships' Registers.
8 Aug., 1927		An Agreement concerning the Settlement of Frontier conflicts.
20 Jan., 1929		An Agreement concerning the settlement of Frontier conflicts.
3 Mar., 1929		Convention on Trade Marks.
14 Oct., 1920	Yurev	Finland.
		A Treaty of Peace between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Republic of Finland.
14 Dec., 1921	Helsingfors	A Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland for the Railway Conveyance of Passengers, their Luggage and Freights to and from Finland across the Frontier Stations of Belo-Ostrov and Rayaiki.
1 June, 1922	Helsingfors	An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland concerning Ways of Securing the Inviolability of the Frontier.
13 June, 1922	Helsingfors	A Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland for the Establishment of Telegraphic Communications.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

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Treaties, Agreements and Conventions.—Continued.

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
22 June, 1922	Helsingfors	A Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland for the Establishment of Postal Communications.
7 July, 1922	Moscow	An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland concerning the Amendment of Article 22 of the Peace Treaty.
12 Aug., 1922	Helsingfors	An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Republic of Finland for the Return of Nationals of both States to their Country of Origin.
20 Sept., 1922	Helsingfors	An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland concerning Fishing in the Gulf of Finland.
28 Oct., 1922	Helsingfors	An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland concerning the manner of exercising the right of Free Transit Across the Pecheneg Region by the Russian State and Russian Nationals.
28 Oct., 1922	Helsingfors	An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland concerning the Upkeep of the Main Foreshore; also concerning Fishing in the Frontier Water Systems of Russia and Finland.
28 Oct., 1922	Helsingfors	A Convention between the R.S.F.S.R. and Finland concerning the Floating of Timber Materials in either direction along the Water Systems between Russian Territory and Finnish Territory.
28 Oct., 1922	Helsingfors	An Agreement concerning Fishing and Sealing in the North Arctic Ocean.
28 Oct., 1922	Helsingfors	An Agreement concerning Fishing and Sealing in Lake Ladoga.

Treaties, Agreements and Conventions.—Continued.

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
5 June, 1923	Moscow	An Agreement concerning Navigation on the River Neva of Finnish Cargo and Commercial Vessels between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland.
28 July, 1923	Helsingfors	An Agreement concerning the Maintenance of Order in the Part of the Gulf of Finland lying beyond the Territorial Waters.
18 June, 1924	Helsingfors	A Convention concerning Telegraphic Communications.
18 June, 1924	Helsingfors	A Convention concerning Telephonic Communications.
18 June, 1924	Helsingfors	A Convention concerning Postal Communications.
18 June, 1924	Helsingfors	An Agreement concerning Direct Passenger and Goods Railway Service.
18 June, 1924	Helsingfors	An Agreement for the Mutual Restoration of Archives and Documents of Public Institutions and Establishments.
20 Feb., 1925	Moscow	A Convention for the Exchange of Postal Money Transfers.
14 July, 1925		An Exchange of Ratified Agreements concerning Through Passenger and Goods Railway Service between the U.S.S.R. and Finland.
24 Dec., 1927		An Agreement concerning the modification of paragraph 27 of the Agreement concluded on June 18, 1924, on direct Railway Transport of Passengers and goods.

Treaties, Agreements and Conventions.—Continued.

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
20 April, 1920	Copenhagen	France. An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. of the one part and France of the other concerning the Mutual Return of Nationals.
28 Oct., 1924	Paris-Moscow	An Exchange of Telegrams concerning the Establishment of Relations <i>de jure</i> .
19 April, 1920	Berlin	Germany. An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany concerning the Repatriation of Prisoners of War and Interned Nationals.
23 April, 1920	Reval	An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany for Giving Effect to the Agreement for the Repatriation of Prisoners of War.
7 July, 1920	Berlin	A Supplementary Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany for the Repatriation of Prisoners of War and Interned Nationals.
22 Jan., 1921	Riga	A Supplementary Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany to the Treaty of April 19, 1920, concerning the Repatriation of Imprisoned and Interned Nationals of both parties via Latvia and Lithuania.
23 April, 1921	Berlin	A Treaty of Repatriation between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Germany.
6 May, 1921	Berlin	A Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany.
6 May, 1921	Berlin	A Supplementary Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany to the Agreement concluded on April 19, 1920, for the Repatriation of Imprisoned and Interned Nationals.

Treaties, Agreements and Conventions.—Continued.

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
16 April, 1922	Rapallo	A Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany.
5 Nov., 1922	Berlin	An Agreement for the Extension of the Treaty concluded on April 16, 1922, at Rapallo, between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany, to the Union Republics.
23 April, 1923	Moscow	An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Germany concerning Mercantile Vessels in execution of paragraph 6 of Article I. of the Treaty of April 16, 1922.
29 July, 1924	Berlin	Official Report of the Liquidation of the Soviet German Conflict.
12 Oct., 1925	Moscow	The Soviet-German Treaty (Rights of Nationals; Economic Agreement; Railway Communication; Navigation; Customs; Commercial Treaty Courts; Protection of Industrial Property), a Consular Agreement, and an Agreement concerning Legal Assistance in Civil Cases.
24 April, 1926	Berlin	A Treaty with Germany concerning Neutrality and Non-Aggression.
20 Dec., 1928	Moscow	Protocol signed providing for the revision of the Trade Treaty.
16 Mar., 1921	London	Great Britain.
16 Aug., 1921	London	A Trade Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Great Britain.
		An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Great Britain concerning the Work of the Lerwick-Alexandrovsk Submarine Cable.

Treaties, Agreements and Conventions.—*Continued.*

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
3 July, 1922	Moscow-London	An Exchange of Notes between the Governments of the R.S.F.S.R. and Great Britain concerning the Extension of the Trade Agreement with England to Canada.
1-8 Feb., 1924	Moscow-London	An Exchange of Notes concerning the Establishment of Relations <i>de jure</i> .
27 May, 1927	Moscow-London	An Exchange of Notes concerning the Severance of Relations.
8 Mar., 1924	Berlin	Greece. An Exchange of Notes concerning the Establishment of Relations <i>de jure</i> .
23 June, 1926	Athens	A Customs Convention with Greece (ratified on July 21, 1926).
21 May, 1920	Copenhagen	Hungary. An Agreement between the Governments of the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. with the Government of Hungary for the Repatriation of Prisoners of War.
28 July, 1921	Riga	An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. with Hungary for the Exchange of Imprisoned and Interned Nationals.
3 Oct., 1921	Riga	A Protocol between the R.S.F.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Hungary concerning the Mutual Exchange of Imprisoned Nationals by the participation of Latvia and the International Red Cross.
19 Mar., 1925		An Agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Hungary for the Exchange of Political Prisoners.

Treaties, Agreements and Conventions.—Continued.

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
26 Dec., 1921	Rome	Italy. A Preliminary Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Italy.
26 Dec., 1921	Rome	A Preliminary Agreement between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Italy.
7 Feb., 1924	Moscow-Rome	An Exchange of Notes concerning the Establishment of Relations <i>de jure</i> .
7 Feb., 1924	Rome	A Trade Treaty and a Customs Convention between the U.S.S.R. and Italy.
4 June, 1925		Ratification of the Commercial Navigation Agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Italy signed February 7, 1924.
10 Aug., 1927		An Exchange of Notes concerning Registration of Trade Marks.
20 Jan., 1925	Pekin	Japan. A Convention relating to the Fundamental Principles of Mutual Relations.
23 Jan. 1929		Fisheries Convention signed.
11 Aug., 1920	Riga	Latvia. A Treaty of Peace between the R.S.F.S.R. and Latvia.
26 Feb., 1921	Riga	A Convention between the R.S.F.S.R. and Latvia concerning Direct Passenger and Goods Railway Service.
3 Mar., 1921	Riga	A Declaration ratifying the Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Latvia concerning Postal and Telegraphic Communication.
3 Aug., 1921	Moscow	A Treaty between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Latvia.
3 Aug., 1921	Moscow	A Convention between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Latvia concerning the Order of Repatriation of Latvian Refugees living in the Ukrainian S.S.R.

Treaties, Agreements and Conventions.—*Continued.*

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
6 Nov., 1921	Riga	An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Latvia concerning the Order of Application for Citizenship; Repatriation; the Removal and Liquidation of Property of Nationals of both Negotiating Countries. (Parts II. and III.)
12 Jan., 1922	Riga	A Declaration confirming the Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Latvia concerning the Exchange of Postal Parcels.
24 June, 1922	Tartu	A Sanitation Convention between the White-Russia S.S.R., the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. of the one part and Latvia of the other.
19 Mar., 1925	Riga	An Agreement for the Mutual Recognition of Ships' Registers.
19 July, 1926	Riga	A Convention concerning the Settlement of Frontier Disputes.
5 Nov., 1927		A Trade Agreement with Latvia.
30 June, 1920	Moscow	Lithuania. A Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and Lithuania for the Repatriation of Refugees.
12 July, 1920	Moscow	A Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and Lithuania.
28 Jan., 1921	Moscow	An Agreement between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Lithuania concerning the Order of Application for Lithuanian Citizenship.
14 Feb., 1921	Moscow	A Treaty between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Lithuania concerning the Repatriation of Refugees.

Treaties, Agreements and Conventions.—Continued.

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
28 June, 1921	Moscow	An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Lithuania concerning the Procedure of Application for Lithuanian Citizenship.
5 April, 1922	Kharkov	A Supplementary Treaty to the Treaty between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the Lithuanian Democratic Republic concluded at Moscow 14 February, 1921.
5 April, 1922	Kharkov	An Agreement between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Lithuania concerning the Provisional Regulations for the Carrying Upon the Railways of the Ukrainian S.S.R. of Belongings of Persons who have applied for Lithuanian Citizenship, when returning to the Country of Origin.
28 Sept., 1926	Moscow	A Treaty with Lithuania concerning Inviolability and Neutrality (Ratified 5 November, 1926).
7 Aug., 1924	Berlin	Mexico. A Declaration concerning the Renewal of Relations, made by the Mexican Ambassador in Berlin.
5 Nov., 1921	Moscow	Mongolia. An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Mongolia for the Establishment of Friendly Relations.
31 May, 1923	Urga	A Protocol between the R.S.F.S.R. and Mongolia concerning the Owners of Various Properties.
3 Oct., 1924	Urga	An Agreement concerning Telegraphic Communications, with Supplementary Official Report.

Treaties, Agreements and Conventions.—Continued.

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
2 Sept., 1921	Christiania	Norway. A Provisional Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Norway.
15 Nov., 1922	Moscow	An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Norway concerning the Conditions of a Loan offered by the Government of Norway to the Government of the R.S.F.S.R.
15-16 Jan., 1924	Christiania	An Exchange of Notes concerning the Establishment of Relations <i>de jure</i> .
15 Dec., 1925	Moscow	A Treaty concerning Trade and Navigation.
9 April, 1926	Oslo	A Declaration concerning the Mutual Recognition of Ships' Registers.
24 Feb., 1929		Signing of Convention concerning mutual protection of industrial property.
26 Feb., 1921	Moscow	Persia. A Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and Persia.
25 April, 1923	Moscow	A Postal Convention Between the R.S.F.S.R. and Persia.
17 April, 1923	Moscow	A Telegraph Convention between the R.S.F.S.R. and Persia.
3 July, 1924		A Trade Treaty between the U.S.S.R. and Persia.
5 Feb., 1925		Ratification of Soviet-Persian Postal and Telegraphic Communication Conventions.
20 Feb., 1926	Poltaratsk	A Convention concerning the use of Frontier Rivers and Waterways (confirmed 24 September, 1926).
14 Aug., 1927		An Exchange of Notes concerning the Appointment of Frontier Commissaries.
1 Oct., 1927		An Agreement concerning Guarantees and Neutrality.

Treaties, Agreements and Conventions.—*Continued.*

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
1 Oct., 1927	Riga	An Exchange of Notes concerning Trading Relations.
1 Oct., 1927		An Exchange of Notes concerning the Port of Pekhlevi.
1 Oct., 1927		An Agreement concerning fishing on the South Coast of the Caspian.
1 Oct., 1927		Customs Agreement signed.
1 Oct., 1927		A Protocol concerning the Establishment of direct Air Routes with Persia.
27 Jan., 1929		Protocol signed concerning the transfer of Port Pekhlevi to Persia.
31 Jan., 1929		Ratification of Agreement signed on Oct. 1, 1927.
24 Feb., 1921		Poland. An Agreement concerning Repatriation between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. with Poland in respect of the fulfilment of Article 7 of the Treaty concerning Preliminary Conditions of Peace which was concluded at Riga on October 12, 1920.
18 Mar., 1921		A Treaty of Peace between the White Russian S.S.R., the R.S.F.S.R., and the Ukrainian S.S.R. with Poland.
27 Nov., 1921	Negoreloe	A Provisional Agreement with Poland concerning Frontier Communication at Stolbtsy-Negoreloe.
17 Dec., 1921	Warsaw	A Provisional Agreement concerning Frontier Railway Communication at Shepetovka-Zdolbnowo.
19 June, 1922	Warsaw	A Provisional Agreement concerning Frontier Railway Communication at Volochisk-Podvolochisk.
7 Feb., 1923	Warsaw	A Sanitation Convention.

Treaties, Agreements and Conventions.—Continued.

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
12 Feb., 1924	Warsaw	A Postal-Telegraph Con- vention.
24 April, 1924	Warsaw	A Railway Convention.
18 July, 1924	Moscow	A Consular Convention.
7 May, 1925		An Exchange of Ratified Notes of Agreement concluded at Warsaw on 24 April, 1924, concerning Railway Com- munication.
3 Aug., 1925	Moscow	An Agreement for the Settling of Frontier Disputes.
5-9 Mar., 1918	Yassy-Odessa	Rumania.
20 Nov., 1923	Tiraspol	An Agreement between the R.S.F.S.R. and Rumania.
15 Mar., 1924	Stockholm	A Statute for the Settle- ment of the River Dniester Disputes.
15 Mar., 1924		Sweden.
12 Nov., 1924		An Exchange of Notes for the Establishment of <i>de jure</i> Relations.
31 Mar., 1929		A Trade Treaty.
16 Mar., 1921	Moscow	A Postal and Telegraph Convention.
28 Mar., 1921	Moscow	Ratification of Agreement on the rights and obligations of the Soviet Trade Delegation in Sweden.
17 Sept., 1921	Moscow	Turkey.
16 Mar., 1921	Moscow	A Treaty between the R.S.F.S.R. and Turkey.
28 Mar., 1921	Moscow	A Convention between the R.S.F.S.R. and Turkey for the Repatriation of Prisoners of War and Imprisoned Nationals.
17 Sept., 1921	Moscow	A Convention between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Turkey for the Repatriation of Prisoners of War and Im- prisoned Nationals.

Treaties, Agreements and Conventions. —Continued.

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	State with which Agreement has been concluded, and the subject of the Agreement.
13 Oct., 1921	Kars	A Treaty of Friendship—the Armenian S.S.R., the Azerbaidjan S.S.R. and the Georgian S.S.R. of the one part, and Turkey of the other—the R.S.F.S.R. participating.
21 Jan., 1922	Angora	A Treaty of Friendship and Fraternity between the Ukrainian S. S. R. and Turkey.
20 Mar., 1922	Tiflis	A Convention between the Georgian S.S.R. and Turkey concerning the Crossing of the Frontier by the Inhabitants of the Border Regions.
20 Mar., 1922	Tiflis	A Convention between the Georgian S.S.R. and Turkey concerning the use of Frontier Pasture Lands by the respective Nationals of the Border Regions.
9 July, 1922	Tiflis	A Postal-Telegraph Convention between the Transcaucasian F.S.S.R. and the R.S.F.S.R. of the one part, and Turkey of the other.
14 April, 1925		Ratification of Consular and Inheritance Rights Agreement relating to the Transcaucasian Republics.
17 Dec., 1925	Paris	A Political Agreement.
31 May, 1926	Moscow	A Protocol concerning the use of the right of withdrawal from citizenship by settling on Soviet or Turkish territory as the case may be, for the period of one year.
8 Jan., 1927	Kars	A Convention concerning the use of Frontier Rivers for Transport by Water, and a Supplementary Protocol concerning the Construction of the Sardorobadsky Dam.

Date of Signature or Conclusion.	Place of Signature or Conclusion.	Subject of Agreement.
11 March, 1927		A Trade Agreement, which came into operation 4th July 1927.
1 Nov., 1928	Sanaa	Yemen A Treaty of Friendship and Commerce signed.

B—MULTI-LATERAL.

10 May, 1922	Santa Margherita	An agreement with the Epidemics Commission of the League of Nations concerning Aid by the People's Commissariats for Health of the White Russian S.S.R., the R. S. F. S. R., and the Ukrainian S.S.R.
28 Aug., 1924	Stockholm	A Universal Postal Convention with the Protocol appended thereto.
28 Aug., 1924	Stockholm	A Convention for the exchange of letters and cases of Declared Value, with the Protocol appended thereto.
28 Aug., 1924	Stockholm	A Convention for the exchange of Postal Money Transfers.
1 Oct., 1927		A Convention with Esthonia and Latvia for the establishment of direct Railway Communication.

II.

International Conventions and Agreements which the U.S.S.R. has entered between January 1, 1925, and January 1, 1929.

1. The Convention concerning the Establishment of an International Bureau of Social Hygiene at Paris, signed at Rome on December 9, 1907.
2. The International Sanitation Convention signed at Paris on January 17, 1912.
3. The International Convention for the introduction of alterations in the Metrical Convention of May 20, 1875, and its Supplementary Regulation. Signed at Sèvres on October 6, 1921.
4. The International Sanitation Convention, signed at Paris on June 21, 1926.
5. The International Convention for the Unification of Anti-Diphtheria Vaccine.

6. The International Telegraph Convention signed at St. Petersburg, July 11-12, 1875.
7. The International Convention for the Protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables, signed at Paris on March 14, 1884, together with the Protocol thereof of July 7, 1887, and the Declaration of December 1, 1886.
8. The Convention for the Exemption of Hospital Ships from Port and other Dues, signed at the Hague on December 21, 1904.
9. The Convention for the Improvement of the Lot of Wounded and Sick Soldiers of Armies in action, signed at Geneva on July 6, 1906.
10. The Convention for the Application to Naval Warfare of the Principles of the Geneva Convention, signed at the Hague on October 18, 1907.
11. The International Automobile Convention, signed at Paris on October 11, 1909.
12. The International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules concerning the Collision of Vessels, signed at Brussels on September 23, 1910.
13. The International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Help and Rescue on the Seas, signed at Brussels on September 23, 1910.
14. The International Radio-Telegraph Convention, signed at London on July 5, 1912.
15. The Convention for the International Protection of Young Seals (sea-lions), signed at Washington on July 7, 1911.
16. The Soviet Union declared its willingness on August 29, 1928, to adhere to the Kellogg Anti-War Pact.

Plenipotentiary Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A—IN EUROPE.

Country and Designation of Institution.	Names of Plenipotentiary and Secretary.	Address.
Austria. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Austria.	Yurenev, K. K., Plen. Repr. Yakovenko-Khodkevich, V. E., Secretary.	Vienna, iii Reisnerstrasse, 45-47.
Czecho-Slovakia. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Czecho-Slovakia.	Arosev, A. Y. Plen. Repr. Kalina, S. P., Secretary.	Prague, Vinokrady, Zizkova ul. Villa Teresa.
Denmark. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Denmark.	Kobetsky, M. V., Plen. Repr. Ridel, D. S., Secretary.	Copenhagen, Frydendalavej, 27.
Esthonia. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Esthonia.	Petrovsky, A. M., Plen. Repr. Khakharev, M. I., Secretary.	Tallin, Reval, Morskaya ul. 19.
Finland. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Finland.	Alexandrovsky, S. S. Plen. Repr. Rabinovich, S. I., Secretary.	Helsingfors, Boulevard-sgatan, 21.
France. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in France.	Dovgalevsky, V. S., Plen. Repr. Tikhmenev, N. S., Secretary.	Paris, 79, Rue de Grenelle.
Germany. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Germany.	Krestinsky, N. N., Plen. Repr. Yakubovich, I. S., Secretary.	Berlin, W.8, Unter den Linden, 7.

**Plenipotentiary Representatives of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics.—(Continued)**

Country and Designation of Institution	Names of Plenipotentiary and Secretary.	Address.
Greece. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Greece.	Ustinov, A. M., Plen. Repr. Roslavetz, N. A., Secretary.	Athens, Rue Hérodou Atticu, 7,
Italy. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Italy.	Kursky, D. I. Chargé d'Affaires.	Rome, Via Gaeta, 3.
Latvia. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Latvia.	Lorenz, I. L., Plen. Repr. Borkusevich, S. I., Secretary	Riga, Antonijas eela No. 11, Flat 2.
Lithuania. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Lithuania.	Antonov-Ovseyenko, V. A. Plen. Repr. Skalov, D. E., Secretary.	Kovno Lajswie Allea No. 6.
Norway. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Norway.	Kollontay, A. M., Plen. Repr. Mirny, S. M., Secretary.	Oslo, Drammenveien 34.
Poland. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Poland.	Bogomolov, D. V., Plen. Repr. Arcadyev, M. P., Secretary.	Warsaw, Poznanska ul. 15
Sweden. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Sweden.	Kopp, V. L., Plen. Repr.	Stockholm, Friedrikshofsgatan, 10.

Plenipotentiary Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.—(Continued)

B—IN AMERICA.

Country and Designation of Institution.	Names of Plenipotentiary and Secretary.	Address.
Mexico. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Mexico.	Makar, A. M., Plen. Repr. Khaikis, L. Y., Secretary.	Calle del Eliseo 19 Mexico.

C—IN ASIA.

Afghanistan. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Afghanistan.	Stark, L. N., Plen. Repr. Kukel, V. A., Secretary. (Interim.)	Kabul, Afghanistan.
China. Consulate General.	Spilvanek, I. I., Consul General.	Peking.
Consulate General.	Kuznetsov, N. K., Consul General.	Mukden.
Consulate General.	Aboltin, V. Y., Consul General.	Harbin.
Consulate General.	Shilo, V. T., Consul General.	Tientsin
Hedjaz. The Consulate General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Hedjaz.	Khakimov, K. A., Official Agent and Consul General.	Djedda, Hedjaz.
Japan. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Japan.	Troyanovsky, A. A., Plen. Repr. Astakhov, G. A., Secretary. (Interim.)	Tokyo.

Plenipotentiary Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.—(Continued)

Country and Designation of Institution.	Names of Plenipotentiary and Secretary.	Address.
Mongolia. The Plenipotentiary Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Mongolia.	Okhtin, A. Y., Plen. Repr. Berlin, L. E., Secretary.	Ulan-Bator-Khoto, The Consuls Village
Persia. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Persia.	Davtian, Y. N., Plen. Repr. Slavutsky, M. M., Secretary.	Teheran.
Turkey. The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Turkey.	Suritz, I. Z., Plen. Repr. Walter, V. K., Secretary.	Angora.

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Diplomatic Representatives of Foreign Powers Accredited to the U.S.S.R.

Country and Designation of Institution.	Name of Plenipotentiary.	Address in Moscow.
Afghanistan. Embassy.	Mirza Mohammed Khan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister.	Vorovsky Str., 42.
Austria. Embassy.	M. Robert Egon Hein, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Mertvy Per., 6.
China. Embassy.	M. Toheng Yen-Chi, Chargé d'Affaires.	Kropotkinskaya, 13.
Denmark. Embassy.	M. Peter Schou, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Staro-Koniusheny, 23.
Estonia. Embassy.	M. Heinrich Laretei, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Mal.-Kislovsky, 5.
Finland. Embassy.	M. Pontus Artti, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Mal. Kharitonsky, 3.
France. Embassy.	M. Jean Herbette, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	Pomerantzev, 6.
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Greece. Embassy.	M. Jean Panourias, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	1-aya Grazhdanskaya, 24.
Italy. Embassy.	M. V. Cerruti, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	Denezhny, 5.
Japan. Embassy.	M. Tokich Tanaka, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	Herzen Str., 42.
Latvia. Embassy.	M. Charles Ozols, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Mashkoff, 3.
Lithuania. Embassy.	M. Jurgis Baltrusaitis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Pokrovsky Boul, 4/15.
Mexico. Embassy.	Prof. Silva Herzog, Chargé d'Affaires.	Bogoslovsky, 8.
Mongolia. Embassy.	M. Gombozhan, Plenipotentiary Representative.	Kropotkinskaya Nab., 215.
Norway. Embassy.	Dr. A. Urbye, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Mertvy Per., 9.
Persia. Embassy.	Ali-Goli Khan Anasri, Chargé d'Affaires.	Pokrovsky Boul., 3.
Poland. Embassy.	M. Stanislaw Patek, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Vorovsky Str., 21.
Sweden. Embassy.	M. O. v. Heidenstam, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Vorovsky Str., 44.
Turkey. Embassy.	Hussein-Rahib Bey, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	Herzen Str., 42a.

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Country and Designation of the Representative.	The Name of the Representative.	The Residence of the Representative.
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China.		
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Consul.	Chen, De-li	Andizhan
Consul.	Yan-In-Tsyau	Zaysan
Consul-General.	Liu Chan-Pin	Semipalatinsk
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Consul-General.	Chen-Kuan-Pin	Irkutsk
Consul.	Sa-La-Chun	Alma-Ata
Denmark.		
Consul-General.	Lett, Eydjil	Leningrad
Estonia.		
	Lochk, Hans	Leningrad
Finland.		
Consul-General <i>pro tem.</i>	Auer, Otto	Leningrad
Germany.		
Consul-General.	Walter, Carl	Leningrad
Consul.	Grosskopf, Wilhelm	Novosibirsk
Consul.	Sommer, Rudolph	Vladivostok
Consul.	Stefani, Werner	Kiev
Consul-General.	Grapp, Carl	Kharkov
Consul.	Dinstman, Carl	Odessa
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Consul-General.	Zanotti-Bianco, Mario	Tiflis
Consul-General.	Spano, Pietro	Leningrad
Consul-General.	Tonker, Lamberto	Odessa
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Country and Designation of the Representative.	The Name of the Representative.	The Residence of the Representative.
Japan.		
Consul-General.	Vatanabe, Riye	Vladivostok
Consul-General.	Vacant	Khabarovsk
Consul.	Maniva, Khidefura	Petropavlovsk
Consul.	Khiratsuka, Kharutosi	Blagoveshtshensk
Consul.	Shimada, Shigeru	Odessa
Consul.	Ogata, Seyshuku	Novosibirsk
Consul-General.	Sasaki, Seygo	Alexandrovsk
Consular Agent.	Suzuki, Aynosuke	Okha
Latvia.		
Consul-General.	Birzneks, Alexander	Leningrad
Consul.	Gigenson, Ernest	Vitebsk
Mexico.		
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Norway.		
Consul.	Plattou, Finn Stoud	Leningrad
Vice-Consul.	Bolstad, Martin	Moscow
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Vice-Consul.	Pai Gunnar	Krasnoyarsk
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Consul-General.	Yamin Esfendiari Mirza-Asadulla- Khan	Baku
Consul-General.	Zakhir, Mir-Ali- Khan	Tiflis
Consul.	Akhmedi, Abdul- Azim-Mirza	Astrakhan
Consul.	Bragon, Farrok- Khan	Rostov-on-Don
Vice-Consul.	Bafi, Mokhsen- Khan	Krasnodar
Consul.	Bakhrami, Mirza- Issa-Khan	Poltaratsk
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Consul.	Davud-Khan Panakhpur	Erivan
Vice-Consul.	Vacant.	Makhatch-Kala
Vice-Consul.	Kerim, Mirza-Gasan-Khan	Lenkoran
Consular-Agent.	Vacant	Saratov
Consular-Agent.	Aliev, Ali-Iskander	Armavir
Consular-Agent.	Bafi, Kerim-Khan	Sukhum
Consul.	Magadjer, Abbas-Khan	Nakhichevan
Consul.	Samad, Khan Abdul	Ghandja
Consul.	Vacant	Leningrad
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Consul-General.	Skrzhinsky, Constantine	Kharkov
Consul-General.	Vacant	Minsk
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Consul.	Mostovsky, Zigmund	Tiflis
Sweden.		
Consul.	Itterberg, Einar Rolph	Leningrad
Vice-Consul, un-attached.	Wager, Olaf	Archangel
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Consul.	Fuad-Bey	Odessa
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Western China, A. E. Smyk-Kitayev, Consul, Kulja
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Germany, E. D. Kantor, Consul-General, Hamburg
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Germany, G. K. Meyerson, Consul-General, Koenigsberg
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Japan, D. D. Kiselev, Consul, Hakodate

- Japan**, V. T. Demidov, Consul, Tsuruga
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Mongolia, N. F. Ivanov, Vice-Consul, Bain-Tumen-Khan-Ula (Sambeysse)
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Persia, A. I. Weinman, Consul-General, Teheran
Persia, K. A. Krzheminsky, Consul-General, Ispahan
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Persia, I. R. Tumanov, Consul-General, Tabriz
Persia, K. A. Batmanov, Consul-General, Shiraz
Persia, P. I. Chugunov, Consul, Maku
Persia, S. I. Sychev, Consul, Resht
Persia, A. P. Lozovatsky, Consul, Kermanshah
Persia, V. I. Platt, Consul, Urmia
Persia, D. I. Ippolitov, Consul, Ahvaz
Persia, M. G. Kaluzhsky, Consul, Astrabad
Persia, A. A. Laktionov, Consul, Nosret-Abad (Seistan)
Persia, V. V. Korablev, Consul, Mamed-Abad
Poland, A. G. Shakhov, Director of Consular Dept., Warsaw
Poland, G. F. Lapchinsky, Consul, Lwow (Lemberg)
Sweden, V. M. Smirnov, Director of Consular Dept., Stockholm
Turkey, V. P. Potemkin, Director of Consular Dept., Angora
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Turkey, W. K. Walter, in charge of Consulate-General, Constantinople
Turkey, A. S. Trabun, Consul-General, Smyrna
Turkey, A. M. Detistov, Consul, Kars
Turkey, D. O. Lvovich, Consul, Artvin
Turkey, I. V. Martsinsky, Consul, Erzerum
Tuva Republic (Khangai), A. U. Shilin, Director of Consular Dept., Krasny (Kizyl)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

I.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WORLD ECONOMY.

After the Revolution of November, 1917, fundamental changes were introduced in the political and economic life of the country. The natural resources of the nation and the big works and factories which were formerly privately owned became national property. Industry, transport, foreign trade, and to some extent the internal trade, were now administered by and in the interests of the State, while the land which was formerly the property of the landlords was distributed among the peasants engaged in its cultivation. The government of the country passed into the hands of the representatives of the labouring population.

During the first post-revolutionary years Soviet Russia was cut off from any association with the economy and politics of the world. Soviet Russia not only passed through the experience of a civil war, but it also had to endure a blockade and intervention by certain foreign powers.

At the present time, however, the economic relations of the Soviet Union with foreign countries are becoming more and more consolidated and extended. The Soviet Union is becoming a very important factor in the world's economy, and even the greatest countries cannot afford to ignore it. If the economic relations of Russia with other countries were not very strong before the Great War, and if these relations were still more weakened by that war, and by the revolutionary events of Russia in November, 1917, and, following it, the civil war, the blockade and foreign intervention, it should not therefore be inferred that the future importance of the Soviet Union to world economy will be insignificant. The natural wealth of the Soviet Union as well as its economy, which is being restored and developed at the present time, ensure it every possibility of acquiring an even more important significance in the world's economic system.

An illustration of the economic significance of the Soviet Union can be seen from the following figures:—One-sixth of the surface of the globe, viz., 21,342,872 square km., is occupied by the territory of the Soviet Union. Of this area about 20 per cent. is unusable land, while the remaining portion is arable land or fruit-growing land, or meadow land, commons for pasture, or forests.

It is estimated that the coal reserves of the Soviet Union amount to 474,673 million metric tons or 6.3 per cent. of the coal reserves of the world. In regard to coal reserves, the Soviet Union is inferior only to the United States, Canada and China.

The Soviet Union oil reserves are estimated at 3,000 million tons or 36.6 per cent. of the world oil deposits. In regard to oil reserves the Soviet Union comes before any other country.

The timber resources of the Soviet Union are reckoned at 913,040,000 hectares, or 27.9 per cent. of the world's total. As regards timber resources, the Soviet Union holds the foremost place in the world.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the world's richest country in respect of such metals as potassium, gold, manganese and platinum, and as regards some of them (platinum, for example), the Soviet Union is in almost a unique position.

Of the world's total area of land under wheat, 17.5 per cent. is in the Soviet Union; of the area under rye, about 60 per cent.; under barley, above 20 per cent.; and under oats, about 20 per cent. To the Soviet Union fall the following proportions of the world's live stock—horses, 27 per cent.; cattle, 10.6 per cent.; sheep, 12.6 per cent.; and pigs, 9.5 per cent.

With a population which numbers 153,800,000 inhabitants who have secured liberty to govern their country, as well as access to education, and with the possession of natural wealth in enormous quantities, the Soviet Union is certainly in a position to develop its powers of production, and is certain of a great rôle in the economic history of the world. An attempt on the part of any country to ignore a State like the Soviet Union is fraught with danger and can only result in abnormal conditions as regards the world economy. If normal development is allowed to take its course, Soviet economy is bound to become more and more closely linked with the economy of the world.

II.

RESULTS OF WAR AND CIVIL WAR.

The period of restoration of the economy of the Soviet Union from the decline which was the result of war and Revolution has now ended; the reviving national economy has practically reached the level of pre-war standards, and a period of development and expansion is opening up before it. The restoration has required great efforts for its achievement, considering that the

to 18 per cent. of pre-war production. Practically the whole of industry was engaged in the production of war materials, while the civil population received an insignificant proportion of the output. The villages necessarily had to supply the army with grain, and this was achieved only by means of administrative compulsion. The population of the towns was reduced by 30 to 40 per cent., the town-dwellers moving out into the villages, where they could obtain food. On the foundation laid by famine and extreme poverty a series of epidemics passed over the country in great waves, carrying off many victims. The national wealth of the Soviet Union fell in consequence from 92.5 milliard roubles to 59.3 milliards, *i.e.*, by 36 per cent. The losses to industry owing to intervention and blockade as submitted to the Genoa Conference were calculated at 9,212 million pre-war roubles. The greatest havoc was wrought in the following spheres of industry: mining, 2,518 million roubles; textiles, 2,087 million roubles; and industries connected with agriculture, 1,801 million roubles. According to categories, the losses through devastation can be divided thus: losses owing to deterioration of enterprises, equipment, and raw materials, 9 per cent.; losses through curtailment of production, 82 per cent.; destruction of natural wealth, 7 per cent.; other losses, 2 per cent.

After the havoc wrought in the economic life of the country, great energy and intelligence were required in order to restore the national economy, and an unprecedentedly rapid process of restoration began in 1921.

III.

THE PROCESS OF ECONOMIC RESTORATION IN THE SOVIET UNION.

If some circles abroad suppose that all the Soviet Union does is to busy itself with the pursuit of political illusions, then they are utterly mistaken. After the war, civil war, blockade, and foreign

intervention, the Soviet Union had to exercise an amount of energy and ability in reconstructing its economic order, as no other country has had to do. The economic order in Russia had broken down to a far greater extent than elsewhere, nevertheless the Soviet Union has already managed nearly to surpass the pre-war levels of production in practically every branch of economy, which many other countries that took part in the Great War have not yet been able to accomplish.

The restoration process of the Soviet economy in respect of particular aspects will be seen from the following facts and figures.

1.—Agriculture.

Soviet Russia's most important sphere of economic life is agriculture, and therefore the increase of production in this sphere is an index of the total economy of the Union. The gross production of agriculture, which in the year 1921-22 was 50.6 per cent. of pre-war production, reached 83.1 per cent. of pre-war in 1924-25; 99.1 per cent. in 1925-26; 103.2 per cent. in 1926-27; and 108.2 per cent. in 1927-28.

The output of agriculture includes in the first place the produce of grain lands, pasture lands, and market gardening—which form about 65 per cent. of the whole output; the result of live stock rearing, about 25 per cent.; of the forest industry, about 8 per cent.; and finally the produce of fishing and hunting, which forms about 2 per cent. of the total output.

The following table shows the output of agriculture at pre-war prices during the years 1921-28 in comparison with that of 1913:—

Year.	Value in million roubles.	Percentage of 1913.
1913 	12,380	100
1921-22 	6,260	50.6
1922-23 	8,700	70.3
1923-24 	9,140	73.8
1924-25 	10,292	83.1
1925-26 	12,272	99.1
1926-27 	12,775	103.2
1927-28 	13,300	108.2

The following table shows the output of agriculture during the last three years:—

(In million roubles at pre-war prices.)

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Grain	2,750	3,642	3,779	3,570
Technical plants	515	705	646	743
Cattle breeding	2,848	3,173	3,325	3,770
Others	3,136	3,630	3,830	3,733
Total from agriculture	9,249	11,150	11,580	11,816
Forestry	871	923	977	1,159
Fishing and hunting	173	200	218	325
Grand total	10,293	12,273	12,775	13,300

The total area under grain in the whole Union, which decreased considerably in 1922-23, has been steadily extending from year to year and amounted in 1924 to 216.7 million acres; in 1925, 226.5 million acres; in 1926, 235.5 million acres; in 1927, 239.8 million acres; and in 1928, 234.1 million acres.

The following table shows the total harvest of grain and technical plants:—

(In 1,000 tons.)

Year.	Grain Produce.	Flax.	Cotton.	Oil Seeds.
1922-23	53,300	121	47	2,003
1923-24	51,900	194	100	2,178
1924-25	69,900	274	158	3,796
1925-26	74,700	286	161	2,955
1926-27	77,000	330	168	3,089
1927-28	76,100	233	215	3,580

The marketable quantities of agricultural produce are also increasing from year to year, as can be seen from the following table:—

*(In million roubles at pre-war prices.)

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Agricultural produce	3,368	3,750	4,052	4,103
Forestry	351	404	445	480
Fishing and hunting	91	105	115	140
Total of marketable goods	3,810	4,259	4,612	4,723

The industry of the Soviet Union is developing on the basis of the expansion and development of agriculture, and in particular of the marketed surplus of production. The growing purchasing power of the population is, in corresponding measure, bringing

about an expansion in that section of industry which produces goods to meet the needs of the agricultural population.

In order to ensure the further development of agriculture the Soviet Government is carrying out a number of radical measures; the industrialisation of agriculture, which consists in the development of industries concerned with the preparation for market of agricultural produce, the construction of refrigerators, elevators, cold stores, bacon, starch and molasses, oil-extracting and other factories; the industrialisation of land cultivation by means of tractors and other improved agricultural implements. At the present time the Soviet Union possesses 11,000 tractors, whereas before the war there were no tractors at all in Russia. The Soviet Government has decided to build a big new tractor works in Stalingrad with an output capacity of 12,000 tractors a year. At the present time the production of tractors has been organised in the Red Putilov Works in Leningrad. In 1926-27, 650 tractors were produced there, and in 1927-28 1,150 tractors. The production of tractors has also been organised in Kharkov.

2.—Industry.

One of the most characteristic features of the restoration of economic life in the Soviet Union is the growth of industry. Of all industrial production the most extensively restored has been that of the large State industries.

We can judge of the industrial progress of the Soviet Union from the work achieved in connection with the restoration of factories and mills, their re-equipment, the improvements introduced in the organisation of industry, the increased productivity of labour, and so forth, the result of which is seen in increase of output. The figures in the table show the growth of industrial output during the last four years, in million roubles, at pre-war prices :—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
LARGE INDUSTRY.				
State	3,537	5,110	6,033	7,390
Co-operative	251	393	450	492
Private and Concession	169	242	169	171
Total	3,957	5,745	6,652	8,053
SMALL INDUSTRY.				
State	25	28	28	28
Co-operative	200	224	244	316
Private and Concession	754	878	937	968
Total	979	1,130	1,209	1,312

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
ALL INDUSTRIES.....				
State	3,562	5,138	6,061	7,418
Co-operative	451	617	694	808
Private and Concession	923	1,120	1,106	1,139
Grand Total	4,936	6,875	7,861	9,365

In 1913, Russia's large industry yielded a gross output to the value of 6,391 million roubles; the value of the gross output in the year 1926-27 at 1913 prices amounted to 6,652 million roubles, which is a rise of 4.1 per cent. above the pre-war amount, and the value of the output in 1927-28 was 8,053 million roubles or 26 per cent. above that of 1913.

The table below shows the output in the most important branches of industry :—

Output.	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
		(in thou sand to ns.)				
Coal	11,467	16,189	16,169	24,431	31,930	36,300
Oil	5,275	6,040	7,059	8,318	10,127	11,399
Pig Iron	305	660	1,194	2,194	2,965	3,280
Martensite	615	992	1,866	2,910	3,592	4,154
Rolled Metal	476	690	1,390	2,250	2,724	3,353
Cement	180	354	717	1,299	1,560	1,822
		(in milli on metr es.)				
Cotton Fabrics	560	832	1,485	1,981	2,342	2,536
Wooll'n Fabrics	21.9	28.9	48.8	63.1	85.4	96.9
	(in milli on squa re metr es.)					
Linen Fabrics	77.1	106.1	134.3	170.0	194.7	175.7

Correspondingly, there has also been an increase in the number of workers regularly employed in the large State industries of the Soviet Union. The progress which large industry has made in respect of the productivity of labour is shown by the following figures. In 1913 the annual output per worker was valued at 2,450 roubles; in 1921-22 1,180 roubles (at 1913 prices), in 1922-23 1,398 roubles, in 1923-24 1,593 roubles, in 1924-25 2,112 roubles, in 1925-26 2,448 roubles, in 1926-27 2,679 roubles, and in 1927-28 3,096 roubles. Thus, the 1913 level has been considerably surpassed.

3.—Electrification.

Electrification was but little developed in pre-war Russia. The plan for the electrification of the country was elaborated as

far back as 1920-21. At the present time this branch of national economy is developing at a greater rate than any other. The output capacity of the electric stations in the U.S.S.R. has increased from 1,349,000 kilowatts in December, 1925, to 1,440,000 in 1926, 1,690,000 kilowatts in December, 1927; and 2,130 kilowatts in September, 1928.

The output of electric energy has increased from 3,220 million kilowatt hours in 1925-26 to 4,112 million kilowatt hours in 1926-27; and 941 million kilowatt hours in 1927-28.

4.—Trade.

The turnover of the foreign trade of the Soviet Union has been steadily rising. Trade with foreign countries commenced in 1920 and at the present time it is carried on with almost all the countries of the world. Exports across the European and Asiatic frontiers have risen from 575.3 million roubles in 1924-25, to 676.6 million roubles in 1925-26, 770.5 million roubles in 1926-27, and 773.9 million roubles in 1927-28. Imports across the European and Asiatic frontiers went up from 719.9 million roubles in 1924-25 to 756.4 million roubles in 1925-26, but went down to 712.7 million roubles in 1926-27, and increased to 944.7 million roubles in 1927-28.

The turnover of the goods exchanges can serve as an indication of the home trade of the Soviet Union. This turnover has been continuously and intensively extending, as can be seen from the figures for the last three years. In 1924-25 the turnovers of the exchanges amounted to 3,402.2 million roubles, in 1925-26 to 4,478.2 million roubles, in 1926-27 to 7,251.8 million roubles, and in 1927-28 to 9,243.3 million roubles. The turnover of the Central Moscow Goods Exchange amounted to 2,991.5 million roubles in 1924-25; to 3,801.1 million roubles in 1925-26, to 4,188.2 million roubles in 1926-27, and to 6,204.0 million roubles in 1927-28. The total inter-Union turnover of goods for the whole of the Soviet Union amounted to 9,751 million roubles in 1923-24, to 14,613 million roubles in 1924-25, to 23,606 million roubles in 1925-26, to 28,775 million roubles in 1926-27, and to 34,510 million roubles in 1927-28.

5.—Transport.

The railway transport system has been developing continuously during the last few years. In 1913 the total length of railway line was 58,500 kilometres; in 1924-25 the length was 74,400 kilometres; in 1925-26, 74,800; in 1926-27, 75,753 kilometres, and in 1927-28, 76,837 kilometres. The estimated increase per annum is 2,000 kilometres.

The length of navigable waterways in 1913 was 242,100 kilometres. Considerable work has been carried out since then to render a number of shallow rivers navigable, as a result of which the total length of navigable rivers increased in 1925-26 to 261,600 kilometres.

The following table shows the amount of goods carried within the U.S.S.R. by railway and water transport :—

Year.	Railways Goods in 1,000 tons.	Passengers in millions on Railways.	Cargo trans- ported on the internal water- ways in million tons.
1913	106,000	184.8	46.3
1922-23	38,000	189.3	19.6
1923-24	54,500	195.2	19.6
1924-25	76,100	211.8	24.3
1925-26	111,100	262.7	32.1
1926-27	131,786	254.2	34.7
1927-28	151,705	280.8	36.9

The profits obtained from working the railways have increased from 143.6 million roubles in 1924-25 to 177.8 in 1925-26, and 203.5 million roubles in 1926-27.

6.—Finance.

From a completely collapsed financial system there was a transition in 1923-24 to a firmly balanced budget, and the issue of paper currency to cover budget deficits was stopped. The following table shows the growth of the Soviet budget since 1924-25 :—

(In million roubles.)

Year.	The Union Budget.	Joint Budget (Union and Republican).	Local Budgets.
1924-25	2,423.8	2,956.2	1,007.8
1925-26	2,961.0	3,986.4	1,437.6
1926-27	3,787.2	5,217.7	1,738.5
1927-28	4,357.1	6,426.9	2,069.8
1928-29 (estimated)	5,625.6	7,731.5	2,105.9

On the basis of the recovering national economy and the increasing trade turnover, it was possible to introduce a stable currency in 1924 in place of the paper currency, which had depreciated during the war and civil war. The volume of money in circulation is increasing from year to year. In 1924-25 the average was 798.6 million roubles; in 1925-26, 1,246.3; in 1926-27,

1,433.7 million roubles; and in 1927-28, 1,635.9 million roubles. The firm cover amounted on October 1, 1927, to 26.2 per cent., and on October 1, 1928, to 25.6 per cent. Side by side with the improvement in the budget finance and in the circulation of currency, there was also an improvement in the banking and credit system.

7.—Labour.

The number of workers and employees engaged in industry, transport, communications, education, health organisations, and other branches of economy is constantly growing. Thus in 1922-23 the total number of workers and employees amounted to 6,736,000; in 1923-24, 7,330,000; in 1924-25, 8,256,000; in 1925-26, 9,808,000; in 1926-27, 10,313,000; and in 1927-28, 10,999,000. The average wages per worker are also continually advancing. In 1922-23 the average wage per annum amounted to 180 roubles; in 1923-24, 355; in 1924-25, 521; in 1925-26, 648; in 1926-27, 724; and in 1927-28, 802 roubles. A large percentage of the workers and employees is organised in trade unions. On January 1, 1925, there were 6,430,000 members, on January 1, 1926, 7,300,000, and one year later 9,624,000, while on January 1, 1928, the number of members was 10,390,000. Practically all the workers and employees belong to the social insurance fund. In 1924-25 the membership of the social insurance fund was 6,721,000; in 1925-26, 8,171,000; in 1926-27, 8,900,000; and in 1927-28, 9,720,000.

8.—Social and Cultural Development.

The following table shows the development of education and the school system in the U.S.S.R.:—

	1913.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Elementary Education :			
(a) Number of Schools	104,600	108,424	116,373
(b) Number of Pupils	7,236,000	9,903,439	10,502,964
Secondary Education :			
(a) Number of Schools	1,800	1,708	1,819
(b) Number of Pupils	565,000	784,871	805,369
Technical Education :			
(a) Number of Schools	2,900	4,516	4,711
(b) Number of Pupils	267,000	588,000	601,000
Universities :			
(a) Number of Schools	91	124	137
(b) Number of Students	125,000	160,000	143,000

9.—The Growth of Basic Capital.

It may seem that in the Soviet economy production is increasing at the cost of a decrease in basic capital, of the wearing out of agricultural equipment, of machinery in the factories, of the wearing out of railway rolling stock, etc. But this is not the case. The Soviet Union is making progress in the accumulation and increase of basic capital. The table below gives the figures relating to the growth of basic capital in every branch of the national economy. These figures do not include amortisation and repairs.

The following figures show the basic capital at the beginning of each year in every branch of national economy in million roubles at prices prevailing in 1925-26 :—

Branch of Economy.	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Agriculture	17,043.5	17,593.0	18,193.2	19,675.9
Industry	6,691.6	7,175.9	7,878.4	9,120.8
Electric Power Stations	271.1	329.0	474.1	786.4
Transport	10,768.6	10,847.5	11,052.4	11,597.7
Communications....	222.5	239.8	262.7	290.6
Warehousing	545.2	723.8	930.4	1,206.3
Commissariat Property	1,437.8	1,544.9	1,693.6	1,812.6
Municipal Property	2,249.8	2,307.0	2,370.9	2,492.5
Urban Housing	10,091.3	10,086.0	10,222.5	10,486.7
Total	49,321.4	50,846.9	53,078.2	57,469.5

The above figures show that there is a steady increase in the basic capital in all branches of the national economy. Electrical construction shows a particularly intensive increase. Capital investment is estimated to amount in 1928-29 to 8,977.4 million roubles. Of this sum depreciation and amortisation are estimated at 3,404.6 million roubles and the increase in the basic capital at 5,572.8 million roubles. Thus the basic capital should amount by October 1st, 1929, to 63,042.3 million roubles, representing an increase over the previous year by 9.7 per cent.

According to the estimated plans the total investment in the economy of the U.S.S.R. during the five years from 1928-29 to 1933-34 is to amount from 56,000 to 64,000 million roubles.

The entire process of reconstruction and economic advance referred to above has taken place, and is taking place, with very little aid in the form of credits from foreign Powers. Moreover, the dimensions of the future development of the economy of the Soviet Union have been calculated on the basis of internal resources. In the event of an influx of foreign capital in the form of loans, concessions, or in any other form, the rate of development will be greatly increased. There are numerous enterprises in the Soviet Union in which foreign capital can be invested with great advantage. Concessions can be granted for the working of rich mineral resources, and loans may be issued abroad for the purpose of crediting industry, transport, electrical construction, etc.

Conclusion.

The above figures should prove conclusively that the economy of the Soviet Union is rapidly recovering and is developing in all directions. Production is increasing, the wages of workers are rising, the productivity of labour is higher, industry, transport are developing. At the same time, the basic capital of the national economy is also growing. This increase of basic capital, coupled with the possession of vast natural resources, a growing population, widespread education, and a system of economy organised in the interests of the population, provide immense possibilities for the development of the productive forces of the Union. And with the extension of production as at present planned the Soviet Union is certain to become an even greater factor in the world economy than it is at present.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Administration.

The agriculture of the Soviet Union is under the jurisdiction of the Commissariats for Agriculture in the respective Union Republics and the local organisations of these Commissariats.

The following activities are controlled by the Commissariats :—

1. Agricultural study in relation to the economy of agriculture and forestry.
2. Introduction of agronomical measures for the advancement of agriculture and the raising of its productivity.
3. Provision of material and financial assistance to agriculture.
4. Taking of measures for restoration and improvement of cattle breeding
5. Work of agricultural organisations founded by the peasants themselves.
6. Elaboration and execution of general economic measures, and participation in forming economic policy in the interests of agriculture and forestry for the State as a whole.
7. Organisation of veterinary assistance and measures for the stamping out of cattle diseases.
8. Organisation of administering the land funds in accordance with the regulations fixed by Agricultural Law; the establishment of better forms of land utilisation; and the carrying through of measures for the best ways of using the land funds.
9. Supervision of the accounts and economic organisation of the agricultural properties belonging to the State.
10. Organisation of the water supply to meet the requirements of agriculture and forestry.
11. Administration of forest funds and the proper management of forest economy.
12. Organisation of agricultural enterprises, both of a State and of a mixed character, and the general control of the activities of such enterprises.
13. Control of the local organisations of the People's Commissariat for Agriculture.

Land Tenure.

In order to develop and improve the agricultural system, the Congress of Soviets passed a resolution in May, 1925, making the conditions of land tenure easier. Leases are now granted for a period of not more than three sowings for the crop-rotation system, and for not more than twelve years for the three or four field

system. It has also been decided to lease to private persons for a period of twelve years non-used lands belonging to the State.

Climate.

The immense area covered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presents a great variety of climatic conditions, both in regard to temperature and humidity. In the most northerly localities of the European area the annual mean temperature stands below 0 deg. centigrade, but on the south shores of the Crimea a temperature of more than +13 deg. centigrade is registered. Hence the vegetation of the extreme north is limited to moss and certain berry-bearing plants. No agriculture exists, and only such trades as fishing, hunting for fur and for sea mammals are carried on. The vegetation in the most southerly parts of the Soviet Union is sub-tropical.

A still greater climatic variety prevails in the Asiatic portion of the Soviet Union. In the coldest parts of it (e.g., the town of Verkhoyansk in the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Yakutsk) the annual mean temperature is -17 deg. centigrade, while in the warmest part (e.g., the Turkoman region in Central Asia) the average temperature is +17 deg. centigrade. Another feature of the climate of the Soviet Union, as far as temperature is concerned, is its great variation from average summer heat to average winter cold: after a severe winter comes a hot summer. Going from west to east, i.e., in the degree of distance from the sea, the variation is still more marked. The greatest range in temperature—67 deg.—is seen near the same town of Verkhoyansk, the mean temperature in January being -52 deg., and in July +15 deg. The climatic peculiarities have naturally a great effect on the character of vegetation. Owing to the climate, which is often very severe, the plants of the U.S.S.R. are, in the main, annuals.

The humidity of the climate is determined by the quantity of snow, rain and dew, etc., which falls in the course of the year. The quantity of such atmospheric precipitations varies from 150 to 600 millimetres a year. The lowest quantity of such precipitations occurs in the south-east and in the south, chiefly in the region of the lower Volga. The quantity of atmospheric precipitations in Siberia diminishes both in the northerly and southerly directions from the centre. The quantity of such precipitations in Tomsk is 500 millimetres, in Irkutsk 410 millimetres, and in Yakutsk it is 340 millimetres. The climate of the Far Eastern region, in the Amur and in the Maritime Provinces, is humid. The climate of Turkestan is continental. The mean summer temperature is higher than in the sub-equatorial zone, going up to +30 deg. There is very scanty atmospheric precipitation, hence artificial irrigation is necessary. The climate of the Caucasus is most varied, on account of the mountainous character of the country,

both as regards temperature and humidity. Thus the quantity of atmospheric precipitations in Baku equals 246 millimetres, whereas in Batoum the quantity reaches 2,408 millimetres.

The Soil.

The soil of the European part of the U.S.S.R. can be divided into two greatly differing areas, viz., the south-eastern area and the north-western area. The first is known as the black soil region. The soil contains from 4 to 16 per cent. of organic substances. The second is a region of the northern, non-black soil. The line of demarcation of these two regions passes from the south-west to the north-east, beginning with the province of Volhynia and ending with the province of Ekaterinburg. In the south the dividing line of the black soil region runs along the north-western shores of the Black and Caspian Seas, taking in a part of the Caucasus; it runs on as a long strip, in an easterly direction, through the Asiatic portion of the Union. The total surface of the black soil region is above 270 million acres.

The non-black soil of the north-western region is clay and clayey soil, having a small proportion of humus, and possessing very little fertility.

There is also a variety of other soils. Near the Caspian Sea are found saline soils. These differ from black soil by containing a small proportion of humus and by a correspondingly larger content of dissolved salts, which usually makes vegetation impossible.

Sand covers large tracts of land along the banks of the southerly rivers of the European part and the Central Asiatic part of the Soviet Union, near the Black and Caspian Seas. No plants will grow in these places. Swampy soils are found in the north-western part of the Soviet Union. In the extreme north are marsh lands—the *tundras*—where **only** moss and brushwood occur.

As a result of such climatic and soil variations, there are, on the one hand, regions in the Soviet Union which produce corn in greater quantities than the inhabitants consume, and, on the other hand, there are regions which do not produce sufficient corn, and they depend on the corn grown in the producing regions for their supplies.

Land Utilisation.

In accordance with the fundamental law, all the land within the boundaries of the Union, to whatever use it may be put, is regarded as State property.

The proportion of all the arable land of the European portion of Russia, with the exception of the Ukraine, which the peasants held in pre-war times, amounted to 76 per cent.; in the Ukraine they held 55 per cent. Since the October Revolution in 1917, the peasants have been holding from 97 to 99 per cent. of the land in the European part of the Soviet Union, and in the Ukraine 96 per cent. Only about 3 or 4 per cent. has remained in the possession

of the State, such as Soviet estates, lands assigned to factories and workers' organisations, etc.

The Soviet Government is endeavouring to improve the position of the peasantry. At a meeting of the Council of People's Commissaries of the U.S.S.R., held in January, 1926, various measures were adopted for further improving the position of the peasantry. The State will provide funds for the settlement on the land of the poorer peasantry. The settlers are freed from taxation for a number of years; the transport of their belongings and families is carried out at specially reduced rates, etc. The Council of People's Commissaries also decided to grant credits for a period of eight years to village communities for works in connection with the melioration of the land.

Collective Farming.

The development of collective farming in recent years can be seen from the following table:—

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28 (May 1)
Number of farms	15,055	15,671	32,506
Number of peasant households engaged (in 1,000)....	216	244	426
Area cultivated (in 1000 acres)	2,341.7	2,129.0	4,080.0
Total output (in mill. rbls.)....	122.0	103.0	189.0
Value marketable produce (in mill. rbls.)....	40.0	35.0	64.2

Of the 32,506 collective farms in the U.S.S.R. on May 1, 1928, about 65 per cent. are situated in the R.S.F.S.R., 30 per cent. in the Ukr. S.S.R. and the remaining 5 per cent. are distributed among the other republics.

New State Farms.

The programme elaborated by the Soviet Government with a view to increasing the available quantities of marketable grain products during the next five years (from 1928-29 to 1932-33) provides for the establishment of 145-150 large State farms. For this purpose an area of 12 million acres has been allocated. The land assigned for the establishment of State farms is situated in the following parts of the Soviet Union. In the Kazak Republic 4.8 million acres and an equal area in the Central and Lower Volga regions; in Siberia—960,000 acres and a similar area in the Urals and in the Northern Caucasus. The area allocated in the Ukrainian and in the Bashkir republics is 240,000 acres each. In five of the areas mentioned the organisation of State farms has already begun. During 1929 fifty State farms will be established, covering an area of 1,687,000 acres. This number includes 4

State farms in the Northern Caucasus; 12 farms in the Lower Volga region and 12 in the Central Volga region; 3 in the Urals; 4 in Siberia; 2 in the Bashkir Republic; 2 in the Kazak Republic; 3 in the Ukraine; and 2 in the Crimea.

Grain Production.

Grain culture, with regard to production, internal consumption and export, holds a position of predominant importance in the rural economy of the Soviet Union.

The aggregate area under grain was as follows :—

(In million acres.)

1913	253.8	1923	205.0
1917	229.5	1924	216.7
1918	224.1	1925	213.4
1919	218.7	1926	230.2
1920	213.3	1927	236.2
1921	189.0	1928	221.6
1922	158.4		

The following table shows the grain harvest since 1916 as compared with 1913 :—

GROSS YIELD OF GRAIN IN THE U.S.S.R. (in million tons).

1913	77.9	1922	58.1
1916	62.1	1923	53.3
1917	64.3	1924	51.9
1918	55.8	1925	69.9
1919	56.9	1926	74.7
1920	45.0	1927	77.0
1921	34.9	1928	76.1

The following table shows the area under cultivation during the last four years in thousand acres :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928
Rye	70,287.8	69,790.2	69,586.6	61,670.2
Wheat	59,771.0	70,874.4	75,942.3	66,085.2
Barley	15,715.6	18,217.7	17,479.6	16,666.1
Oats	31,414.2	37,573.6	42,955.5	40,647.8
Buckwheat	7,057.3	6,999.3	6,811.1	6,972.0
Millet	15,276.9	13,061.0	10,512.2	13,728.5
Maize	8,287.9	7,294.9	7,131.3	10,615.4
Other Grain	5,603.3	6,344.9	5,804.7	5,219.0
Total	213,414.0	230,156.0	236,223.3	221,604.2

In 1928 the area under cultivation decreased by nearly 15 million acres as compared with 1927. This decrease was due to the failure of the crops in the Ukraine over an area of 15 million acres, which is not included in the total figure.

Grain Collections.

The following table shows grain collections by the State and Co-operative Collecting Organisations in thousand metric tons :—

1924-25	5,989	1926-27	10,806
1925-26	8,463	1927-28	10,240

Industrial Plants.

During the Civil War the cultivation of industrial plants almost ceased. This was due partly to the direct destruction of crops and animals, the ruin of farms and farm equipment as a result of the world war and intervention, to the ruin of industries, due largely to the same cause, and to the loss of foreign markets as a result of the blockade. Finally, the substitution of the less valuable (from an industrial and export point of view) grain cultures for industrial plants, as a result of the famine, completed the ruin wrought in their cultivation.

From 1923 there has been a revival in industrial plant cultivation, and during 1923 this revival was, in some cases, very marked.

This is clear from the following table :—

Crop	Thousand tons						
	1913	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Cotton (fibre)	1347	47	100	158	161	168	215
Flax 	413	121	194	274	286	330	233
Hemp 	345	245	250	435	444	511	495
Sunflower seeds	678	1,466	1,436	2,645	1,750	1,830	2,581
Flax seeds 	539	276	419	594	650	683	412
Hemp seeds 	413	261	323	557	555	576	587
Tobacco, yellow 	28	25	26	43	37	41	30
Makhorka 	76	76	83	143	157	126	121
Sugar beet 	10,064	2,032	2,419	5,645	5,800	6,247	9,759

The revival in the cultivation of industrial plants in most cases, has proceeded very rapidly since 1924, but, even now, the industries of the U.S.S.R. cannot obtain a sufficient supply of raw materials from home sources.

COTTON.

Cotton is the most important of the industrial plants of the U.S.S.R. It is grown exclusively in Central Asia and Transcaucasia. During the five years 1910-14 the average crop per dessiatine (2.7 acres) in Transcaucasia was 1,368 lbs., and in Central Asia 2,268 lbs. of cotton. The total area under cultivation for the whole of the U.S.S.R. was as follows :—

1909-13	...	...	...	...	1,556,000 acres
1923	...	...	...	...	524,875 "
1924	...	...	...	...	1,228,000 "
1925	...	...	...	...	1,654,000 "
1926	...	...	...	...	1,701,000 "
1927	...	...	...	...	1,998,000 "
1928	...	...	...	...	2,160,000 "

The area under cotton in Central Asia will be capable of considerable extension when the projected irrigation works are completed.

The gross annual cotton (fibre) crop since 1916 has been as follows:—

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1916	260,000	1923	47,300
1917	140,000	1924	100,000
1918	35,000	1925	158,000
1919	18,300	1926	161,000
1920	9,500	1927	168,400
1921	9,500	1928	215,300
1922	11,000		

In pre-war days a total of 400,000 tons of cotton was worked up in the factories of the former Russian Empire, or 230,000-250,000 tons within the area now included in the U.S.S.R.

In 1918 40,000 tons were worked up, in 1919 30,000, in 1920 15,830, in 1921 30,000, in 1922 about 66,000 tons, in 1923-24 101,893 tons, in 1924-25 186,114 tons, in 1925-26 232,629 tons, and in 1926-27 268,000 tons. Reserves of cotton were used up in the factories. It will thus be observed that the quantity worked up in the cotton factories exceeded the yield of raw cotton raised in the Union. The shortage up to 1922 was made up from old stocks. During the economic years 1922-23, 1923-24, 1925-26, 1926-27, and 1927-28 additional supplies were imported from abroad, as was the case in pre-war days.

FLAX.

Before the war Russia occupied the first place in the world as a flax-producing country. Of the 430,000 tons of flax estimated as the annual requirements of Europe, Russia supplied more than 330,000 tons. In 1913 Great Britain alone imported Russian flax to the value of £3,309,989.

During the period of war and blockade this industry also suffered considerably, and the output decreased enormously. The gross yield of flax since 1916 is shown in the following table:—

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1916	245,000	1923	121,000
1917	195,000	1924	194,000
1918	173,000	1925	274,000
1919	76,000	1926	286,000
1920	93,000	1927	330,000
1921	91,600	1928	233,000
1922	121,000		

Thus up to 1921 the total yield would scarcely have been sufficient to cover the home demand. The actual capacity of the flax factories remained very nearly the same as in pre-war days (400,000 spindles), but, of course, the output was less owing to the difficult financial position, the shortage of fuel, and so on. However, the estimates drawn up within the limits made possible by these conditions were carried out.

In pre-war days only a very small quantity (less than 83,000 tons) of the flax grown in Russia was actually worked up at home, most of it being exported abroad.

The total area under flax cultivation is shown in the following table in 1,000 acres:—

1924	2,804.6	1925	3,489.7
1913	3,687.8	1926	3,524.6
1916	3,446.0	1927	4,048.8
1923	2,271.6	1928	4,215.8

From 1914 to 1918 flax was cultivated mainly for its seed and not for commercial purposes, but in 1918 an attempt was made to sell the fibre. The sales increased rapidly, and in the course of six years have increased eightfold. From 1918 flax has been exported to Great Britain and America. Since 1921-22 the Centrosoyus of Siberia has been collecting fibre, a portion of which is sent abroad through the Kara Sea expedition.

In 1923 the Russian linen industry absorbed a larger percentage of the total flax supply, having used up 63,000 tons. The export of flax was only resumed to any great extent in 1922, when Russia exported 47,570 tons. Though the crop increased in 1923 by 23.4 per cent., as compared with 1922, exports diminished in 1923 to 34,350 tons, owing to the increase in the local demand. For the year 1924 it was decided to increase the output of the linen factories by 10 per cent., and consequently about 70,000 tons of flax was needed for the home industry and 5,000 tons was placed on reserve. The total crop of flax in 1926 was 286,000 tons, and in 1927, 330,000 tons. About 68,000 tons is calculated as the quantity used by the growers for their own needs and 120,000 tons for the needs of national industries in 1926. The flax industry

of Russia has undergone important developments during the last years. The area under cultivation is being increased, and the quantity and quality of the crops is showing considerable improvement as compared with the previous years.

HEMP.

The cultivation of hemp suffered comparatively less than other industrial plants during the world and civil wars.

Area under hemp cultivation :—

1900-04	...	...	...	...	1,950,000 acres
1911-15	...	...	...	...	1,374,880 "
1916	...	...	...	...	1,437,800 "
1923	...	...	...	...	1,408,480 "
1924	...	...	...	...	1,706,900 "
1925	...	...	...	...	1,943,240 "
1926	...	...	...	...	1,809,156 "
1927	..	...	...	...	2,322,000 "
1928	...	...	...	...	2,314,800 "

In general, before the war, hemp was cultivated more for the use of the actual growers than as a commercial commodity. Thus out of a total annual crop of over 334,000 tons, only 50,000 tons were consumed by the home industry and 66,600 tons were exported.

The yield of hemp fibre in tons since 1924 is shown in the following table :—

1924	250,000	1927	511,280
1925	482,750	1928	495,710
1926	430,860		

SUGAR BEET.

The cultivation of **sugar-beet** was first introduced in the beginning of the nineteenth century and was constantly grown till 1913. In 1881-82, 602,730 acres were under cultivation; in 1891-92, 759,510 acres; and in 1913, 1,847,410 acres.

Area under Sugar Beet.

	In thousand Acres	Percentage of Sugar Beet Area of 1914
1914-15	1,881.9	100
1921-22	540.0	29
1922-23	434.7	23
1923-24	650.7	35
1924-25	858.6	46
1925-26	1,188.0	63
1926-27	1,314.9	70
1927-28	1,739.0	92.4

There has been a great improvement in the supply of machinery and equipment to the farms of the Sugar Trust. In the spring of 1926 a sum of 6,400,000 roubles was expended on machinery and equipment.

The land reserve of the Sugar Trust consists of 2,778,000 acres (1,530,000 acres in the Ukraine and 1,247,400 acres in the R.S.F.S.R.).

TOBACCO.

The cultivation of tobacco has made great strides during the last four years. The principal centres of cultivation are in the Kuban-Black Sea region, Sukhum, and the Crimea. The following table shows the area under cultivation and the crop since 1925 :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928
Tobacco :				
Area in acres	93,840	90,480	102,480	97,200
Output in tons	43,520	36,790	41,290	30,110
Makhorka (coarse tobacco)				
Area in acres	111,120	135,600	113,280	120,000
Output in tons	142,960	157,310	126,180	121,000

OIL SEED.

The cultivation of oil seeds has been much restored within the last four years, and at the present time oil seed cultivation exceeds the pre-war level, both in respect of area cultivated and of harvest gathered. However, in 1926 the area under sunflower seed for oil had diminished, but, in spite of this reduction, it was still above the pre-war dimensions. In 1927 there was again an extension of the area under cultivation

The production of oil seed in metric tons during the last three years was as follows :—

	1925	1926	1927
Flax ...	610,000	520,000	571,000
Hemp ...	559,000	504,000	555,000
Sunflower	2,656,000	1,557,000	2,481,000

Area under Sunflower Seed in Acres :—

1913	1925	1926	1927	1928
3,510,000	6,124,000	5,072,490	6,768,000	8,699,760

WINES.

The area under vines in the U.S.S.R. is about 360,000 acres, which represents 66.2 per cent. of the pre-war area. Bessarabia, which was one of the most important areas under vines in Russia,

is now in Rumanian occupation. The total gathering of grapes amounts to about 500,000 tons, the estimated value of which is 30 million gold roubles.

The grape-producing area suffered great loss from the war, civil war, and the 1921 famine. Absence of means made it impossible for the viticulturists to secure the necessary labour. They also experienced a lack of garden tools, instruments, etc. Amongst the other difficulties against which they had to contend were the high cost of transport, shortage of refrigerators and cold storage accommodation, and partly also the adulteration of wine.

The position of the viticulturists improved in 1924, thanks to the measures adopted by the People's Commissariat for Agriculture in supplying them with the necessary tools and instruments on an easy payment system, establishing cold stores, refrigerators, etc. Measures were also adopted by the Commissariat for introducing laws against wine adulteration. Laboratories were established for wine testing, and specialists appointed to supervise the carrying out of the law.

TEA.

Tea growing on the territory of the Soviet Union was first started about sixty years ago on the Black Sea coast, in that part of Georgia which is called Adzharia. In 1907 about 680 acres were used for tea growing, and in 1913, 1,825 acres. In 1927, the total area under cultivation equalled 4,894 acres, which produced one thousand tons of green leaves, representing an output of 246 tons of tea for consumption. Before the war the maximum output on the Russian plantations was 130 tons.

Tea cultivation has made great advances since 1922, when the Government of the U.S.S.R. took measures for the development of tea growing and the tea industry. Three-quarters of the total area under tea are occupied by State farms. One of these estates in Chakva, near Batoum, covers an area of 1,480 acres. Small peasant plantations are also developing. In 1927 the peasants had 2,861 acres under tea and the State concerns 2,033 acres.

The Georgian State Planning Commission has worked out an extensive programme of development, according to which the area of tea plantations will reach 16,200 acres in 1929. Simultaneously with the increase in the area under tea cultivation, the number of tea factories is growing. In 1926 three new tea factories were built, and the Soviet tea industry is now in a position to work up the entire supply of green tea leaves. During the next five years 24 new factories are to be built. The cost of production of a pound of tea is estimated at 20 kopeks (about fivepence). The further development of plantations and the construction of new factories are being contemplated.

Special credits are granted to the tea planters amounting to 166 roubles on each acre planted with tea. Repayment of this

loan is to be made within eight years. Scientific expeditions have been sent to the tea-growing centres—India, China, Japan, Ceylon and Formosa. Four experimental stations have also been organised in Chakva, Sukhum, Osurguety and Lugdigy.

POTATOES.

The area under potatoes since 1925 was as follows (in thousand acres) :—

1925	1926	1927	1928
12,405	12,849	13,169	13,568

MEDICINAL HERBS.

Medicinal herbs have always been extensively used by the population of Russia, although it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that they became an article of commerce. The gathering of herbs had become so considerable that the Government decided to aid this activity by the creation of special plantations for the raising of certain medicinal plants, the gathering of wild herbs continuing independently. This work developed, so that it became possible not only to meet the needs of Russia itself, but to export medicinal plants abroad.

Soon after the war commenced there was a scarcity in Russia of foreign medicaments. In order to remedy this and at the same time to develop the pharmaceutical industry, a scheme was drawn up regulating the methods of gathering medicinal herbs, but owing to the general disorganisation in the country the measures proposed could not be adopted and it was not until after the civil war that the production of these articles was properly organised. The most interesting details of the scheme are given below.

The country was divided into regions in which only those plants which grow well there were to be cultivated, thus augmenting the production of given plants and raising their quality by allowing the population to concentrate on a few.

Courses of special instruction were organised in the villages and pamphlets dealing with local questions were distributed among the peasantry, who are the chief producers of medicinal herbs.

In order to reduce the costs of production the use of machinery, such as improved driers and hydraulic presses, was popularised. Progress has been made as regards liquorice root by the substitution of gathering by tractors instead of by hand, thus producing the article at less cost and of better quality. Regional depôts for the reception of the plants from the peasants have been established in many places; here the herbs are carefully examined and, if necessary, re-dried and re-sorted.

The application of these measures resulted in a greatly increased output, which in turn led to the resumption of exports. That these have also grown is shown by the following figures, which do not include santonin or wormseed.

EXPORTS.

Year	Tons	Roubles
1922-23	1,000	436,000
1923-24	7,000	527,000
1924-25	7,100	1,303,000
1925-26	15,000	2,010,000
1926-27	13,869	2,317,000
1927-28	18,926	4,895,000

As the export operations grew other measures had to be taken to maintain the quality and to satisfy foreign markets. A standard packing for each article was decided on to ensure preservation during transport. A standard was fixed to which all articles for export must correspond, and official examiners were appointed. The licence for exportation is valid for a short time only, and if the goods are not exported within the time specified they must be submitted for re-examination. If the medicinal herbs destined to be exported abroad are delayed at a port they are stored in special warehouses where they are subject to continual inspection.

Fruit.

Before the war the export of fruit from Russia was almost negligible. In 1913 the Russian fruit exports amounted only to 1,718,346 roubles. Russia has, however, unlimited possibilities as a fruit-growing country. The Crimea, the Caucasus, the Ukraine, the Caspian regions and other parts of the Union produce large quantities of first-class fruit. The development of fruit export from the Crimea was hindered in the past by lack of refrigerating facilities and cold storage. Before the war the total export from the Crimea amounted to about 85,000 tons annually, and consisted of grapes, pears, apples, peaches and apricots. During the period of war and revolution the export stopped almost entirely. Successful arrangements were, however, made in the summer of 1924, as a result of which it was possible to export from the Crimea about 1,700 tons of cherries, apricots, apples, pears and grapes. This export was considered only as a trial, and was greatly extended in subsequent years.

In Turkestan fruit-growing for export amounted to about 50,000 tons yearly before the war. The chief exports were grapes (about ten varieties), peaches, apricots, pears, apples, plums and melons. If a few refrigerators were built in Samarkand and Tashkent, the export of fruit from Turkestan could be increased four or five times.

The exports from Astrakhan were chiefly grapes. Before the war from 5,000 to 6,000 tons were exported from this region.

Arrangements have also been made to organise the export of fruit from the Caucasus. A special committee was appointed to complete the organisation of the refrigerating and cold storage facilities for the transport of fruit. The Committee placed considerable orders for refrigerator cars and various cold

storage appliances in order to organise the export of fruit on a large scale. At present a number of refrigerators have been constructed. The Commissariat for Transport has issued special instructions to accelerate the transport of fruit and other perishable goods through Russian territory.

Live Stock.

Although the quantity of farm stock, particularly of horses, is still below that of pre-war days, there has been a very marked increase since 1924, as can be seen from the following table, showing the number of live stock in millions :—

Animal	1916	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Horses	31.5	23.1	24.6	27.7	29.1	32.1
Cattle	50.1	48.7	51.1	55.5	64.1	66.7
Sheep	81.2	103.2	107.0	113.9	119.4	123.8
Goats	9.8	6.8	8.2	9.3	11.9	12.4
Pigs	13.5	17.4	16.9	15.7	18.1	22.5

The relation of the quantity of farm stock to that in 1916 is shown in the following table :—

(Percentage of 1916.)

Animal	1916	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Horses	100	73	78	87.0	92.4	101.9
Cattle	100	95	102	110.8	127.9	133.1
Sheep	100	127	132	140	147	152
Goats	100	69.4	83.6	95	122	126
Pigs	100	129	125	115.5	134.0	166.6

The live stock figures for the years 1925, 1926, and 1927 (excluding Transcaucasia and the Republics in Central Asia) are as follows :—

Description	1925	1926	1927
	(in thousands)		
Horses (working)	18,606	20,100	21,200
Horses (non-working)	3,197	4,300	4,500
Colts	2,819	3,300	3,400
Total	24,622	27,700	29,100
Oxen	3,162	3,500	5,800
Bullocks	758	900	1,000
Cows	24,398	26,300	30,000
Calves (over one year)	9,341	10,400	11,800
Calves (under one year)	13,484	14,400	15,500
Total	51,143	55,500	64,100

Description				1925	1926	1927
				(in thousands)		
Sheep	....	....	....	61,700	69,400	71,300
Lambs	....	....	....	35,300	44,500	48,100
Total	....	....	....	107,000	113,900	119,400
Goats....	....	....	....	8,200	9,300	11,900
Pigs ....	....	....	....	4,242	4,100	4,800
Young Pigs ....	....	....	....	4,948	4,200	5,100
Sucking Pigs	....	....	....	7,697	7,400	8,200
Total....	....	....	....	16,887	15,700	18,100
Grand Total	....	....	....	172,658	185,100	203,100

Butter.

The export of butter plays an important part in the welfare of the cattle-rearing areas, and Russia attaches, therefore, great importance to this question. Before 1914 Russia exported annually about 83,300 tons of butter. In 1913-14 the amount of butter produced was 152,416 tons, and about half of this quantity was exported. Owing to the war conditions, the export stopped entirely in 1916, and was only resumed in 1923.

According to Russian returns, the U.S.S.R. occupies sixth place among the countries exporting butter to Great Britain.

In order further to extend the butter industry, a special co-operative body was established in Russia (the "Maslocentre") in July, 1924, to organise the manufacture, purchase, and export of this commodity. The production and export of butter is also being organised by the State trading organisation, Gostorg. The "Maslocentre" is specially active in Siberia and in the principal butter-producing areas in European Russia. The following table shows the production of marketable butter since 1924, in metric tons :—

1924	1925	1926	1927
43,550	64,500	70,000	114,200

The progress of milk production is shown in the following table, in thousand metric tons :—

1916	24,659	1925-26	31,210
1923-24	27,527	1926-27	31,411
1924-25	27,825		

Eggs.

Before the war eggs constituted one of the most important items of Russian exports; in 1913 they occupied fourth place, coming after grain, timber, and flax. In 1913 Russia, who was the greatest exporter of eggs in the world, sent abroad 3,751.6 million eggs, valued at 90.6 million roubles. This represented 6 per cent. of the total exports. Of the total world export of eggs in 1913 (7,970,600,000) Russia accounted for 44 per cent. if the net figures are considered, i.e., the quantities of eggs imported by producing countries are deducted from the total, Russia's proportion was 64 per cent.

The chief markets for Russian eggs were England, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, but the war and subsequent events put an end to the export of eggs. In 1923, however, the U.S.S.R. despatched 750 wagons of eggs to England, and since then exports of this commodity have developed rapidly. This has been due to the re-establishment of and progress in poultry farming. Between 1913 and 1920 the number of poultry in the Union fell from 230 millions to 80 millions, but with the general reconstruction of the country which has been manifest since 1921, poultry farming has also progressed, and in 1925 there were 135 million birds, of which 85 per cent. were hens. During 1928 the number of poultry in the U.S.S.R. was approximately 200 millions.

The export of Russian eggs is developing rapidly, despite the fact that new exporters, such as Canada and China, have appeared on the world market.

The following table shows the export of eggs since 1924-25 :—

Year	Tons	In 1,000 rbls,
1924-25	48,977	25,267
1925-26	41,403	23,629
1926-27	61,825	28,954
1927-28	94,405	40,462

The Government departments and co-operative organisations responsible for the collection and exportation of eggs have already taken measures for improving the methods of poultry-breeding, and have introduced methods of careful sorting, improved warehouse accommodation, and better transport facilities.

Wool.

Though Russia competed before the war with Australia for priority as a wool producer, she did not rank very high amongst the wool exporting countries. She even imported large quantities of wool. In 1913 Russia occupied the sixth place among wool-importing countries, with an import of 56,600 tons. In the same year Russia's export amounted only to 18,300 tons.

It is impossible to estimate the quantity of wool used before the war in factories which remain in the territories of the U.S.S.R., owing to the difference in the quantity of wool used to manufacture one yard of cloth by various factories.

The following table shows the quantity of coarse wool produced in the country, in metric tons since 1925 :—

1925	1926	1927	1928
151,070	159,870	165,860	178,050

In addition to the foregoing more than 3,200 tons of Ordynskaya wool is collected (obtained from sheep in the Volga area); this satisfies the demand for this class of wool to the extent of about 25 per cent. Large quantities of wool, gathered in the Caucasus, are unsuitable for the textile industry of the Soviet Union, and are exported abroad, while fine and crossbred wool are imported from Western countries, coarse wool from Mongolia and China, and semi-coarse from Persia. The total production of washed wool is estimated at 40,000 tons per annum.

Furs.

The export of furs is one of the most important branches of the Russian export trade, and one capable of immense expansion, for only the fringe of the producing power of the Russian forests and other shelters of the wild fur-bearing animals has ever been exploited. At the present time Russian trappers are better than ever equipped with all the necessary implements of their trade, and the collection of furs is carried out by a number of well-organised trading concerns, under the supervision of Governmental and local municipal bodies, who pay special attention to the strict enforcement of all the game protection laws recently inaugurated to ensure the rational and economic exploitation of the Russian fur resources. Furs exported are marketed principally in Leipzig, London and the United States. The following table shows the export of furs in the last three years in 1,000 roubles and percentages of the different importing countries :—

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Great Britain	31,027 (49.1)	29,577 (36.8)	27,697 (24.4)
U.S.A.	6,382 (10.1)	2,781 (3.5)	3,147 (2.7)
Germany	12,143 (19.2)	36,367 (45.3)	60,579 (53.4)
Other countries	13,668 (21.6)	11,594 (14.4)	21,953 (19.3)
Total	63,220 (100%)	80,319 (100%)	113,376 (100%)

The Irbit and Nizhni-Novgorod fairs are important centres of the fur trade.

Bristles.

Russia and China are the principal providers of bristles in the world. Great importance is therefore attached to bristle exports, particularly at the present time, when, on account of civil strife in China and the consequent decline in Chinese bristle exports, Russian bristles have, to a great extent, regained their pre-war prominence on the foreign market. The production of bristles per annum is estimated at 1,800 tons. Less than half of this quantity is exported and the remainder is used up in the country. In 1913 Russia imported into Great Britain 1,071,932 lbs. of bristles. Before the war the Nizhni-Novgorod Fair was the chief market in Russia for the sale of bristles.

Silk.

Since olden times thousands of peasant families in Central Asia have been engaged in the rearing of silkworms and the weaving of silk, but until recently the work has been done by means of the primitive methods prevailing 500 years ago. Now the authorities are adopting every measure to change this state of things, and the silk industry is gradually beginning to adapt itself to new conditions and to develop accordingly. The progress made in recent years may be seen from the following table showing output in the whole country since 1923 as compared with 1913:—

Year				Cocoons in metric tons	Boxes of eggs prepared
1913	....	....	....	8,500	200,000
1923	....	....	....	4,100	100,000
1924	....	....	....	6,200	146,000
1925	....	....	....	8,000	185,000
1926	....	....	....	9,600	230,000
1927	....	....	....	10,800	270,000
1928	....	....	....	14,000	280,000

The weight of each box in 1928 was approximately 25 grams.

At the present time there are a number of silk reeling factories which are located chiefly in Uzbekistan.

Sericulture is almost exclusively developed in central Asia and Transcaucasia. In the past few years the industry has grown rapidly. The primitive methods employed in pre-war days when breeding of silk worms was carried on almost exclusively by peasants have now been largely supplanted owing to the organisation of State trusts to supervise the industry. More than two million persons are partially engaged in that industry.

Forests.

The timber resources of the U.S.S.R. represent immense wealth, and the export of this commodity is acquiring greater importance from year to year. It is even predicted that with time it may replace agricultural produce as the chief article of export from Russia.

The timber resources of the Soviet Union are estimated at 913,040,000 hectares, or 27.9 per cent. of the total world resources. The Union holds the first place in the world in regards to timber resources.

The forests are not evenly distributed over the territories of the U.S.S.R. In European Russia the northern area is most thickly forested, while the south is least forested. The following are amongst the most thickly forested provinces: Vologda, 88.3 per cent. of forests; Olonetz, 78 per cent.; Archangel, 63.7 per cent.; Vyatka, 60.8 per cent.; Kostroma, 52.4 per cent. The least forested provinces are: Astrakhan, 0.5 per cent.; Kherson, 1.4 per cent.; Ekaterinoslav, 2.4 per cent.; and the Donetz area 2.4 per cent.

The forests of the Caucasus furnish the world's markets with an inexhaustible supply of the most valuable varieties of timber. The total area covered with forest amounts to about 18,600,000 acres, or 16.2 per cent. of the total area of the region. About two-thirds of the forest area occurs in Transcaucasia (the present republics of Abkhazia, Georgia and Armenia).

There is nowhere else within the territory of the U.S.S.R., nor even in the whole of Western Europe, a region so rich in varieties of timber as the Caucasus—a fact to be explained by the warmth of the climate, the favourable soil conditions, and the bold physical relief of the country. There are at least some 300 species of trees or shrubs, of which about 100 are of importance as timber. Foliage trees preponderate, the area occupied by them forming 78 per cent. of the total timber area, the remaining 22 per cent. being covered by coniferous varieties. Of foliage trees the most important are beech (25.8 per cent. of total timber area), oak (21.2 per cent.), and hornbeam (13.1 per cent.). Of conifers, the chief are pine (8.3 per cent.), spruce (6.7 per cent.), and fir (6.1 per cent.). Other foliage trees, such as ash, maple, alder, birch, lime, elm, poplar, chestnut, etc., occupy 1.3 to 3.8 per cent. of the total forest area. Besides these there are to be found considerable quantities of various other valuable timber varieties, many of which occur nowhere else in the forests of European Russia.

In the Far East forests cover an area of about 313,000,000 acres. At present they are much neglected, hundreds of thousands of trees perishing from forest fires, disease and decay. The possibilities of successful exploitation, however, are immense.

These forests are conveniently situated in relation to the Pacific markets. China, Japan, Australia, India, as well as South Africa, require to import about 300,000,000 cubic feet per year, for which they depend on American lumber dealers. It is unquestionable that the Russian Far East forests contain more valuable varieties than the American; before the war, even the London and Marseilles markets were interested in Russian cedar beams, barrel staves, etc.

The experience of the last two years has shown that the large-scale export of Far Eastern lumber is immediately practicable. The State Timber Trust in the Far East (the Dalless), which commenced work in January, 1923, had exported in the first nine months more than 2,000,000 cubic feet of aspen logs, and 1,000,000 cubic feet of other timber. As the Dalless was itself short of turnover capital, the neighbouring markets actually financed most of the export work themselves. In the 1925-26 financial year the turnover amounted to more than 30 million cubic feet of timber.

Detailed plans for the development of the export trade in lumber from the Russian Far East are being considered by the People's Commissariats for Finance, Agriculture, and Transport.

Even before the Revolution, more than half of the forests in Russia were State owned and considerable profits were made. Thus, in 1913 the income from the State-owned forests was 83.3 million roubles and the expenditure 24.5 million roubles, thus showing a net gain of 58.8 million roubles.

In 1912 the amount of timber prepared in Russia was 7,096,700 tons for 152.5 million roubles, and in 1913 there was an increase to 7,677,000 tons for 163.6 million roubles.

The development of forestry before the war progressed but slowly in Russia, especially in Siberia. Of the total number of State forests in European Russia, only about 18 per cent. were planned and worked, while in Siberia only 1 per cent. was worked. In 1921 the People's Commissariat for Agriculture worked out plans for the better utilisation of the forest resources of the U.S.S.R. According to the report of the Commissariat to the IXth Congress of Soviets, the programme was (1) to repair railways for timber transport over an area of 14,250 versts. (2) build new railway lines, 1,300 versts; (3) improve conditions of water transport, 1,665 versts; (4) to drain an area of 54,000 acres.

The Commissariat has also taken measures to secure re-afforestation of considerable areas, to fight against forest fires, and to keep a record of timber felled.

The value of timber production in the Soviet Union during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

Value in million roubles (at pre-war prices)

1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
834.4	870.7	922.5	977.0	1,100.0

Extensive work is being carried out, not only of sowing and planting new trees, but also of reclamation of forest land, its improvement and so on. In addition, in order to improve the harvests in drought regions, protective belts are to be formed by the planting of trees over a total area of 4,185 acres.

The following table shows the income derived from the forests of the U.S.S.R. in million roubles :—

1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28 approx.
55.0	103.2	217.7	215.7	235.0

Fish.

The fish resources of the Soviet Union are tremendous. Before the war, the Caspian fisheries yielded 35 million poods, the Pacific yielded 9.1 million poods, the lakes and rivers of European Russia, 8 million poods, the Baltic, 7.9 million poods, the Azov and Black Seas fisheries, 2.6 million poods, the Aral Sea, 2.2 million poods, the Arctic-White Sea region, 1.6 million poods, and the rivers and lakes of Siberia, 1.5 million poods.

Out of the total catch only a negligible portion found its way to the markets as frozen fresh fish, the greater part undergoing the processes of salting, smoking or drying.

The conditions for the Caspian Sea catch are relatively better than elsewhere. There are big refrigerators at Astrakhan, Derbent and several other places.

The resources of the Arctic-White Sea region are infinitely greater than the yearly catch. There are only two refrigerators in this region, one at Murmansk, and the other at Archangel, but if suitable arrangements were made, the yearly catch could be increased from four to six times.

The Pacific fisheries are tremendously rich in all kinds of fish, including salmon. There are only a few refrigerators, and a limited number of ice houses and refrigerator barges for the export of fish.

The yearly catch of the Aral Sea is insignificant in comparison with the possibilities. The catch could reach fifty to eighty thousand tons without danger of exhaustion.

The fisheries of Siberia are found in the lower courses of the rivers, which include some of the largest in the world. Siberian fish is excellent.

The Azov and Black Seas yield a considerable quantity of fish of high quality.

It is clear from the above brief description that Russian waters contain immense riches. With the establishment of refrigerators in all the fishing regions, many million poods of fish will be available to feed the inhabitants of many countries.

The products of the northern fisheries, especially from trawling operations, are increasing steadily. In-shore fishing, too, is making good progress. The quantity of salt fish (chiefly of the cod variety) and livers for converting into oil, which is an important by-product of cod fisheries, obtained during the years 1920-24 as a result of non-trawler fishing was: In 1920, 3,383 tons; 1921, 2,000 tons; 1922, 2,200 tons; 1923, 4,266 tons; and in 1924, 5,750 tons.

The following table shows the total catch of fish in the entire Soviet Union from 1923 to 1927 as compared with 1913:—

					Catch in Metric tons	Per cent. of 1913
1913	...	...	...	...	886,200	100.0
1923	...	...	...	...	490,000	55.2
1924	...	...	...	...	535,600	60.4
1925	...	...	...	...	635,500	71.7
1926	...	...	...	...	758,500	85.6
1927	...	...	...	...	787,900	88.9

The fish production in the present territory of the U.S.S.R. is now about on a par with the pre-war production. Eleven State trusts in the various fishing centres of the country with an aggregate capital of 50 million roubles and an annual catch valued at 100 million roubles handle more than half of the fish put on the market. The latest trust is the Volga-Caspian Fish Trust, which operates at the mouth of the Volga. The trust, which has its headquarters in Astrakhan, has built a number of new refrigerators and fishing boats and has undertaken the reorganisation of the fishing industry in those parts on more modern lines.

While the U.S.S.R. ranks third among the countries in the world in fish production by weight, in value of catch it ranks considerably lower. The reason for this is that the major part of the catch is either salted or dried, which detracts from its value. Of the total catch at present only 10 per cent. is frozen, 2 per cent. is canned and the remainder either dried or salted.

The export of caviare is an interesting item of foreign trade. The annual export from the U.S.S.R. is about 400 tons. Granular caviare from Astrakhan and Azerbaidjan sturgeons forms the greatest proportion of that product sold on the foreign market; there is a smaller demand for pressed caviare abroad, which is, however, not inconsiderable. For stellated sturgeon caviare there is not a great demand.

The chief markets for the sale of caviare are Riga and Hamburg, which in turn export this product to various other European countries, including Great Britain, as well as to the United States. Since 1926 the Gostorg of the R.S.F.S.R. has been placing caviare on the English and American markets directly. The demand here is for caviare of American type, i.e., prepared without conserving ingredients, but with a large quantity of salt. The demand for grain caviare, prepared in the American way, is constantly growing in Europe.

Another item of fish export is tarama (caviare from roach) which is sold only in the Near East. The chief and, at the present time, the sole consumer of tarama, is Greece. The U.S.S.R. has the monopoly of tarama on the world market. The principal manufacturer of it is the Gostorg of the R.S.F.S.R., which utilises for this purpose the Fishermen's Co-operative Society.

Sturgeon is also being exported, chiefly to Germany. The Gostorg of the R.S.F.S.R. has now entered the American market, having concluded a number of deals for the export of sturgeon to the United States.

Isinglass is also a profitable export commodity which is used in the manufacture of textiles and for cleansing wine. The chief market for it is London. However, at present comparatively little of it is exported.

The export of fish preserves has also been organised. These preserves compare most favourably as regards quality with those from other countries, although at present it is rather difficult to compete with the United States and Japan owing to the high price of tin in the U.S.S.R.

Bees.

Bee-keeping was always conducted on very primitive lines. The number of frame hives before the war was only about 15-20 per cent.; there were in all about 7,000,000 hives. The statistics available show that in 1910 there were 1,193,000 frame hives and 5,116,000 ordinary hives. The quantity of honey produced was 33,116 tons, and beeswax 3,916 tons.

The quantity of honey produced in the U.S.S.R. in 1923-24 was 24,000 tons, about one-third of which quantity was used by the beekeepers themselves, and two-thirds was sold on the market. About 20 per cent. of the total production of honey is sold in the towns.

The production of beeswax in the 1923-24 financial year was estimated at 1,440 tons. An increase in the number of beehives has taken place since then, but no statistics are available of the production of honey and beeswax.

Game.

Game formed only a small item in the pre-war exports of Russia. It was obtained mainly from Siberia and the Far Eastern region.

Wood fowl, partridges and black game are obtained from Archangel.

In Siberia, in the provinces of Tobolsk, Tomsk, and Yeniseisk, the principal varieties of game are wild geese and ducks, capercaillies, woodcocks, partridges, and especially ptarmigan.

The Ussuriisk region in the Far East is noted for its abundance of pheasants.

The few thousand tons of game exported from the north before the war represents only an insignificant part of the game that could be exported with the aid of refrigerators.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY

The Supreme Economic Council.

The Supreme Economic Council of the U.S.S.R. is the special controlling Commissariat of the U.S.S.R. for regulating, supervising and administering industry and the trade concerns directly connected with it, within the territory of the U.S.S.R. (Resolution of the S.E.C. of the U.S.S.R., November 12, 1923). The controlling activity of the S.E.C. of the U.S.S.R. extends over the entire industry of the Soviet Union (State, private, co-operative, communal-federal, inter-republican, and local). It is effected by the publication of regulations, by the general and specialised (e.g., in mining) supervision of industry, by the working out of the general industrial policy, etc. The Supreme Economic Council exercises control over the Economic Councils of the various republics, and over government industrial enterprises which are under the jurisdiction of the republican Economic Councils and of their regional and provincial organs. It is effected by the issue of specific directions in which the government of the republic, region, or locality takes no part. And, finally, the S.E.C. of the U.S.S.R. directs all industrial enterprises affecting the Soviet Union as a whole, in which case it retains its function of management.

The internal structure of the Supreme Economic Council of the U.S.S.R. corresponds to the functions with which it is entrusted. The function of managing the industrial enterprises common to the whole of the Soviet Union is sharply differentiated from its general direction and regulation of industry. The first is the province of the Central Administration of State Industry (Tsugprom), the second that of the Chief Economic Administration (Geu). At the head of the Central Administration of State Industry is a board of directors each of whom issues instructions to the managing and inspecting committees of the trusts in the branch of industry for which he is responsible. The factories producing war materials only are excluded from the general system of industrial organisation. These are under the management of a special Department of the Supreme Economic Council of the U.S.S.R., viz., the Chief Administration of War Industries (Glavvoenprom), which with regard to production of war materials unites in itself the functions of the Tsugprom and the Geu, since it both organises and supervises the manufacture of war materials for the Soviet Union as a whole, and also manages factories which it has under its direct control.

The organ of planning and directing is the Industrial Planning Department (Promplan) of the S.E.C. of the U.S.S.R.

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The organs for the regulation and control of industry upon the territory of the various republics of the Soviet Union are the Republican Supreme Economic Councils, which are directly subordinate to the Council of People's Commissaries and to the Central Executive Committees of these republics, but have their activities directed by the instructions and directions of the S.E.C. of the U.S.S.R. Their structure and functions are laid down by the laws of the several republics in close relation with the structure and the functions of the S.E.C. of the U.S.S.R. Thus, for instance, the S.E.C. of the R.S.F.S.R. contains a Department of State Industrial Management (Ugprom) and the Economic Administration (Eu) dividing between them the functions of regulating, directing and governing the industry of the R.S.F.S.R. in the same manner as do the corresponding departments of the S.E.C. of the U.S.S.R.

Within the S.E.C. of the R.S.F.S.R. is formed a special department (Mestprom) for the general control of local industry, which is directly managed by the local organs of the S.E.C. of the R.S.F.S.R., which are the Industrial Bureau (Prombureau); central and local Economic Councils of autonomous republics and regions; regional Economic Councils; provincial Economic Councils, and local Economic Departments.

Nationalisation of Industrial Enterprises.

By the decree of the Council of People's Commissaries, dated June 28, 1918, all industrial and commercial enterprises were nationalised and, together with their capital, etc., declared State property.

By the decree of April 10, 1923, the principal industrial enterprises were to be conducted on an economic basis, and industry as a whole organised in trusts, syndicates, etc.

State trusts and syndicates are those concerns to which the Government granted the right to carry on industrial and commercial operations on an economic basis.

At the present time practically the whole of the principal industries in the Soviet Union are organised in trusts and syndicates.

Leased and Private Industry.

By the decision of the Council of People's Commissaries of July 5, 1921, the method of leasing enterprises which are under the control of the Supreme Economic Council and its local departments has been fixed. The enterprises can be leased on definite conditions to co-operative societies, companies and private individuals. The period for which an enterprise is leased depends on the value of the enterprise, its condition, etc., and is fixed by mutual agreement.

By the decree of the Central Executive Committee of July 7, 1921, all citizens who have attained 18 years of age have a right to

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engage freely in home industries as well as to establish small industrial enterprises.

The relative proportions of State owned, co-operative, small handicraft and private industries are as follows:—

Year.	All Industries.	State.	Co-op.	Small handic.	Private
1923-24	100	63.5	3.6	29.4	3.5
1924-25	100	67.8	4.9	24.2	3.1
1925-26	100	71.5	4.6	21.2	2.7
1926-27	100	77.1	8.8	11.7	2.4
1927-28	100	78.2	9.5	10.1	2.2

TOTAL VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT OF LARGE STATE INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Value in million roubles at 1913 prices.					
1920	511.1
1921-22	753.6
1922-23	1,127.4
1923-24	2,400.0
1924-25	3,537.0
1925-26	5,110.0
1926-27	6,033.0
1927-28	7,390.4

Iron and Steel.

The iron deposits of the U.S.S.R. are extensive. The chief centres of the iron industry are the south, the Urals and central Russia. According to pre-war estimates, in the Krivoi Rog area alone there are 200 million tons of ore at a depth of 700 ft., and in addition there are enormous quantities below that depth. This ore contains on an average 62-67 per cent. of iron, 9 per cent. of silica, and 0.03-0.06 per cent. of phosphorus.

The ore deposits which have been discovered recently in the Kursk region form a large system of about 200 miles long at a depth of 150 metres. The iron content of the ore is 50 per cent. Even assuming a minimum content of 30 per cent. the iron deposits are estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 million tons. According to the estimates of the well-known geologist Professor Gubkin, there are about 40,000 million tons of iron ore. The importance of these deposits is realised when it is considered that all known European deposits amount only to 13,000 million tons. The ore is of a high quality, and the cost of production is estimated not to exceed that of Krivoi Rog.

The total output of ore before the war amounted to nearly 10,000,000 tons, 6,600,000 tons of which were obtained from the

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Krivoi Rog mines. About 80 per cent. of the Krivoi Rog ore was forwarded to the southern smelting factories and the rest was exported via Nikolaiev port or by overland routes. These exports amounted to about 1,200,000-1,300,000 tons annually. In the years 1919 and 1920 there was no output of iron ore. In 1921 the output was 9,300 tons, in 1922 100,000 tons, and in 1923 160,000 tons. In 1924-25 the estimated production was 1,146,536 tons, while the actual production exceeded that quantity by 11 per cent.

The Urals ore industry has progressed steadily during the last five years. The production of iron ore in 1921-22 amounted to 53.5 thousand tons, in 1922-23 to 214 thousand tons, and in 1923-24 439,241 tons. The further development of the industry is shown in the table below.

The following table shows the output of iron ore in tons for the whole of the U.S.S.R., excluding the Caucasus, where the output in 1924-25 was 2,797 tons and in 1925-26 2,145 tons:—

District	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Urals	863,039	875,808	916,903	1,266,000
Centre	34,432	41,734	52,659	74,000
Krivoi Rog	1,279,201	2,322,916	3,818,765	4,650,000
Far East	19,527	16,925	28,376	40,100
Total ...	2,196,199	3,257,383	4,816,703	6,030,100

It will be seen that the production of iron ore has nearly trebled in the past four years.

Chromium Ore.

The principal deposits of chromium ore, which is used by the chemical and metallurgical industries, are situated in the Urals. The output during 1923-24 was 7,081 tons, in 1924-25 28,972 tons; in 1925-26 26,680 tons; in 1926-27, 17,112 tons; and in 1927-28, 23,000 tons.

Pig Iron.

The output of pig iron in tons since 1923-24 was as follows:—

1913	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
4,134,400	660,500	1,289,000	2,194,000	2,965,250	3,280,000
Percentage of 1913					
100.0	15.9	31.2	53.1	71.7	79.1
Number of blast furnaces working					
68	36	45	50	54	58

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Rolled Iron.

The production of rolled iron since 1923-24 in tons was as follows :—

1923-24	689,680	1926-27	2,724,547
1924-25	1,390,202	1927-28	3,353,200
1925-26	2,249,922	1928-29 (estim't's)	3,481,000

Though the output of rolled iron is constantly increasing the demand for rolled iron goods can only be partially satisfied.

Open Hearth Steel.

The number of open hearth furnaces in 1927-28 was 240 as compared with 234 in 1926-27, 211 in 1925-26, 210 in 1924-25, and 178 in 1923-24.

The following table shows the production of steel in tons since 1921-22 :—

1921-22	318,000	1925-26	2,910,900
1922-23	615,000	1926-27	3,591,600
1923-24	992,700	1927-28	4,153,500
1924-25	1,868,300		

Manufactured Metal Products.

The production of different varieties of rolled metal goods including rolled sections, sheets, corrugated sheets, rails, hoops, rolled wire, tubing and other metal goods has been constantly growing during the last few years. The development which is taking place in the oil industry increased considerably the demand for tubes, while the extension of the housing programme and the building of new factories and works produced an increased demand for sheets, corrugated sheets, rolled wire, etc. The construction of new railways also necessitated an increase in the production of rails, the output of which is constantly growing.

The following table shows the output of rolled metal goods since 1922-23 in tons :—

1922-23	457,000	1925-26	2,250,000
1923-24	688,000	1926-27	2,724,000
1924-25	1,390,000	1927-28	3,194,000

Silver.

Silver is being worked in various parts of Russia. The principal mines are situated in Siberia, the Urals and the Caucasus. Before the war the production of silver was continuously growing, and in 1912 the output reached the highest total of 40,000 lbs., as compared with 34,092 lbs. in 1911.

Amongst the districts of the U.S.S.R. where silver is obtained, the Altai mountains in Siberia are of greatest importance. The Altai deposits contain gold, copper, lead and zinc. In 1912 the output of silver in Siberia amounted to 15,588 lbs. The silver deposits of Nerchinsk, Eastern Siberia, have so far not been very productive.

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In the Urals silver is only obtained as a by-product, yet some quantities used to be obtained there. The output for 1912 was 14,400 lbs., or only 1,188 lbs. less than the Siberian.

There is only one silver smelting works in the Caucasus, the Alagir works. Of the 40,000 lbs. of silver produced in 1912, the Caucasus produced about one-quarter—9,612 lbs.

There are silver deposits also in the Kirghiz Steppes, but the workings are of a primitive nature, and their output is irregular. The total silver reserves of the U.S.S.R. are estimated at 1,500,000 kilograms. At the present time, however, only 3.8 per cent. of the country's requirements are satisfied from the home production and 96.2 per cent. is imported.

Gold.

Russia occupied the fourth place before the war amongst gold-producing countries of the world. The principal areas in the U.S.S.R. where gold is obtained are east, west and central Siberia, the Ural region and the Caucasus.

The Vitim mining district, from which about 25 per cent. of the total production of gold in the U.S.S.R. is obtained, is situated in Eastern Siberia.

The Maritime province is divided into two mining districts, the Primorsky (northern district) and Ussurisk (southern district). The Primorsky is the more important.

The Amur province is divided into two mining districts, the Bureya and the Amur. In 1912, the total output from both districts was valued at £443,830. A little more than half this amount came from the first-named.

The gold area in west Siberia includes Tomsk, Altai, Yenisey, Minussinsk, Krasnoyarsk-Achinsk, and the northern and southern steppes.

The Urals gold region includes Perm, Orenburg, Vyatka, Ufa, and Turgai provinces. In 1913 the output was about 232,176 troy ounces.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN LBS. AS COMPARED WITH 1913.

1913	135,864	1924-25	61,200
1921-22	11,952	1925-26	82,800
1922-23	25,200	1926-27	93,600
1923-24	46,800	1927-28	102,000

The gold industry is carried on mainly by three methods. There are the large State trusts which do their work on a commercial basis; concession enterprises which work the most important deposits of precious metals; and there is the small gold industry in the form of private gold mining organised and fostered by these same trusts. This small gold industry either leases out auriferous areas to private individuals for them to exploit, or allows gold digging labour without giving the land on lease.

In addition to State trusts and organisations, concessions, and the controlled small gold industry, there are special organisations of the Mining Administration (e.g., in Siberia, the gold industry offices; in the Far East, the district administrative offices), which buy gold from private traders.

The small gold industry is gradually recovering. Moreover, the gold traders and gold diggers carry on their work all the year round, while the State enterprises cease all work connected with dredging and washing during the winter. The Lena goldfields, where work is carried on underground, are an exception.

The gold of the Ekibastussk concerns is a by-product of the lead industry, and is obtained from the refining of lead. There is a comparatively low production by the Ural Platinum Trust; however the real work of the trust is the getting of platinum, gold production being subsidiary work.

The Commissariat for Finance has elaborated measures to be adopted for the expansion of the output of gold with a view to increasing the gold reserves of the Union.

The development of the gold industry must proceed along the lines of encouragement to private enterprise and individual prospectors. In the items of expenditure relating to the gold industry, systematic prospecting of gold areas is to be included. Unprospected gold areas, even those belonging to government concerns, are to be let on lease. Regular supplies of manufactures and other goods are to be sent into the gold producing regions. In the financing of the gold industry the closest contact is to be maintained not only with the big undertakings, but with the medium and small concerns. The credit facilities of the Dalbank and the State Bank are being utilised for the financing of the gold industry.

Platinum.

Before the war the platinum deposits of the Urals gave Russia almost a world monopoly in the supply of that metal. The average annual output during the last ten pre-war years was about 11,500 lbs., the only important other source, viz., British Columbia, producing hardly 7 per cent. of this quantity.

During the war period production decreased considerably owing to disorganisation in the industry. The following table shows the production of platinum ore since 1913, in troy ounces:—

1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
157,453	39,495	11,323	6,836	22,500	30,000	40,000	94,800	92,700

Thus in 1921 production was at its minimum, but by the end of 1924 the industry had been considerably restored.

About 18 per cent. of the total output of platinum was used in the country and 82 per cent. was exported abroad.

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The method mainly used for obtaining platinum in the Urals is known as "dredging." The dredgers are large machines which used to be imported from abroad. In 1917 there were thirty such dredgers in Russia, but owing to mechanical breakages, wear and tear, they were nearly all out of action. It has not been possible to do much locally, in the Urals, towards the manufacture of spare parts. To re-establish this industry, the "Ural-platina" Trust, which operates in the six most important districts was formed at the end of 1921. The trust possesses refining factories in Ekaterinburg and Moscow.

In addition to the obtaining of platinum by dredgers, a considerable quantity is also collected by the local population in the Urals by primitive handworking methods.

Within the scope of the trust come all operations connected with the management and development of the platinum mines, refining and manufacture or partial manufacture of platinum articles. It has also the sole right to purchase platinum from private persons throughout the territory of the Union.

The whole output of the Ural Platinum Trust is disposed of to the Commissariat for Finance at prices based on the London market prices.

In order to develop the platinum industry, it was estimated by the Uralplatina Trust that over £500,000 would have to be spent on the purchase of new dredgers to replace those worn out or hopelessly out of date, and on repairing those that can still be usefully employed.

A five-years plan had been worked out by the trust for the complete restoration of the industry. This plan has been carried out to a very large extent, and the profits of the trust for the first two years of its existence amounted to four million gold roubles. Already in 1922, five dredgers were re-started and two new ones constructed, one of which was electric. In 1923 the number of dredgers at work had been increased to twenty-five, and further progress was made towards the complete restoration of this industry in subsequent years. This resulted in a considerable increase in output. The estimated platinum reserves in the Urals are seven million ounces.

Tungsten.

The output of tungsten at the present time is far below the requirements of the Soviet Union. The demand for ferro-tungsten in 1927-28 was estimated at 800 tons, and this figure will be increased in 1928-29 to 1,000 tons. This means that from 1,300 to 1,600 tons of 65 per cent. tungsten concentrates are needed, while the annual output within the country is not expected to exceed 200 tons for a number of years. The small scale of operations at the present time makes it impossible to introduce up-to-date methods of mining, and the results are high costs of production.

Mercury.

The principal mercury deposits in the world are situated in Spain, the United States, Austria, Italy and Russia. In the statistical records for 1908 we find that while the production in Spain amounted to 31,382 bottles of mercury, the United States produced 19,752 bottles, Austria 16,814, Italy 20,106, Hungary 2,289, and Russia 1,389.

In the territories of the U.S.S.R., mercury deposits are situated in the Ural region, in the Caucasus, in the Ekaterinoslav province, in Kokand, Turkestan and in other places. Some of the deposits are very extensive. Thus the Nikitov deposits in the Ekaterinoslav province are estimated to contain over 8,300 tons. From the year 1887 to 1907 about 6,569 tons of mercury were obtained.

In Dagestan there are two important deposits which are independent of one another, while in the Urals mercury is found in a number of gold mines.

In order to satisfy the needs of the country for mercury during the war period, work was maintained in a number of mines. However, towards the end of the war, and during the period of civil war, this industry suffered considerably. Gradual restoration is, however, being effected now, as a result of which output now exceeds the pre-war standard. The following table shows the output of smelted mercury in tons as compared with 1913 :—

1913	1917	1919	1921	1922-23	1923-24
29	74	15	4.6	40	65

At the beginning of 1925 the average monthly output of smelted mercury exceeded 10 tons.

The total output of mercury ore in 1922-23 was 11,325 tons, and in 1923-24 18,991 tons.

Copper.

The copper reserves of the U.S.S.R. are estimated at between 650,000 and 1,000,000 tons of pure metal.

The chief centres of copper mining in pre-war Russia were the Urals, the Caucasus, the Kirghiz Steppes and Siberia. The ore of the Atlas mines contained as much as 30 per cent. copper for the first quality, and averaged for the second quality not less than 10 per cent. The best variety of the Spassky deposits contains as much as 15 to 22 per cent. of copper, and the second quality 7 per cent. The significance of these enterprises will be evident when it is remembered that deposits which yield from 2 to 2½ per cent of copper may be advantageously exploited.

Up to 1925 the Urals was the only region which continued the mining and smelting of copper. In 1925 the industry in the

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Caucasus and the Spassky and Atlas concerns in the Kirghiz area, which had been idle since the war period, were re-started.

Some of the copper mines and works of the former Verkh-Isset district and of the Kyshtim districts which are in the Urals have been maintained in good working order. In other Ural districts copper mines and works have not been working since 1918.

In December, 1921, the Uralmed (the Ural Copper Trust) was formed. In that trust enter all the mines of the former Verkh-Isset, Revdinsk, Sysert districts, and the following copper smelting works: Kalatinsky, Lower Kyshtim, Kishmino-Klyuchevsky, and Karabashsky. Of these the first two are working, and the other two are being kept in good order, but are not being used.

The "Uralmed" trust began operations both in mines and works in the second half of the 1921-22 working year. The following table shows the results of the activity from that date:—

Period.	Ore obtained in tons.	Copper smelted in tons.
1921-22	13,266	850
1922-23	62,966	1,700
1923-24	110,271	2,975
1924-25	170,751	6,792
1925-26	352,175	13,056
1926-27	474,613	16,500
1927-28	596,600	15,900

Owing to the insufficient working of the available copper deposits more than one half of the country's requirements in that metal are being satisfied by imports from abroad. The completion of the Bogomolovsky works in the Urals and the Riddersk works in the Altai should help to decrease greatly the copper imports in the future.

Manganese.

There is a great demand at present on the world market for manganese, which is used extensively in the steel, chemical, glass and electrical industries. The requirements for the steel industry are especially heavy.

The most important manganese deposits in the world are situated near Chiatoury, 126 miles from Batoum. There are also rich deposits at Nikopol, in Ekaterinoslav, in Podolia, and in the Ural region.

Before the war Russia was the biggest producer of manganese in the world, and in addition to supplying its own industry exported large quantities abroad.

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In 1912 the output of the Chiatoury district was 836,533 tons, which constituted 31.79 per cent. of the total world supply. During the war period production decreased, and in 1918 only 26,383 tons were obtained. Since then there has been a gradual restoration of the industry, as can be seen from the following table showing output in tons :—

1922-23	52,177	1925-26	772,000
1923-24	320,132	1926-27	775,700
1924-25	335,994	1927-28	540,000

The production of manganese ore in Nikopol (South Russia) in 1913 was about 270,000 tons. About 80 per cent. of this output was absorbed by the South Russia Metallurgical Works and the balance of 20 per cent. was exported to Germany. During the years of revolution and civil war the production of manganese practically ceased. It was only resumed in 1921, when the output amounted to 6,800 tons.

The following table shows the output of manganese ore in South Russia since 1921-22 in tons :—

1921-22	6,800	1925-26	415,000
1922-23	22,000	1926-27	527,000
1923-24	173,531	1927-28	615,000
1924-25	382,223		

Asbestos.

Before the war the output of asbestos from Russia was greater than from any other country in the world except Canada.

The most important asbestos deposits in the U.S.S.R. are situated in the Bazhenov region of the Urals. In the year 1914 these deposits yielded 96 per cent. of the total output of the country. The deposits of this region are estimated at 1½ to 3 million tons. In addition to these deposits the Urals contain others of smaller capacity. These are in the regions of Ulapaev-Kurmanov, Neviazhsk, Ostanin, Kholmitsk, Aktashev, Psianchinsk. In Siberia there are asbestos deposits in Ilchir, Uriankhai, Altai, Pishpek, and in the Caucasus in Kutais and Shushin.

The output of asbestos in Russia began to reach considerable proportions only after 1900. In the year 1905 the output amounted to 7,300 tons; in 1910 it was 12,300 tons. The deposits worked were in Perm, Orenburg and Irkutsk. During the period of the world war and the civil war, the output of asbestos declined considerably, reaching its lowest point in 1919.

In November, 1921, the Soviet asbestos industry was incorporated in the Uralasbest Trust, which united the mines of Bazhenov, Neviazhsk and Ostanin, and all asbestos factories and auxiliary enterprises. From that time the production of asbestos has been steadily increasing, as will be seen from the following table showing output in tons :—

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Year.	Assorted asbestos.	Asbestos sheets.	Asbestos products.	Asbestite.
1913	22,513	490	30	970
1921-22	3,314	500	26	—
1922-23	4,200	164	25	1,200
1923-24	8,331	83	35	2,970
1924-25	10,000	500	40	3,000
1925-26	17,953	520	43	3,700
1926-27	21,500	500	47	3,900
1927-28	26,000	510	49	4,200

The percentage of output of assorted asbestos in relation to the output in 1913 was 44.5 per cent. in 1924-25, as against 14.7 per cent. in 1921-22. The output of 1924-25 was almost three times that of 1921-22, and in 1926-27 it was more than double that of 1924-25. The output of asbestos sheets, asbestos products, and asbestite has been greater than that of pre-war years.

Potassium Salts.

Rich deposits of potassium salts were recently discovered in the Solikamsk—Ust—Usolsk region, near Perm. The work of the Geological Committee of the U.S.S.R., which was started in September, 1925 on the borders of Solikamsk (N. of Perm and near the River Kama), has shown that the deposits of potassium salts lie at a depth of 92 metres over an area of over 40 square kilometres. The quality of the salts is not inferior, and is perhaps even superior, to the German, and there is five times as much potassium per square kilometre as in the Alsace deposits.

A special Commission has been appointed by the Supreme Economic Council for making further research and for conducting prospecting operations as well as for the organisation of work on the deposits. The chairman of the Commission is the Academician Ipatiev. The estimated output of potassium salts in 1928-29 is 100,000 tons.

Nickel.

The use of nickel in Russia is steadily increasing. During the war period Russia imported from abroad 4,200 tons for a total sum of 7,500,000 roubles.

Apart from the nickel deposits discovered since the revolution in the Noril mountains near the mouth of the river Yenisei, nickel is to be found in many places in the Urals. The regions which have been well prospected are in the Central Urals. Though prospecting has not been as extensive as might be, it is considered that there are nickel deposits rich enough to be worked on a large scale, as for instance the Verkhne—Ufaleisk, Verkhne—Neivinsk, the Ulyanovsky and Alexandrovsky mines, the combined deposits of which run into thousands of tons.

Antimony.

The U.S.S.R. possesses many antimony deposits in the Urals, the Caucasus, in Turkestan, Transcaucasia, and the Amur region. Some of them, such as the Aramashevski, are very extensive. On a minimum calculation the deposits of ore amount to 134,000 tons containing 21 per cent. of antimony and no less than 10 zolotniks of gold per 1.6 tons. Prospecting, it may be said, has only been carried out to a depth of 140 feet. The deposits in the Caucasus and Turkestan are as yet quite unexplored. The deposits in the Amur region are very important, the ores containing 21.6 per cent. of antimony. The import of antimony into Russia in the years 1915-1917 amounted to 13,000 tons.

Bismuth.

During the war Russia experienced a great shortage of bismuth, the lack of which for medicinal purposes was acute. Until recently bismuth had never been raised in Russia. The country was entirely dependent on outside supplies, particularly on those from Germany. There are bismuth deposits in the Baikal region, the extent of which, however, has not been ascertained. In this locality bismuth is combined with deposits of aquamarine and topaz, which might make the working of the deposits exceptionally profitable. In places the bismuth content of the ore is as much as 65 per cent. There are also surface deposits of bismuth in Tetukh, a concession for the working of which has been granted to a foreign concern.

Arsenic.

There are deposits of arsenic in the Urals, which have not yet been prospected. There are two deposits in the Caucasus in the Kazigmansk region. The ore there is of two kinds; the first contains 30 per cent. arsenic, the second from 10 to 15 per cent. There are two deposits in Oseti. In one of them the deposits are estimated at more than 16,000 tons, in the other at 15,000 tons. There are also arsenic deposits in Novgorod, Perm, Ulyanovski, and other provinces, but they have not yet been properly explored.

Lead.

The most important lead mines are situated in the Caucasus. Before the war about 95 per cent. of the total output of lead ore was obtained there. In Siberia the principal deposits of lead ore are situated near Vladivostok, in Irkutsk, Altai, etc. During the civil war production almost stopped and was only resumed in 1921, when 4,850 tons of lead were obtained. In 1923-24 the output increased to 7,400 tons, in 1924-25 it already constituted 23,000 tons, and in 1925-26 32,850 tons. So far only the mines in the Caucasus have resumed work. Before the war Russia produced only 2-3 per cent. of the lead consumed. In 1913 59,060 tons of lead were imported.

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Mica.

Russia was formerly the only supplier of mica in the world. As early as 1681 Russia exported 92,880lbs. of mica to Holland, 86,400lbs. to England, and 18,000lbs. to North America. The mica industry declined, however, with time and all traces of its production were lost. Only in 1912 were some of the old centres rediscovered. Investigations have since been conducted in various parts of the country and deposits discovered in many places. These deposits are widely distributed over the whole country—in Archangel, on the Kola Peninsula, in the Volyn Province, on the Black Sea coast, in the Urals, Siberia, etc. Before the war regular work was conducted only in Kan, Siberia, and the output in 1913 was 3 tons. At present mica is being worked in Archangel, and the annual output is about 16 tons. Investigations conducted at the end of 1926 by an expedition sent by the Moscow Institute of Applied Mineralogy have resulted in the discovery of large deposits of mica in the Bodaibinsk region in Siberia. Tests carried out have shown that this mica is of a better quality than the Indian which, up till now, was considered the best in the world. The cost of production of a pound of mica is approximately one rouble. It is the opinion of the expedition that these mica deposits are the richest in the world. The expedition has brought back five tons of mica obtained from these deposits.

Salt.

Mineral salt is found in the U.S.S.R. in large quantities. It is being obtained from lakes, salt wells and rock salt deposits. The Donetz Basin is the largest producing area in the whole of the Soviet Union. The principal centres of the lake salt production are in the Perm and Astrakhan provinces, the Bakhmut and Slavvansk districts.

In Western Siberia salt is obtained from a number of lakes which partially dry up in the summer, while in Eastern Siberia the salt is obtained from springs and from deposits of rock salt.

The salt industry, however, made but little progress before the war. In 1913 the total output was 2,030,366 tons, and the number of workers employed was 12,000.

The following table shows output since 1920-21 in 1,000 tons as compared with 1913:—

1913	1,978	1925-25	1,350
1920-21	736	1925-26	1,524
1921-22	885	1926-27	1,985
1922-23	1,030	1927-28	2,236
1923-24	1,090		

The average annual consumption of salt during the last fifty years was about 27 lb. per person. This quantity includes the amount used for technical and industrial purposes.

Vegetable Potash.

Vegetable potash, which is obtained from the ash of burnt sunflower and other plants, differs from mineral potash by its greater freedom from sodium and ferrous admixtures. It is therefore greatly valued for the production of high quality glass, and in the chemical and soap-making industries. Before the war there was a big demand for vegetable potash in Great Britain and Germany.

The average annual production of vegetable potash in Russia during the last five years before the war amounted to 12,500 tons, of which quantity 4,700 tons were exported abroad and the remainder utilised by Russian industry. After the war production decreased considerably and in 1921 it amounted to only 1,639 tons. Of this, 1,032 tons were exported, as the industries using this article were practically at a standstill. Since 1925-26 the annual production of vegetable potash has increased to more than 3,000 tons, while exports have ceased entirely. Only in 1927-28 was the attention of the industrial authorities drawn to the necessity of increasing production and of resuming the exportation of this article.

A new factory is being erected in Armavir, Northern Caucasus, capable of producing 8,000 tons per annum. In the Adygeisk district of the Cherkess Republic, in addition to the already existing factory, a new one has been started in 1928 with an output capacity of 2,500 tons per annum. In Rubezhno, Ukraine, the Khimugol (Chemistry and Coal) Trust has begun in 1928 the construction of a small factory with an output capacity of 1,000 to 1,200 tons per annum, and it intends to start in the near future the construction of a larger one with an output capacity of 8 to 10,000 tons. Another factory will be built in the Voronezh province, which is an important centre for the cultivation of sunflower plants.

Agricultural Machinery.

The Agricultural Machinery Trust experienced a shortage of metal at the commencement of the year 1925-26. Hence its programme was not fulfilled by 5 per cent. The total output exceeded, however, that of the preceding year by 91.5 per cent. It may be of interest to note that the output of agricultural machinery in 1925-26 also exceeded that of the pre-war period in spite of the fact that fewer workers and fewer factories were working.

The following table shows the output of various agricultural machinery during the past years:—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Ploughs	577,100	911,200	1,016,300	1,169,400
Harrows	174,487	306,343	320,000	355,000
Drills	29,255	57,269	60,000	39,800
Reapers	53,925	88,462	131,226	190,408
Winnowing Machines	58,761	89,285	121,172	148,529
Scythes	1,997,400	3,029,300	3,785,700	5,241,600

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The following table shows the value of output of agricultural machinery, exclusive of tractors, in million roubles at pre-war prices :—

1913	67.0	1924-25	43.8
1921-22	6.9	1925-26	69.4
1922-23	12.3	1926-27	93.3
1923-24	25.6	1927-28	125.4

Locomotives.

The construction and repair of locomotives and wagons at the factories and works controlled by the Supreme Economic Council during the last four years were as follow :—

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
New locomotives	141	186	305	476	616
Locomotives repaired (capital)	1,745	3,751	2,087	3,560	4,100
Locomotives repaired (minor)	4,651	6,300	9,200	11,000	11,600
New Wagons	433	750	1,701	1,912	4,478

In addition to these a large number of repairs were carried out at the railway works and factories of the People's Commissariat for Transport.

Steam and Hydro Turbines.

The construction of steam turbines in Russia began in 1906-7 in the Petersburg metallurgical factory. In 1914 there were altogether seven factories in Russia producing steam turbines, but of these only the Petersburg factory manufactured stationary steam turbines, the rest executing orders for the Naval Ministry. In 1917 construction practically came to a standstill, and the only work done was limited to minor repairs.

In 1920 the Petrograd metallurgical factory again started the construction of steam turbines, beginning, in the first instance, the capital repair of steam turbines which had fallen out of repair during the years of war and revolution. By July 1, 1924, this factory had executed capital repairs to over thirty turbines of 500-15,000 h.p., as well as repaired and manufactured a large number of spare parts.

The turbine construction section of the Leningrad metallurgical factory is able to turn out forty turbines of an average of 3,000 h.p. annually. At present Soviet factories are equipped for the construction of turbines of 15,000 h.p. and upwards.

The following table shows the output of turbines in the past two years and the estimates for 1928-29 :—

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Steam turbines—1,000 kilowatts	41	60	142

The Electrical Industry.

Before the war this industry was working in close contact with German firms. That is why articles of mass production or more important machinery used to be imported from abroad. The following table shows the value of the output in thousands of roubles :—

	1913	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
High voltage machin'y	13,623	12,306.9	16,694.1	26,100
Low " "	7,452	8,698.3	11,744.2	19,200
Wire	20,723	33,418.0	47,618.9	56,330
Accumulators	2,608	1,721.0	2,349.6	3,300
Lamps	716	10,803.5	17,380.5	18,100
Other....	—	7,796.1	12,278.0	19,200
Total	45,122	74,743.8	108,065.3	142,200

The total value of output in 1927-28 was 178,689,000 roubles ; details for each particular branch of industry are so far not available.

The demand for electrical materials in the Soviet Union is, however, so much in excess of production that considerable quantities have to be imported from abroad.

Electrification.

The development of electrification has made great strides since the establishment of the Soviet Government.

During the last few years Soviet engineers have successfully solved the problem of economical peat combustion. The Shatura electric station, in the Moscow region, utilises peat as fuel and is the best equipped and largest peat fuel station in the world. Its total capacity in October, 1926, was 32,000 kilowatts, which was increased to 48,000 kilowatts in 1927, and its final output capacity is to be 136,000 kilowatts.

The problem of economical combustion of the coal obtained in the Moscow region was solved by the Kashira electric power station, while the first large hydraulic station was erected in the Leningrad region on the Volkhov River.

The following large electric power stations were opened in 1925-26 :

The Shatura station, in Moscow region (peat fuel)	32,000 kws.
The Nizhni-Novgorod station (peat fuel)	20,000 "
The Shterov station in the Donetz coal basin (anthracite dust)	20,000 "
The Rykov hydro-electric station in Erivan, Armenia	2,000 "
The Tashkent hydro-electric station	2,200 "
A new turbo-generator installed in the R.E. Klasson electric station, Moscow	16,000 "

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A new turbo-generator installed in the "Red October" electric station, Leningrad ... 10,000 kws.

The following stations were opened in the financial year 1926-27 :

The Volkhov hydro-electric station (opened November 16, 1926) ... 55,000 kws.

Zemo-Avchal hydro-electric station (in Georgia) ... 13,000 "

Sverdlovsk station (peat fuel) (in the Urals) ... 6,000 "

Liapinsk station (peat fuel) (in Yaroslavl) ... 5,000 "

The State Planning Commission adopted plans for increasing the power of regional stations as follows :—

Station.	Power in kilowatts.		
	1927	1928	1929
Shatura	48,000	92,000	136,000
Kashira	12,000	34,000	78,000
Balakhan ...	20,000	64,000	86,000
Red October	20,000	65,000	110,000
Shterovsk	20,000	42,000	64,000
Moscow Tram Station	40,000	40,000	40,000
The Two Leningrad Stations	13,000	13,000	13,000
Kiselevsk	6,000	28,000	28,000
Chugnaev	—	22,000	44,000
Artemovsk	—	22,000	44,000
Total	170,000	422,000	643,000

The present capacity of all electric stations and the estimates for the future are as follows :—

Year.	1,000 Kilowatts.	Year.	1,000 Kilowatts.
1925	1,349	1929	2,638
1926	1,440	1930	3,101
1927	1,690	1931	3,611
1928	2,130		

It is estimated that the amount supplied in 1927-28 reached 941 million kw. hours. 56 per cent. of the energy supplied is used by industrial concerns, about 28 per cent. for lighting purposes and 16 per cent. by the tramways.

The limited liability company Electrostroy has successfully accomplished a considerable amount of work in the electrification of the countryside. The operations of the company are increasing year by year. The initial capital of the company has been augmented to fifteen million roubles.

During its first two years of operation (1924-25, 1925-26) Electrostroy built seventy-eight electric power stations in small country towns and villages. Forty-six of these stations supply rural dis-

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tricts only; the remainder supply both urban and rural districts. By October 1, 1927, the rural stations were supplying electric current to more than 91,000 peasant farms.

The following table shows the increase in village stations:—

	1913	1917	1927
Number of Stations	53	75	858
Capacity (in kwts)	712	1,036	17,500
Annual production (1,000 kw. h.)	427	622	10,000

According to the plans elaborated by the Central Electrical Department of the Soviet Union, during the next five years (from 1928 to 1932) 800 new electric stations of a total capacity of 160,000 kw. are to be built in the villages.

Towards the end of that period the total number of village electric stations will be 1,800 and their output capacity is estimated to amount by that period to 180 million kw. hours as compared with 33 million kw. hours in 1928. The average capacity of each station is to amount to 200 kw. as compared with 25 kw. at present.

The total sum to be invested for the purpose of electrification will amount to 196.8 million roubles. Of this sum 112 million roubles will be obtained from budget allocations and bank credit, while the remainder of the sum required will be supplied from local resources.

Among the bigger electric stations at present under construction the Dnieprostroy deserves special mention. This huge electric power station of the Ukraine has for some time engaged the attention of the Soviet authorities and public bodies. When plans for the electrification of the Union were first elaborated, Dnieprostroy was marked down as the first electric power station to be built. A single dam on the Dnieper, it was estimated, would provide no less than 800,000 h.p., and that with a further diversion of the waters of the Dnieper and a reserve of steam power, the capacity of Dnieprostroy could be greatly increased. It was estimated that electricity supplied by Dnieprostroy would work out cheaper than that of any other station in the Union, costing no more than approximately one penny per 8 kw. hours. This fact made the construction of Dnieprostroy a question of the utmost urgency.

The presence in the proximity of this station of rich deposits of manganese, nitre, coal, iron, etc., will make its working even more advantageous. It is proposed to complete the whole scheme in four years.

FUEL.

Coal.

At the present time the ascertained deposits of coal in the territory of the U.S.S.R. are estimated at 474,673 million

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metric tons. The following table shows the estimated deposits in each area :—

Region.	In million metric tons.				
Donetz	68,180
Siberia	388,463
Far East	3,311
Central Industrial	8,388
Central Asia	5,292
Urals and Pechora	792
Caucasus and Crimea	247
					<hr/> 474,673 <hr/>

Before the war the ascertained coal deposits of Russia, including Poland (the Dombrovsky Coal Basin), were estimated at 234,000 million tons. The prospecting operations which have lately been carried out in the Kuznetsk region of Siberia have increased the ascertained deposits to the total mentioned above.

The coal deposits of the U.S.S.R. are second only to the United States of America, Canada, and China.

Of the coal deposits in the U.S.S.R. the European parts of the Union contain 76,600 million tons, and the Asiatic parts 398,073 million tons, the European parts thus possessing 16.1 per cent. of the total supplies.

The immense coal deposits in the Asiatic regions were exploited but to a small extent in pre-war days, and are comparatively little exploited now, in both cases owing to the absence of a properly developed industry in those regions and to the lack of adequate railway communication.

The output of coal in the principal mining areas during the last few years was as follows :—

OUTPUT OF COAL IN THOUSAND TONS.

Coalfield	1913	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Donetz	24,900	12,388	19,113	24,826	26,690
Moscow	300	554	920	971	1,178
Urals	1,185	1,252	1,600	1,866	2,216
Kuznetsk	760	1,012	1,600	2,566	3,024
Cheremkhov	463	849	484	655	817
Other	1,169	114	704	1,846	2,375
Total	28,777	16,169	24,431	31,930	36,300

While the deposits of coal to a large extent (83.9 per cent. to be precise) are in the Asiatic parts of the Union and only 16.1 of the total deposits are to be found in the European parts, in regard to the consumption and output of coal the position is quite different, the European parts of the Union being responsible for an output of 87 per cent. and the Asiatic parts of the Union of 13 per cent.

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The average number of workers engaged in the coal industry in 1925-26 was 182,113, in 1926-27, 217,391, and in 1927-28, 224,173.

The following table shows capital investments in the coal industry since 1925-26 in million roubles:—

1926-27	140.8	1927-28	119.7
1925-26	92.0	1928-29 (estimates)	161.0

Such a rapid development of the coal industry presupposes an equal if not greater rate of development of other branches of industry and transport systems requiring coal. During the last few years the output of coal was not enough to satisfy the needs of industry and transport.

OIL.

The raising of oil in the Soviet Union is carried on principally in five regions: the Baku, the Grozny, the Kuban-Black Sea, the Central Asiatic region, and the regions of Sakhalin and Kamchatka. Of the areas enumerated, the most important as regards extent of its deposits and amount of oil raised is the Baku region. This region is the oldest of the oil-producing areas of Russia, oil-raising having been carried on there since 1863. According to approximate estimates, the deposits of oil in all the regions mentioned above amount to about 3,000 million tons. However, more optimistic geologists affirm that the prospected regions of the Soviet Union contain supplies of oil exceeding 5,500 million tons. At any rate, the Soviet Union is the foremost country in the world as regards its oil supplies. Even disregarding the deposits that are still unprospected and untouched, the existing oil supplies will be sufficient for many decades both for home consumption and for export abroad.

Since the nationalisation of the oil industry in the Baku area in 1920, considerable work has been carried out for its improvement and regulation.

The production of the three principal oil trusts shows uninterrupted growth as can be seen from the following table of output during the last four years in 1,000 tons:—

		1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Azneft (Baku)	....	4,747	5,680	6,809	7,574
Grozneft	....	2,030	2,324	3,022	3,573
Embaneft	....	192	261	253	252
Total	....	6,969	8,265	10,084	11,399

The output in 1913 amounted to 9,438,000 tons; the 1927-28 output of the three trusts alone represented therefore an increase over the total output of that year by 20.8 per cent.

The opening of new wells and the introduction of modern machinery contributed largely to lowering the costs of production.

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Considerable construction work was carried on, especially of refineries and pipe lines.

Gushers accounted in the past year for 40 per cent. of the total extraction. The average daily yield per well at Baku was increased in 1927-28 to 7.1 tons as compared with 6.9 tons in 1926-27. At Grozny the increase was from 22.1 to 24.3 tons.

The gas output calculated in weight of oil amounted in 1927-28 to 269,000 tons as compared with 245,000 tons in 1926-27.

The exploitation of new and highly-productive territories permitted of a reduction in the drilling operations, since it was not necessary to do as much prospecting in unknown fields. The following table shows the drilling operations in metres in the various fields controlled by the three trusts:—

	1926-27	1927-28
Azneft	255,255	262,065
Grozneft	104,792	74,834
Embaneft	12,175	13,216
Total	372,222	350,115

The total drilled in 1925-26 was 283,692 metres; in 1924-25 185,265 metres; and in 1923-24 77,296 metres.

The low and steadily decreasing amount of drilling required to obtain a given quantity of oil from new wells is a true indication of the wealth of the Soviet oil fields. In the Baku fields it was necessary to drill 1,320 metres in new wells last year in order to produce 10,000 metric tons of oil, as compared with 1,522 metres in 1926-27, and 1,565 metres in 1925-26. At Grozny the drilling co-efficient is even lower than at Baku. These figures are considerably below those obtaining in most of the other great oil-fields of the world.

The steady advance in drilling technique was continued during the past fiscal year, rotary and cable drills continuing to replace the old percussion drills. Of the total drilling in the Baku fields rotary drills accounted in 1927-28 for 81 per cent., against 71 per cent. in 1926-27 and 63 per cent. in 1925-26. In Grozny the proportion of rotary drilling was increased from 35 per cent. in 1925-26 to 54 per cent. in 1926-27. The figures for Grozny in 1927-28 are not yet available.

Drilling for prospecting purposes by the three principal trusts amounted in 1927-28 to 53,000 metres. In 1926-27 the quantity of oil consumed by the enterprises amounted to 429,900 metric tons, while in 1927-28, in spite of the increased output, the quantity consumed was only 363,800 metric tons.

The increase in the quantity of oil refined over the preceding year amounted to 25 per cent. Particularly marked progress was

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made in the production of higher grade oils. The following table shows the quantity of oil refined by the principal trusts in metric tons :—

	1926-27	1927-28
Azneft	4 017,910	5,278,387
Grozneft	2,739,958	3,167,656
Embanefit	208,058	229,306
Total	6,965,926	8,675,349

During the past financial year the largest refinery in the Soviet Union, capable of treating 300,000 tons of crude oil per annum, was completed and put into operation at Baku. In addition there were put into operation at Baku a number of pipe stills, each with an annual capacity of 160,000 tons of oil, and ten cylinder stills for the treatment of 400,000 tons of oil per annum.

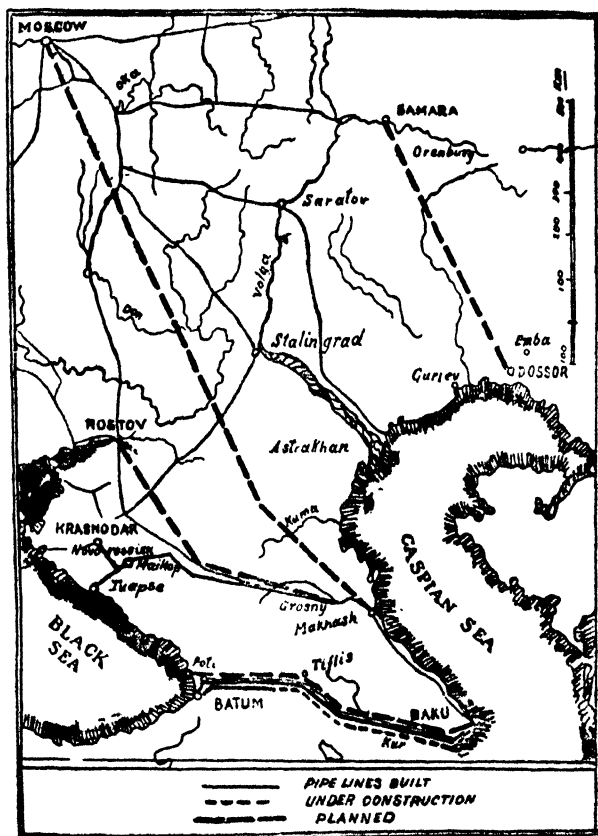
Grozny put into operation at the beginning of the year a battery of fifteen stills for refining 600,000 tons of crude oil per year and another battery for fifteen stills started functioning at the end of the past year.

Equal progress is to be recorded as far as the oil refineries are concerned. These remained in a state of disrepair during the war and civil war. They were therefore incapable of dealing with the total quantity of oil obtained from the wells. Since 1920 considerable repairs have been executed in the refineries, and new machinery installed. The committee supervising the Russian oil industry had also prepared elaborate plans for building new refineries, and large tracts of land were allocated for this purpose by the Government of the Republic.

Work has already begun in connection with the extension of the existing oil refineries in Baku and Grozny and the erection of new ones in Batoum and Tuapse. The various improvements already introduced have produced excellent results, and the quantity of crude oil refined per worker per day has considerably increased during the last few years.

In addition to the erection of new and extension of existing refineries a number of important constructions are now being proceeded with which are destined to improve Russian export facilities. These include a new pipe-line Grozny-Tuapse completed at the end of 1928, and a pipe-line Baku-Batoum and the enlargement of the existing pipe-line Baku-Batoum and its transformation from a benzene conduit to a crude oil conduit. Some of the constructions will be completed during the 1928-29 financial year.

Three more pipe lines are proposed : Emba-Samara, Makhach Kala-Moscow and Makhach Kala-Rostov. The building of these pipe-lines will necessitate the construction of refineries in Moscow and Rostov.



Immediately before the war the quantity of oil exported abroad from the various fields amounted to 895,000 tons, but during the period of war and intervention oil exports ceased. By 1922-23 the annual exports had revived to the extent of 320,000 tons, while in 1923-24 the export figure reached 712,000 tons. The exports in 1924-25 amounted to 1,300,000 tons; in 1925-26 to 1,500,000 tons; in 1926-27 to 2,038,300 tons, and in 1927-28 to 2,642,516 tons.

New Oil Regions.

KERTCH-TAMAN DISTRICT.

The Kertch-Taman district comprises the Kertch (Eastern Crimea) and Taman (Western Caucasus) Peninsulas. These two peninsulas, which approach each other very closely, separate the Azov Sea from the Black Sea. Kertch Peninsula is approximately 100 km. long and 20 to 45 km. broad, and forms a dry hilly steppe. Taman Peninsula is 60 km. long and 35 to 40 km. broad, presenting low lands with a considerable quantity of marshes and swamps. Without going into details it may be mentioned that the geological formation consists of recent, post-tertiary and tertiary formations.

The oil-bearing lands are fairly evenly distributed in Taman and Kertch Peninsulas, and the indications of oil in the form of seepages and natural gas are very numerous. The oil-bearing lands are covered with mud volcanoes, emitting oil, gas, and salt water. The Kertch oilfields are mostly on the anticlines. As to the geological formation, there is oil in different stratifications mostly in lower miocene and oligocene, but there are indications that middle miocene and upper miocene are also oil bearing. Taman Peninsula shows oil in all strata, beginning with oligocene up to the post-tertiary sands.

Some companies were working in this district on a small scale before the war. The district has not been properly surveyed and its potentialities are unknown.

THE EASTERN SHORES OF THE CASPIAN SEA.

Indications of oil-bearing lands on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea are found in the following districts:—

(1) Mangyshlak Peninsula, (2) Cheleken Island, (3) Districts of Neftedag and Boydag, and (4) Chikishliar, close to the Persian frontier.

The first important indications of oil in Mangyshlak were discovered just before the war, and therefore they were not investigated and the geological formation, as well as the commercial value of this district, are practically unknown. The most ancient formation consists of slates mostly clay, sometimes metamorphosed. Its age is probably triassic, but may be even permian. Then follow clay sandstones, and sometimes quartzite sandstones and black limestones have been found, showing that they belong to the triassic series. Further follow jurassic and chalk formations represented by different stratifications, succeeded by tertiary and sand sediment of the Aralo-Caspian Transgression.

The general stratigraphical elevation is very composite and changeable. The ancient formations, as a rule, form the foundation of the Kara-Tan and Ak-Tan ridges, whereas the lowlands are formed mostly by younger neogene and Aralo-Caspian.

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The recent investigation shows that Mangyshlak Peninsula has to be considered as a composite anticline, accompanied by fissures and faults.

There is evidence of rich ozokerite and bitumen deposits.

CHELEKEN ISLAND.

The oil-lands of this island are well known, and several companies worked there before the revolution.

Oil is found in different strata.

The Cheleken oil is of the paraffin base, analysis showing up to 5 per cent. of paraffin.

NEFTEDAG AND BOYDAG.

To the east of the island of Cheleken, on the low and flat shores of the Caspian Sea, there are two lonely ridges, Neftedag and Boydag (Neftedag means "Oil Mountain"). The distance to Neftedag is about 37 km., Boydag being at a distance of 55 km. Apparently not long ago the shore was covered by the sea, and very often *Cardium edulæ* are found.

The ancient Caspian deposits, consisting chiefly of sandy formation, are found in a few places on the Neftedag ridge; they lie horizontally impregnated by oil and ozokerites, and are not interesting so far as oil is concerned. The same might be said with regard to the Baku formations, but the lower parts of the lower Apsheron formation show every indication of important deposits of oil.

CHIKISHLIAR SETTLEMENT.

Chikishliar is about 320 km. to the south of Krasnovodsk on the low shores of the Caspian. The shore is covered by mud volcanoes, the most interesting of which is at Keymir, situated in a shallow valley, and consisting of a low cone with four craters. The northern crater emits gases, but no oil is seen; the second is without gas or oil; the third is a combination of two intersecting circles and is filled by water—it emits gas, and the water is covered by froth consisting of mud and oil; the biggest represents a lake, emits gas, and is also covered by oil. To the north-west of this group of craters is a fifth crater filled with water. The emission of gas also takes place, and on the surface of the water mud and oil are in evidence. There are altogether seven craters divided into two groups. In addition, there are several other volcanoes at Keymir. Some volcanoes are under the sea, and during eruptions the sea-water is usually covered with oil.

This district has not been investigated and its stratigraphy is unknown.

THE OIL REGION OF TRANS-CAUCASIA.

The advantageous geographical position of the Georgian oil-fields makes them very interesting to exploiters. The

Georgian oilfields were known in the sixties of last century, but owing to the growth of the oil industry of Baku work on the Georgian fields was abandoned.

UKHTA OIL DISTRICT.

The history of Ukhta oil dates back to the days of Peter's reign, and in 1860 the work in this district was well advanced. Several promoters tried to investigate the area, but had to abandon it owing to the difficulties of prospecting.

A superficial study of the map will show that magnificent results await the prospector. Located at the very door of Northern Russia, not far from the Urals, and closer to Scandinavia than any other oil area, its development would bring great prosperity to this part of the country.

BEREKEY-KAYAKENT OIL DISTRICT.

Berekey oil district is situated in the Caucasus on the shores of the Caspian Sea between Baku and Grozny.

Two companies—Nobel Brothers and MacHarvey—were working there before the war.

Peat.

The peat deposits of the Soviet Union represent one of her chief sources of energy and are capable of considerable exploitation. Most of the peat bogs are situated in the central and northern regions, and in Siberia. The deposits in the latter region have not yet been extensively investigated, and are therefore not considered here. The following account deals with nine of the chief peat-containing regions:

NORTH-EAST REGION. — The proportion of marsh land to the total surface in this region is nearly 40 per cent., and if the frozen marshes be excluded from the total of peat land, the actual area of peat deposits is 32,158,080 acres, of which 6,136,290 acres have been registered at the Commissariat for Agriculture.

Although the peat reserves of the North-East are enormous, this substance is not very much used as fuel, since wood is cheaper. As this region becomes colonised, however, peat will no doubt be used extensively as fuel in industry and in the production of electric power.

URALS.—Marshes in this region represent 2.4 per cent. of the total surface. The total area of peat bogs is 3,276,450 acres, with a possible total deposit of 31,400,000 tons.

Peat was exploited industrially in the Urals in 1923 to the extent of 69,300 tons.

The lack of coal and the denudation of the forests in the Urals are factors making for the greater utilisation of peat in the future. At Ekaterinburg an electric power station is under construction which will use peat as fuel.

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NORTH-WEST REGION. — The peat lands represent 17.5 per cent. of the total area of the region. The extent of marsh land is 17,561,880 acres, with a possible reserve of peat of 136,416,000 tons. These figures are exclusive of the Kola peninsula.

In 1923, 251,600 tons of peat were consumed industrially. It is used as fuel in the "Krassny Oktiabre" electric station in Leningrad.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL REGION. — The area of marsh land is 6,321,240 acres, or 7.5 per cent. of the total surface.

Peat has been used for fuel here for the last dozen years, particularly in textile factories. The proportion of peat to the total fuel consumed is now only 3-3.5 per cent., but during the years 1908-11, in the Vladimir and Moscow provinces, the corresponding figure was 32-33 per cent. The industrial exploitation of peat in this region reached 60 per cent. of the total production, and represented 1,611,600 tons in 1923.

WEST REGION. — There are 8,014,950 acres of peat land in this region, corresponding to 12.5 per cent. of the total area. About 90,000 tons of peat are utilised industrially.

The remaining regions in which peat is found, Vettuga-Viatka, Middle Volga, Central Agricultural and South-West, contain an aggregate of 4,198,590 acres of peat bogs, and utilise roughly 456,000 tons of peat per annum.

As a result of recent research on the combustion of peat in large furnaces, it is expected that it will be used very much more extensively in the future, particularly in the development of electric power.

The electrification programme provides for the building of a number of electric generating stations in the peat areas. The output of peat will in consequence be considerably increased. In view of the coal shortage the utilisation of peat as a fuel is increasing in the central industrial area, in the north-west and in the Urals.

With a view to increasing output new machinery will be installed. The capital expenditure on the industry in the 1926-27 financial year is estimated at 1,460,000 roubles.

The total area of marshes in the Soviet Union is 71,657,190 acres, with a probable content of peat calculated at 548,816,000 tons. Only 460,077 acres of peat bogs, however, have been properly investigated. In 1923, 2,458,500 tons of peat were used for industrial purposes. The total production of peat in 1924-25 was 3,226,000 tons, and in 1925-26 4,200,000.

The output of peat in 1926-27 amounted to 5,402,000 tons and in 1927-28 to 6,028,600 tons.

Wood Fuel.

With the introduction of the new economic policy and the increased output of coal and oil a corresponding decrease took place in the use of wood as fuel. Considerable quantities of wood are, however, still being used in private dwellings, in industry and in transport as fuel. The production of firewood in 1926-27 amounted to 70.6 million cubic metres and in 1927-28 to 60 million cubic metres; the reduction was due to lack of transport facilities for wood fuel.

Utilisation of Fuel.

The chief fuels in use in Russia before the war were coal and oil, the former coming mainly from the Donetz Basin. Since 1914, however, owing to the blockade, transport difficulties, and damage to the Donetz mines during the civil war, the amount of coal used has diminished enormously, wood fuel taking its place.

The following table shows the quantity of fuel consumed by industry and transport during the past two financial years:—

Fuel	Total consumed		Railways		Industry	
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27
Coal in 1,000 tons ..	21,386	31,620	7,323	9,380	11,213	15,500
Oil Fuel " " ..	3,955	6,950	1,720	1,760	1,220	1,870
Peat " " ..	3,580	4,020	—	—	2,261	3,040
Wood Fuel in 1,000 c. met.	52,771	51,760	12,017	9,700	27,936	32,500
Heat units at 7,000 per 1 000 tons of coal .	36,406	50,445	11,327	12,951	18,034	24,780

In 1927-28 the total consumption of fuel was as follows:—Wood fuel, 53,620,000 tons; peat, 6,840,000 tons; coal, 39,070,000 tons; and oil fuel, 9,160,000 tons.

The consumption of the various fuels shows a comparative increase in the quantity of Donetz coal, and a corresponding decrease in wood fuel. The following figures indicate the percentages of the total fuel consumption made up by the main varieties of fuel:—

1. RAILWAYS.

Year.	Wood	Donetz Coal	Foreign Coal	Oil.
1913	15.6	48.7	6.1	29.6
1922-23	41.0	29.4	0.6	29.0
1923-24	27.7	44.3	0.4	27.6
1924-25	19.0	48.2	0.3	31.6

2. WATER TRANSPORT.

Year.	Wood	Donetz Coal	Foreign Coal	Oil.
1912	17.4	22.9	18.1	41.6
1922-23	22.4	8.5	16.6	52.5
1923-24	25.7	19.2	12.2	42.9
1924-25	25.3	20.6	10.4	43.7

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3. INDUSTRY.

1908-13	42.4	45.7	5.3	6.6
1922-23	60.2	25.6	0.3	13.9
1923-24	47.0	34.7	2.1	16.2
1924-25	42.2	35.5	1.6	20.7

4. WATER AND LIGHTING STATIONS.

1913	....	....	4.2	43.9	25.0	26.9
1922-23	....	....	21.3	14.0	6.2	58.5
1923-24	....	....	20.2	31.8	1.8	46.2
1924-25	....	....	18.4	25.1	1.2	55.3

More recent figures regarding fuel are not yet available.

Comparative Prices of Coal and Other Fuels.

The total fuel consumed in 1924-25 is estimated at 23,672,000 tons, and in 1925-26 36,406,000 tons. Of this quantity railways used 11,327,000 tons in 1925-26, water transport 3,264,000 tons, industry 18,034,000, and other consumers 3,781,000 tons.

Since the revolution, and until comparatively recently, wood was, naturally, the fuel most used by all classes of consumers, but side by side with the improvement in the output of coal a determined effort was made to substitute mineral fuels, chiefly coal, for wood, by reducing the price of coal as much as possible.

The variation in price of the three principal fuels between October, 1923, and October, 1924, is shown in the following tables:—

Period.	Price (kopecks per pood)		
	Wood	Coal	Oil (Mazut)
October-December, 1923	43.97	47.0	97.0
January-March, 1924	41.67	40.7	86.5
April-June, 1924	41.21	35.8	78.1
July-Oct., 1924	48.0	35.0*	76.0

Prices calculated on the calorific basis are:—

		Price (Kop. per 10,000 calories)			Proportion to price of wood (per cent)	
		Wood	Coal	Mazut	Coal	Mazut
1923						
Oct.-Dec.	4.08	4.43	5.63	109	138
1924						
Jan.-March	3.80	3.88	5.02	102	132
April-June	3.81	3.36	4.45	88	117

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It may be noted that the pre-war relation of prices between these three classes of fuel was :—

Wood	...	...	...	...	...	100
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	87
Oil	...	...	...	...	...	150

Naturally, the relative prices of the various fuels consumed in the different districts of the U.S.S.R. vary to some extent with their proximity to the sources of supply.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The Cotton Industry.

The results of the centralisation which was carried out in the cotton industry can be seen from the following table :—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Factories	151	175	199	203
Workers	367,400	459,000	474,100	498,930
Spindles	8,401,000	10,321,000	6,151,000	6,217,000
Looms	210,000	262,200	158,200	159,100

The output of yarn, unfinished and finished goods can be seen from the following table :—

Product	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Yarn (1,000 tons)	186.1	232.6	268.4	312.6
Unfinished goods (mill. metres)	1,597.0	2,134.9	2,458.3	2,591.3
Finished goods (mill. metres)	1,485.4	1,981.4	2,342.6	2,536.2
Value in 1,000 roubles at pre-war prices	747,084	1,033,978	1,218,915	1,366.6

The Wool Industry.

The wool industry has undergone considerable development and extension in the past years, though it is still incapable of fully satisfying the demand of the internal market.

The following table shows the actual output during the last four economic years :—

Product	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Yarn (1,000 tons)	27.6	32.9	41.2	46.3
Unfinished goods (1,000 metres)	53,581	67,404	84,142	99,360
Finished goods (1,000 metres)	48,841	63,146	85,379	96,898
Value in 1,000 roubles at pre-war prices	143,337	173,854	222,533	257,862

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The following table shows the changes which had taken place in the woollen industry in the past four years :—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Factories	81	73	75	79
Workers	61,300	63,100	62,400	62,005
Spindles	484,000	443,400	248,500	252,000
Looms	12,400	12,700	8,100	8,200

Linen.

The development in the linen industry during the last two years has been much slower than in the cotton and wool industries, although here also satisfactory progress is recorded. In this industry, too, the aim has been to reduce the costs of production by increasing output. The following table shows the working of the linen industry during the last two years, as compared with 1924-25 :—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Factories	54	60	62	63
Workers	71,855	90,500	95,800	87,562
Spindles	355,900	475,900	278,300	275,000
Looms	13,400	15,800	11,100	10,800

The following table shows output during the past four years :—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Yarn (in tons)	50,019	66,393	67,612	63,184
Finished goods (1,000 sq. metres)	134,351	170,072	194,669	175,693
Value in 1,000 roubles at pre-war prices	75,824	101,750	108,449	120,826

The Hemp Industry.

In the 1923-24 financial year 26 enterprises were at work, employing 11,177 workers (in the corresponding period of the previous year the figures were 28 and 7,690 respectively), which shows an increase of 45.3 per cent. in the number of workers.

The output of the hemp industry was as follows :—

Product	1922-23	1923-24	Per cent. of previous year
Yarn (thousand tons)	7.9	15.8	200
Cloth (thousand sq. metres)	4,582.1	24,478.4	535
Sacks (thousands)	7,503.0	12,446.0	165
Rope (tons)	6,746.3	6,729.8	99.7
Cord (tons)	833.0	1,148.0	138
String (tons)	3,285.0	3,483.9	106
Value in thousand roubles at pre-war prices	4,780.2	8,140.5	170

THE FOOD INDUSTRY.

At the commencement of the economic year 1923-24 the food industry was just beginning to recover from the effects of the sale crisis. Concentration of the industry had been effected as far as possible during the preceding year, but it could only operate to a limited extent, since the industry does not consist of large associations, and most of the factories are under the control of local authorities. Concentration was effected, notably, in the tea and starch-molasses branches of the industry, and some of the associations were increased in size, e.g., the four provincial trusts for the manufacture of vegetable oil in the south-eastern region were united in the "Yugzhirnaslo" or Southern Oil Trust.

The trading machinery of the various food trusts has been considerably extended, and even remote parts of the Union now come within the scope of the market.

As a result of the efforts made, it was possible to increase the production programme of the industry for 1923-24 by 30-35 per cent., as compared with the previous year; in 1924-25 output increased, as compared with the previous year, by 89 per cent., in 1925-26 by 53 per cent., in 1926-27 by 41 per cent., and in 1927-28 by 32 per cent.

The following account describes the results obtained in the chief branches of the food industry.

Sugar.

The number of factories in 1881-82 was 234, and the average number of factories working during the five years 1910-15 was 236. A number of these factories and large tracts of lands under beet are now severed from Russia. The average yearly output of sugar during the period 1910-15 was about 1,513,000 tons.

Since 1917 the organisation of the sugar industry has passed through a series of changes. At the present time the whole industry, with the exception of two works—the Kuban Works in North Caucasia and the Kuanchinsky Works in Central Asia—is controlled by the Sugar Trust.

During the world war and the early revolutionary period, the number of factories, as well as the output, declined considerably. With the adoption of the New Economic Policy, the sugar industry, like other branches of industry, commenced to revive, as we see from the following comparative table showing the number of factories working in the periods 1914-15 and 1921-28:—

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FACTORIES.

		Trust Factories	Leased Factories	Refineries	Total
1914-15	241	—	37	278
1921-22	....	110	1	2	113
1922-23	....	112	9	6	127
1923-24	....	110	12	7	129
1924-25	....	108	15	10	133
1925-26	....	128	15	14	157
1926-27	....	138	15	15	168
1927-28	....	159	14	16	189

The rate of increase in the number of factories working in the last few years has been very considerable.

The output of the sugar factories in tons is shown by the following table :—

Year	Granulated Sugar	Lump Sugar
1913	1,356,400	638,000
1924-25	451,000	300,700
1925-26	1,057,900	449,000
1926-27	883,900	411,870
1927-28	1,306,000	579,220

Starch-Molasses.

The bulk of the starch-molasses industry is organised in three trusts, the Severopatoka, the Ryazpatoka, and the Murompatoka. These three trusts turn out 90 per cent. of the total production in the industry, the Severopatoka alone accounting for 42 per cent. of the production.

In 1922-23 the starch-molasses industry received from the Food Commissariat 102,833 tons of potatoes, part of the receipts from the Single Agricultural Tax. During the year 1923-24 this supply, of course, ceased, with the result that the financial position and output have been less favourable. After 1923-24 the position has improved considerably, as the following table of output in tons shows :—

Year.	Molasses.	Dry Starch.
1923-24	13,613	4,000
1924-25	17,226	7,760
1925-26	29,000	18,000
1926-27	34,510	21,510
1927-28	36,200	23,100

On the whole, however, the raw material outlook is satisfactory. Potatoes are comparatively cheap, and large stocks are available. For the first time in the history of the central Russian starch-

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molasses industry, a new raw material was introduced in 1925 by the Severopatoka Trust, namely, maize, a mill having been specially fitted up for the purpose of obtaining maize-syrup. The results have proved entirely satisfactory.

Sale business is proceeding satisfactorily. All trusts have a well-organised network of warehouses and agencies even in the most outlying areas. The high price of sugar facilitates the sale of molasses, which is used as a substitute in confectionery and in the fruit-preserving industry. On the market are found starch-molasses products manufactured not only by State industry but also by co-operative industry and by small industry.

Tea.

The tea industry has shown greater progress than the other branches of the food industry. In 1922-23 prices were high, but in the autumn of 1923 large quantities of tea began to arrive from the Far East. The large quantity of tea purchased (6,450 tons) by the Tea Trust, and the subsequent reduction of the import duty, made a lowering of prices possible, while the extension of wholesale and retail trading machinery in Moscow and the provinces gave the trust closer connection with the market. In 1926 all the operations in connection with the purchase and distribution of tea, coffee and cocoa were taken over by the Centrosoyus. The following table shows the imports of these commodities since 1925-26 :—

Year.	Tea.		Coffee.		Cocoa.	
	Tons.	1000 Rbls.	Tons.	1000 Rbls.	Tons.	1000 Rbls.
1925-26	16,255	20,347	525	744	2,841	1,920
1926-27	14,444	20,552	518	558	2,804	2,210
1927-28	17,517	28,965	709	753	4,641	3,493

Spirits.

The production of spirits has considerably increased during the last four years, though it is still considerably behind pre-war production as can be seen from the following table :—

Year	Output in mill. litres	Number of distilleries
1913	1,070	3,000
1922-23	26	155
1923-24	31	168
1924-25	70	310
1925-26	403	506
1926-27	645	698
1927-28	528	700

In March, 1923, the State Spirit Board began to produce liqueurs, and these articles are now a monopoly of the State Spirit Board and of the Ukrainian State Spirit Board.

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The output of liqueurs in 1923-24 amounted to 11,562,000 litres, in 1924-25 it increased to 59,040,000 litres, and in 1925-26 the output was reduced to 920,600 litres.

In pre-war days Russia used to export spirits to Turkey and Germany. A special Export Bureau has been organised, containing representatives of all the spirit trusts in the Union, for controlling export operations.

Vegetable Oils.

In the 1923-24 economic year 131 oil mills were at work with a total working capacity of 586,500 tons of seeds. In 1924-25 the number of mills was increased, and the working capacity reached one million tons of seeds. Mills producing oil from sunflower seeds numbered fifty-six, and those using flax and hemp seed numbered thirty-three.

The following table shows production of vegetable oils since 1924-25 as compared with 1913 in metric tons:—

1913	213,900	1926-27	259,700
1924-25	219,300	1927-28	352,500
1925-26	327,000		

Tobacco.

The State trusts occupy a predominant place in the tobacco industry as they account for about 90 per cent. of the total output. In 1926-27 there were 31 State tobacco factories, the largest 20 of these were controlled by the following six trusts:—

	No. of factories.
Leningrad Tobacco Trust	3
Moscow Agric. Ind. Trust (Mosselprom) ...	3
Crimean Tobacco Trust	3
North Caucasian Tobacco Trust	2
Ukrainian Tobacco Trust	5
Georgian Tobacco Trust	4
	—
	20
	—

The co-operative section of the tobacco industry is also showing growth, especially in curing tobacco, while the production of private enterprises is declining. The following table shows output of the State tobacco industry:—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Tobacco (kgms.)	299,804	386,533	638,772
Cigarettes (millions)	20,000	35,348	39,691
Cigars (in 1,000)	—	2,185	3,430
Cheroots (n 1,000)	—	1,594	2,019
Value (in 1,000 rubls.)	82,679	103,766	108,854
Number of workers	15,832	18,707	18,846

Makhorka.

The development of the makhorka (coarse tobacco) industry is progressing apace with the extension of the area under cultivation.

The following table shows the actual output of makhorka in tons :—

1921-22	11,963	1925-26	49,671
1922-23	13,999	1926-27	56,590
1923-24	21,207	1927-28	63,157
1924-25	29,072		

THE LEATHER INDUSTRY.

The financial year 1924-25 has seen a considerable development in the leather industry. This progress has also continued during subsequent years. The increasing demand for hides, skins and leather products assisted enormously in the expansion of this industry. The principal work is carried out by the various trusts, which are united in the All-Union Leather Syndicate. The part played by the Syndicate in the purchase of raw materials for the various trusts is constantly growing.

The following table shows the production of skins since 1925 :—

				Large Skins.	Small Skins.
1925	...	...	...	11,109,000	59,184,000
1926	...	...	...	11,894,000	63,323,000
1927	...	...	...	13,270,000	68,281,000
1928	...	...	...	13,650,000	70,413,000

There was also a considerable development in the imports of hides, skins, materials and machinery from abroad. The imports of large hides and skins amounted to 603,000 in 1924-25 and 1,332,000 in 1925-26. These quantities were, however, insufficient to satisfy the needs in raw materials of the leather industry.

The following table shows the total number of workers in the leather and shoe industry :—

1923-24	28,700	1926-27	46,434
1924-25	36,979	1927-28	57,009
1925-26	43,225		

The value of the annual production of the leather and footwear industries amounted to 96,205,000 roubles in 1924-25, 135,983,000 roubles in 1925-26, 187,200,000 roubles in 1926-27, and 244,466,000 roubles in 1927-28.

The total output of the leather industry in 1927-28 represented an increase of 20.2 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

The production of leather in 1926-27 by private firms was :— large skins 30 per cent., and small skins 18 per cent. of the total output in the Soviet Union.

The All-Union Leather Syndicate unites 29 trusts in the whole of the Union territory.

Footwear.

The situation in the footwear branch of the industry was analogous to that of raw hides and skins. The demand was greater than the supply. The output of the factories controlled by the Syndicate is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Shoes (in 1,000 pairs.)	Year	Shoes (in 1,000 pairs.)
1921-22	2,989.1	1925-26	9,465.7
1922-23	3,720.4	1926-27	13,172.3
1923-24	4,057.0	1927-28	23,008.0
1924-25	6,702.3		

CHEMICALS.

Modern technical requirements and considerations of the national organisation of the industry have determined the present condition of the chemical industry in the U.S.S.R. Establishments of similar character have been merged in larger organisations, which are able to handle the various production-factors with the utmost economy and commercial success.

Owing to the natural conditions of the country, the larger part of the chemical works is situated in the south of the U.S.S.R., in the proximity of the coal resources of the Donetz district. One of such amalgamations of works is called "Khimugol" (i.e., "Chem-Coal"), and another "Steklosoda" (i.e., "Glass Soda"). In the central provinces the trust "Phosphatotok" (i.e., "Phosphate-fertilisers") combines the works producing super-phosphates. The chemical works in the Ural region have amalgamated under the name of "Uralkhim." The works producing heavy chemicals in the Moscow district are combined in the trust "Moskhimosnov." The trust "Acetomethyl" combines the works engaged in the dry distillation of wood. The potash works of the Kuban district form the trust "Kubpotash." The north-western region is served by the Tentelevsky works at Leningrad. In the eastern region the "Bondiuje" amalgamation combines the works along the river Kama. There are altogether thirty-four such combinations or trusts, of which the biggest trusts number sixteen.*

The most active among the Russian chemical industries are the acid and the alkali industries, which are followed by the fats, the aniline dyes and the pharmaceutical industries. The greatest progress has been attained in the production of sulphuric and muriatic acids and certain salts, such as sulphates and chlorides.

Alkalis and Acids.

The production of alkalis has been making satisfactory progress in recent years. The following table shows the production of alkalis in tons since 1923-24:—

1923-24	116,207	1926-27	242,612
1924-25	150,473	1927-28	284,777
1925-26	193,333		

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The principal supply of alkali products (75 per cent.) comes from the Khimugol Trust, which manufactures at its works soda ash, 98 deg.; caustic soda, 76—77 deg.; sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride (table salt), naphthol, copper sulphate, ammonium sulphate. Large quantities of ammonium sulphate are exported by Khimugol. The following table shows the production of soda in tons :—

Year.		Sodium Carbonate.	Caustic Soda.
1925-26	...	136,731	43,615
1926-27	...	171,445	51,437
1927-28	...	207,221	55,827

The following table shows the production of superphosphates in tons :—

1913	62,808	1925-26	80,618
1923-24	26,653	1926-27	89,995
1924-25	52,997	1927-28	149,555

As to the acids, hydrochloric and sulphuric are prepared at the works belonging to the Khimugol Trust. Two other works of the same trust manufacture window-glass and glassware. The first place among acid-producing works is taken by the Bondiujé Combine, which produces 35 per cent. of all the acids and two-thirds of the hydrochloric acid produced in the U.S.S.R. The following table shows the production of acids in tons :—

1923-24	132,997	1926-27	257,575
1924-25	165,344	1927-28	294,684
1925-26	220,785		

Both the Bondiujé Combine and the Uralkhim export bichromate of potassium in growing quantities. The trust Kubpotash exports large quantities of potash.

Aniline Dye Industry.

Aniline dyestuffs works belong to the trust Anilzavody (i.e., "Aniline-works"), all the works, save one in Kineshma, being situated in Moscow. The Kineshma works produces at the present time sodium sulphide, aniline, alpha naphthylamine, dinitronaphthalene, nitrotoluol and toluidine, which are supplied to other works for the manufacture of dyestuffs and intermediates. Before the war these works produced aniline only to the amount of about 32 tons a month. Now they manufacture aniline oil, aniline salt and betanaphthol in sufficient quantities for the home market, and it is expected that a surplus stock will be exported abroad. In 1924-25 31 per cent. of the requirements of the Soviet textile industries in dyes was satisfied, and in 1925-26 50 per cent.

Rubber Production.

The output of the rubber industry during 1922-23 was considerably in excess of sales. Of the chief product, goloshes, only 40 per cent. of the output was sold, leaving an amount of goods in hand valued, at pre-war prices, at 36 million gold roubles, as compared with half that sum the year before. Since that time both

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production and demand have increased enormously. The following table shows production in the rubber industry since 1923-24 :—

Year	Goloshes (1,000 prs.)	Tyres (in 1,000)	Other Rubber Products (tons)	Output (in mill.rbs pre-war prices)
1923-24	6,178	354	1,067	31.9
1924-25	15,000	709	2,583	73.9
1925-26	30,561	503	3,926	96.1
1926-27	30,566	294	5,674	111.3
1927-28	36,248	535	8,500	145.3

In 1913 the output was 27,885,000 pairs of goloshes.

Coal Tar Industry.

During 1922-23 there was a marked improvement in the activity of the share company "Kokso-benzol" in coal-tar distillation. At the end of the year about 480 furnaces were active, the annual coal utilisation amounted to 400,000 tons, yielding 9,000 tons of coal tar, 1,850 tons ammonia and 1,090 tons of crude benzene. In 1923-24 the quantity of coal used for distillation was 726,000 tons, in 1924-25, 855,000 tons, and in 1925-26, 903,000 tons. The number of workers engaged in this industry in 1923-24 was 1,097, in 1924-25 1,300, in 1925-26 1,470, and in 1926-27 1,650.

Animal Fats.

The rate of development of this industry can be seen from the following table comparing production during the years 1924-1927 :—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Household Soap in tons	59,000	79,000	83,000
Toilet Soap in dozens of tablets	5,140,000	6,656,000	7,150,000
Hard Fats in tons	45,000	49,000	52,000
Stearine Candles in tons	3,200	4,500	5,800
Number of Workers....	6,418	8,413	8,909
Value of Output in 1,000 roubles	62,000	90,399	111,640

Match Industry.

The match industry has made considerable progress in the post-war period, as can be seen from the following table :—

	1913	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Number of Workers....	20,000	12,709	15,700	13,552	15,646
Output in 1,000 cases (a case contains 3,000 boxes)	3,900	3,100	3,923	4,034	5,489

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Owing to the centralisation of the industry, the output has increased while the number of the workers has been considerably reduced. It may be of interest to note that the number of factories was reduced; while in 1913 there were 120 factories working, in 1926-27 there were only 33 factories at work.

Capital expenditure on the match industry during the 1926-27 financial year amounted to 2,753,000 roubles.

Each chemical organisation follows a certain output programme. Some of the trusts produce their own raw materials, "Uralkhim," for instance, possessing its own mines of pyrites and chromic iron, as well as its own salt lakes, while "Phosphatotok," another important trust, not having ready resources of crude phosphates, is organising its own production of phosphate rock.

In order to help the industries a commission has been organised at the Academy of Sciences for research work on the mineral resources of the U.S.S.R. This commission has published a volume consisting of separate monographs on iron, manganese, chromium, mercury, lead, tungsten, etc., indicating the deposits and their technical conditions.

The trusts have to adapt their programme to the actual market conditions, and alterations in the output which would have been disastrous for single works are managed with much less disturbance thanks to the centralised organisation of the industry.

Building Materials.

The increase in house construction is also reflected in the growing output of building materials as can be seen from the following table showing production of cement in tons:—

1921-22	95,600	1925-26	1,299,500
1922-23	180,800	1926-27	1,560,100
1923-24	354,100	1927-28	1,822,700
1924-25	716,500		

The production of bricks in 1926-27 amounted to 1,398 millions and in 1927-28 to 1,785 millions.

Glass.

Out of the 225 glass works which were working in Russia in 1913, forty were situated in territories now severed from Russia. Owing to shortage in fuel and raw materials, only forty-eight glass works were active in 1920. There has, however, been a marked improvement in the industry and the output has greatly increased.

Conditions in the glass industry during 1924-25 and 1925-26 were better than for some time before. Large supplies of fuel,

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extensive stocks of good quality raw materials, and lower prices of production were important factors in the improvement. The demand for goods remains, however, greater than the supply.

The accompanying table shows the conditions in the glass industry :—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Number of Workers	43,000	52,887	56,178	60,502
Output in tons:				
Window Glass	66,000	93,590	101,100	130,400
Bottles	72,600	89,478	98,300	106,000
Other Glass Products....	32,000	51,435	67,200	68,100
Total	170,600	234,503	266,600	304,500
Value of Output in 1,000 roubles at pre-war prices	18,532	25,884	29,617	34,401

China.

The marked demand for chinaware, together with improvements in the silicate industry, have considerably influenced the increase of production. The following table shows the position of the china industry :—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Number of Workers	17,000	21,400	21,697	21,102
Output in 1,000 roubles at pre-war prices	8,549	11,308	14,262	15,658

The foregoing data relate to twenty trustified concerns. In 1926 the number of factories was increased to 21. The increased demand for household crockery is evidence of the improvement in the purchasing power of the population, and has resulted in the production of these goods being greatly increased.

Paper.

Russia has always imported paper, as the production in the country was insufficient to satisfy the demand. The principal imports came from Finland—96.7 per cent. of the total in 1913. The number of factories working in 1913 was 130, employing 25,000 workmen, while the output of paper and cardboard was 147,000 tons.

The following table shows the output of the paper industry during the last four years in tons :—

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	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Number of Workers	27,328	30,458	30,038	28,754
Paper in tons	213,193	251,429	253,500	271,300
Cardboard in tons	20,168	24,412	26,000	34,896
Wood Pulp, etc., in tons	108,660	127,621	128,300	132,000
Value in 1,000 roubles at pre-war prices	43,267	50,523	50,886	61,253

Plans have also been drawn up for the construction of other mills in various parts of the Soviet Union, so that by 1929-30 it is hoped to satisfy to the full the demand for paper and cardboard, which is estimated at 848,000 tons.

Wood Products.

Ever since the organisation of the separate concerns into State Trusts there has been an improvement in the output. A considerable amount of capital has been spent on improving the mills, and the output capacity of these by the end of the 1924-25 financial year was estimated at 6 million c.m. of timber. And by the end of 1925-26 the output capacity of the mills had increased by 11 per cent. The actual output in 1,000 cubic metres during the last five years can be seen from the following table:—

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Sawn Timber	3,829	4,000	5,595	6,326	7,506
Plywood	46	60	68	72	141.1
Timber Materials	1,303	2,493	3,071	3,682	4,565
Sawn Wood	6,641	3,398	4,179	4,560	5,563
Number of Workers	42,400	43,615	53,009	61,672	65,674

The output capacity of the plywood factories was considerably increased in 1927-28 as there is an increased demand for plywood on the home market, and it is proposed further to increase output in the current financial year.

Handicraft and Home Industries.

Before the war the annual output of the craft industries amounted to 2,400 million roubles. This formed 33 per cent. of the total production of the country. The persons then employed in these industries numbered approximately 5.2 million. These included about four million peasants and 1.2 million town workers. The amount of the annual output of the pea-

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sants was about 1,700 million roubles and of the town workers 700 million roubles.

During the war period craft industries developed at a great rate. At one time they were responsible for about two-thirds of the goods turnover of the country. In the financial year 1923-24 they produced 50 per cent. of the total goods turnover. Since then there has been a decline in the relative importance of the craft industries owing to the growth of the big industries. The decline has been in direct proportion to the growth of the latter. The following table shows this decline in production :—

	In percentages.		
	1924	1925	1926
State trusts	70	75	77
Co-operatives	5	5	5
Large scale private industry and concessions	4	3	3
Small private industry and handicrafts ...	21	17	15
Total ...	100	100	100

The decline has been chiefly visible in the hemp and leather industries, but at the same time there has been an expansion in the home industries devoted to the preparation of foodstuffs. The majority of the craft industries work in conjunction with big industrial concerns, so that many of the workers engaged in them are consequently concentrated in industrial areas.

The craft workers engaged in the metal industry numbered 230,000. This is 67 per cent. of the number employed in this industry before the war. The output of the craft workers in the metal industry was estimated in that year at 90 million roubles. This industry had 510 co-operative associations and artels (guilds of workmen) uniting 20,000 workers. The above organisations utilise about 80,000 tons of ferrous metals, and 5,000 tons of non-ferrous metals per year.

The number of craft workers engaged in the textile industry in 1926-27 was 580,000. This represented 60 per cent. of the number employed in this industry before the war. In the Moscow province the textile industry possessed 155 artels uniting 20,500 workers. The German Volga Republic had one co-operative association with a membership of 9,000 and 122 artels uniting 30,000 craft workers. The requirements of these organisations in yarn is estimated at 21,000 tons.

In the leather industry there are at present employed 430,000 craft workers as against 625,000 before the war. Their output in 1926-27 amounted to 195 million roubles, as against 282 million roubles before the war. Only 6 per cent. of the workers in this industry are organised on a co-operative basis.

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Value of Output of the Principal State Industries in 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, and 1927-28.

(in thousand roubles at 1913 prices).

Industry	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
I. Fuel	374,955	478,372	594,165	692,068
Including :				
1. Coal	133,694	88,110	170,421	188,447
2. Oil	148,742	175,376	216,465	245,902
II. Metal Ores	21,235	36,927	47,315	58,018
III. Salt	8,040	9,083	11,491	13,220
IV. Silicate	43,951	70,243	96,053	114,733
including :				
1. Cement	13,960	27,130	32,633	37,226
2. Glass	18,532	25,884	29,617	34,401
3. China	8,549	11,308	14,262	15,658
V. Metals	496,621	765,681	962,640	1,187,853
VI. Electrotechnical	74,744	107,534	142,200	178,689
VII. Electric Stations	107,298	137,632	167,423	210,451
VIII. Textile	630,419	852,657	971,944	1,794,101
Including :				
1. Cotton	747,084	1,033,978	1,218,915	1,366,558
2. Wool	143,337	173,854	222,533	257,862
3. Linen	75,824	101,759	108,449	120,826
IX. Clothing, etc.	23,214	34,490	46,156	211,670
X. Leather	96,205	135,983	160,234	244,466
XI. Chemical	210,884	293,814	334,774	441,968
Including :				
1. Pure Chemicals	15,189	21,580	53,239	49,040
2. Rubber	73,895	96,137	111,286	145,257
3. Matches	8,792	11,174	11,957	15,019
4. Fats & Cosmetics	58,576	81,757	97,361	136,376
5. Pharmaceutical	15,189	22,204	21,637	26,447
XII. Food	156,513	253,886	321,985	425,931
Including :				
1. Tobacco	49,269	59,762	66,302	93,953
2. Makhorka	7,047	9,273	12,374	—
3. Vegetable Oil	87,567	103,219	79,486	115,939
4. Starch & Molasses	6,050	5,934	7,452	—
5. Spirits	56,706	80,330	129,835	173,321
6. Sugar Refineries	56,962	86,917	77,381	109,643
XIII. Wood	87,923	99,000	125,142	145,895
XIV. Printing	24,308	25,784	25,353	32,712
XV. Paper	43,267	50,523	50,886	61,253

The value of the total output of State, co-operative, private, concessionary, small and handicraft industry is given on page 71.

Capital Investments in Industry.

The financing of economic development is now one of the main objects of the State budget. The allocations for this item are constantly growing. The following table shows the capital investment in State industry of the U.S.S.R. in million roubles :—

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Industry	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28 (estimates)	1928-29 (estimates)
Metal	188.9	284.9	359.9	449.9
Electrical	13.1	17.2	17.7	28.0
Coal	77.1	157.8	119.7	161.0
Oil	150.2	180.4	197.2	217.5
Mining	14.7	14.7	15.4	22.3
Chemical	48.3	60.1	78.2	123.8
Silicate	33.1	42.9	80.7	92.0
Timber	17.2	29.5	39.1	74.5
Paper	23.9	37.6	38.2	40.0
Textile	147.1	176.5	191.4	188.4
Food	67.6	64.7	77.8	95.0
Leather	21.7	16.5	18.6	26.6
Other	8.1	7.2	29.6	140.0
Total	811.0	1,090.0	1,263.5	1,659.0

NEW INDUSTRIES. THE METAL INDUSTRY. FERROUS PRODUCTS.

Special Steel. The "Red Putilov" works and the Ural works are producing double and treble shear steel; high speed steel; and special steel for the cutting parts of mowing and reaping machines.

Stainless Steel is produced at the "Elektrostal" works.

Wire drawing Plates for Nail Factories are produced by the "Red Putilov" works from a cast steel of its own manufacture.

The Smelting of Ferro-Manganese is being carried on at the Makeevsky works in a furnace of special construction.

The Production of Tungsten is organised at the Satkinsk factory of the Uralmetal Trust.

Cold-rolled Strip Iron is being produced at the Tremass works.

Thin Steel Wire, Wire-Ropes and Cables are produced at the "Hammer and Sickle" works (Moscow); at the Zlatoust works; at the Beloretsky works; and by the Mass-Production Trust.

Pipes, Thin Plate, drawn weldless. An improved production of these articles has been organised at the "Lenin" works (Donetz basin), and at the Izhorsky works.

Transformer and Dynamo Iron. Production was organised in 1926 at the Verkhne-Isetsk works of the Uralmetal Trust.

Copper-coated Corrugated Iron. Production has been organised in 1926-27 at the Ural works.

Containers for Compressed Gases. The production of containers for compressed gases has been carried on since 1926 at the Izhorsky works.

Road Steam-Rollers. The production of road steamrollers was begun in 1926-27 at the Kolomensky works of Gomza.

NON-FERROUS PRODUCTS.

Metal D'Ore. Production, upon the perfectly new lines of Prof. Baraboshkin, was organised in 1925 at the works of the Ural-metal Trust.

Ring Aluminium. Production is proceeding quite satisfactorily. It has been going on ever since the Revolution at two works of the State Non-Ferrous Industry Trust. The demand for Ring Aluminium is satisfied by Soviet manufacture.

Enamelled Wire. The manufacture of enamelled wire—beginning with the very finest—has been organised at the Leningrad works "Sevkabel."

High Voltage Cable is manufactured at the Leningrad works "Sevkabel." Cable which can carry a tension of thirty-five thousand volts is produced. The manufacture of cable carrying a tension up to sixty thousand volts has now been organised.

Aluminium Smelting. The Uralmetal Trust is carrying on experiments in aluminium smelting. It has been decided to erect a smelting factory.

Metal Gauze. The State Non-Ferrous Industry Trust began in 1925 to manufacture metal gauze at its works; and in 1926 the metal weaving factory of the Melstroy organised the manufacture of fine gauze from non-ferrous metals, including gauze for paper manufacture.

Aluminium Ware. The manufacture of these products has been proceeding since 1923-24 at the State Non-Ferrous Industry works. Saucepans, kitchen utensils, spoons, sets of dishes and so on, are produced.

Primus Stoves have been manufactured since 1923-24 at the works of the munitions industry, the State non-ferrous industry, the Melkompromsoyus and others.

MACHINE CONSTRUCTION.

TEXTILE MACHINERY.

Automatic Weaving Machines. Since 1925, Automatic Weaving Machines have been produced at the Mekhanicheskyy No. 7 works, at the "Karl Marx" works, at the Klimovskyy works, and at the Shuiskyy works.

Watering Machines. These are produced at the "Karl Marx" works and at the Tula works.

Combing Machines. Production is proceeding satisfactorily at the "Karl Marx" works.

Speed Frames are manufactured at the "Karl Marx" works, and at the Mekhanicheskyy No. 7 works.

Card Clothing and Belting Machines are produced at the Mekhanicheskyy No. 7 works.

Wool Spinning Machines. The production of Wool Spinning Machinery has been undertaken by the "Frederick Engels" works and the Kiev Krasnoznamensky works.

Parts of Textile Machinery. Production has been proceeding since 1925. Spindles, rings, mules, cylinders, automatic spinning machines, etc., are produced.

Knitting Machines are manufactured at the "Max Hoeltz" works in Leningrad.

Cotton Machines. The manufacture of cotton machinery began in 1925 at the Baltic and the Nevsky Shipbuilding Yards in Leningrad; at the Melstroy works, and at the Mechanical Repair Works of the Central Cotton Commission at Tashkent. Gins, Seed-cleaning Machines, and others are produced.

OIL INDUSTRY MACHINERY.

Deep Pumps. Production has been proceeding in a satisfactory manner since 1925—at the works of the Lenmashin Trust, the Mosmashin Trust and the Izhorsky manufacture Deep Pumps.

Drilling Instruments. Since 1923-24 the works of the "Krasnoe Sormovo," of the Profintern Trust, of "Gomza," and of the Izhorsky have been producing various drilling machinery, viz., rotary tools, Galls' driving chains, tubings, pumping rods, Wilson wrenches, bells, fishing taps, etc.

LATHES.

Various Lathes are now manufactured in the Soviet Union and radial drilling presses, polishing benches, milling machines, wheeled axle-lathes. The manufacture of other machinery for metal working is to be organised in the near future.

PNEUMATIC MACHINERY.

The production of pneumatic machines began after October, 1917, and is being carried on at the "Pneumatic" works in Leningrad. The factory produces drilling hammers and has recently introduced the production of a new type of hewing hammer. At present it is organising the production of pneumatic hammers for ferro-concrete casting and other kinds of work.

TOBACCO MACHINERY.

The "Engels" works at Leningrad is producing three perfectly new types of machines invented by Feldman for pack~~eting~~, packing and cigarette filling (double action). Machinery for "Makhorka" tobacco is produced in Saratov.

MACHINERY FOR THE TIMBER INDUSTRY.

The production of machinery and plant for the woodworking industry is at present confined to four works, viz.: "Krasny Proletarii," Mosmashrust No. 8, the "Comintern" at Voronezh and the Mechanical works of the Yaroslav Combine.

These works manufacture plant for wood working purposes, particularly those connected with the Timber Trusts, which are working for the home market. Fast timber-cutting frames for saw mills are also produced.

LEATHER AND FOOTWEAR MACHINERY.

Leather Machinery. The "Comintern" works in Voronezh, and the "Artema" works in Kiev produce machinery for the leather industry.

Footwear Machinery is produced at the "Kalinin" works. At the "Leninskaya Kuznitsa" works in Kiev, hydraulic presses with a pressure up to 25 atmospheres are manufactured for the ironing of chrome leather. The production of machinery for the removal of fur, for stamping skins, presses for tanning, and hydraulic squeezing presses is being organised.

GLASS-MAKING MACHINES.

Machinery for Glass Manufacture is being produced at the works of the Ivanovo-Voznesensk Trust.

Glass Machinery of the Furko Type is produced at the "Krasnaya Presnya" works in Moscow.

OTHER KINDS OF MACHINERY.

Machinery used in the Manufacture of Matches is produced at the Rybinsk works "Metallist." The works produce a box-filling and box-pasting machine. Automatic machines of the Simplex type for match-dipping are now also manufactured.

Refrigerating Machinery. The "Kotloapparat" works of the Mosmashin Trust has been producing this kind of machinery since 1922.

Machinery for the working up of Fats and Bones. Various machines connected with these industries have been produced since 1924 by the "Transmissia" works of the Zhirkost Trust.

Machinery for the working up of Kendyr is manufactured at the mechanical works No. 13.

Ribbed Economisers. The manufacture of cast iron ribbed economisers invented by the Engineers Manis and Yassky is carried on at the Lindinovsky works of the Maltzov Combine and the "Kombinat" works in Moscow.

Centrifugal Pumps. These have been manufactured during the last four years at the metal works in Leningrad. Before the Revolution the pumps were made for steam turbines only in small numbers.

Steam and Water Turbines. The production of steam turbines for normal (up to 15 atmospheres) and for the highest pressure, as well as of water turbines is proceeding satisfactorily at the metal works in Leningrad.

Internal Combustion Engines. Powerful ship and non-compressor internal combustion engines are produced in Leningrad by the "Russky Diesel" works.

Elevators. The manufacture of elevators was begun in 1923 at the Melstroy works, at the Kiev and Kharkov Metal Association's works and at the "Red Putilov."

Gas Plates. The Sushchevsky works of the Mossredprom has been carrying on production since 1924-25.

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ROLLING STOCK.

Locomotives of the "M" Series. The "Red Putilov" works manufactures the new "M" type locomotives which develop up to 2,200 horse-power and have an average speed of 70 kilometres per hour (maximum speed 95 kilometres). Other technical achievements are connected with this production. The boiler has a special water-heating apparatus which economises 10 to 15 per cent. in fuel, and reduces the consumption of water by 15 to 20 per cent.

Large Goods Waggon. The production of goods waggons has been going on since 1924-25 in the "Profintern," "Krasnoe Sormovo," Dnepropetrovsk, and at the Tver Waggon building works. The "Profintern" works, which turns out waggons, produces the largest number. The capacity of a waggon is 50 tons. The Gomza, the Lenin Machine Trust and the Yumta works are manufacturing various types of locomotives for passenger and goods traffic, also tank-locomotives for suburban services.

Tramcars. The "Red Putilov" works in 1926-27 introduced a new manufacture in the U.S.S.R., namely, the production of steel tramcars. The first steel tramcar was produced in February, 1927. The Mytinshchensky works of Gomza is building a special kind of standard tramcar. The Kolomensky works of Gomza is turning out a new type of four-axle tramcar with an iron body.

Automobiles. Automobile construction began in 1924 at the "Amo" works and at the Yaroslav works. In 1927 the "Spartac" factory began the production of a new type of motor car (Nami). All the parts connected with motor car production are manufactured at the works.

Fire Brigade Transport. The works of Tremass are producing motor cars for the fire brigade. The Tremass factories also produce auto-trolleys, automatic ladders and automatic apparatus for the extinguishing of benzene and kerosene on fire.

Motor Tractors, which are adapted for running on railway lines, are to be produced at the "Red Putilov" works.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

es of various types are produced by the "Red Putilov" works, the locomotive works at Kharkov, the Kolomensky works, the "Progress" works; and the "Vozrozhdeniye" works in the "Red Prok" region.

Automatic Harvesting and Sheaf-Binding Machines are produced by the Liubetsky Agricultural Machine works.

Separators are manufactured by the Uralselmashine works at Perm.

Pulverisers are produced at the Tremass works.

Triers are produced by a special factory at Voronezh for their manufacture.

Cutters for Harvesting Machinery. These are manufactured at the Zlatoust works and at the Liubetsky works.

Tractor Ploughs. Production began in 1925 at the "Profintern" works at Gomza, and at the machine construction works of the Ukraine.

Horse-Rakes and Cultivators. Production is proceeding at the works of the Agricultural Machinery Trust of the Central Region and at the works of the Agricultural Machinery Trust of the Ukraine.

METAL GOODS

Cinematograph Apparatus. Production has been established at the optical-mechanical works "Tomp." The works produce portable cinematograph apparatus for village cinemas. It also supplies the fixed cinematograph apparatus for the fitting up of large town cinemas.

MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

Manometers. Various kinds of manometers are made by the "Manometer factory" (Moscow), "Znamya Truda" (Leningrad), "Physico-Chemie" (Kiev).

Water Gauges. These are manufactured by the "Manometer" factory in Moscow, by the Odessa Metal Trust in Odessa, and by the "Physico-Chemie" factory at Kiev.

Watermeters, to measure the flow of water, are made at the laboratory workshop of hydraulic constructions (Lagu).

Electro-Magnetic Measuring Instruments are manufactured at the "Kazitsky" factory in Leningrad.

Geodetic Instruments are produced at the factories of the "Geophysic" Exact Mechanics Trust.

Galvanometers. The "Kulakov" factory of Leningrad produces galvanometers. The factory also manufactures inductors for insulation tests, voltmeters for wireless, etc.

Arithmometers. The Sushchevsky works of the Mosredprom have been manufacturing arithmometers since 1922-23.

Analytical Balances. The "Metron" factory of the Exact Mechanics Trust is manufacturing analytical balances. The factories of the Trust also manufacture technical and techno-chemical control and micro weights. The Trust is producing a new type of scales with oscillating damping.

Sets of Mathematical Instruments are manufactured by the Exact Mechanics Trust.

THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY.

THE HIGH VOLTAGE INDUSTRY.

High-Power Transformers. These are produced at the specially constructed works, "Transformators," of the Central Electric Trust. Within the next two years the production of transformers of 12.5 thousand kilo-volt amperes capacity and a tension of up to 220 thousand volts will be started.

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Turbo Generators. The "Elektrosila" works in Leningrad have been manufacturing turbo generators since 1923.

Hydro-Electric Generators. The "Elektrosila" works and the Electro-Mechanical works in Kharov are producing hydro-electric generators. The turbine of one of the generators made by the "Elektrosila" works for the Volkhov Hydro-Electric Station is the second largest in the world.

Electrical Heating Apparatus is made by the "Elektron" works in Leningrad.

High Voltage Apparatus is at present manufactured only at the "Elektroapparat" works in Leningrad. Apparatus up to 38.5 thousand volts is manufactured there.

Electric Lamps. The "Svetlana" works in Leningrad manufactures economical and half-watt electric lamps.

High Tension Earthenware Insulators are manufactured by the "Proletarii" works in Leningrad.

THE LOW VOLTAGE INDUSTRY.

Wireless Stations apparatus began to be manufactured in the U.S.S.R. in 1919. At first for a capacity of 100 watts.

Wireless Valves are produced by the Wireless Laboratory at Nizhni-Novgorod, under Professor Bonch-Bruевич.

Vacuum Sets are made at the works of the Low Tension Trust.

Micro Lamps requiring a small expenditure of electric power are manufactured at the works of the same Trust.

Wireless Receivers of various sizes are manufactured by the Trust of the Low Tension industry.

Automatic Telephones. The production of automatic telephones is proceeding on a large scale at the "Krasnaya Zarya" works in Leningrad.

Signalling Apparatus. The "Kazitsky" works in Leningrad manufacture signalling instruments for railways and fire stations.

Electricity Meters. The mass production of electricity meters is proceeding at the "Kulakov" works in Leningrad.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Liquid Asphalt. The Baku Trust Azneft began the production of liquid asphalt in 1923.

Paraffin is manufactured at the paraffin works in Grozny.

Mineral Wax. The paraffin works in Grozny is manufacturing mineral wax from oil residues.

Gasoline. The preparation of gasoline is carried on by the Grozneft Trust which has erected four gasoline works for this purpose.

Benzol and Coke. The production of benzol and coke is carried on at two special works in Grozny and in Baku.

Peat. In 1926 R. Kh. Klasson organised the obtaining of peat by hydraulic suction.

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Red Phosphorus is manufactured at the Chernorechensky works at the Sevkhim Trust.

Yellow Phosphorus. The experimental works of the State Institute of Applied Chemistry is producing yellow phosphorus by the electro-chemical distillation process of B. K. Klimov and M. E. Rakovshchik.

Sodium Fluoride is manufactured at the Polevsky works of the Sevkhim Trust.

Formic Acid. The production of formic acid was organised at the Kineshensky works of the Sevkhim Trust.

Carbon Disulphide. Extensive plant has been laid down at the Shchelkovsky works of the Moskhimosnova for the production of carbon disulphide.

Arsenic Salts. The Slaviansky works of the Khimugol commenced the manufacture of arsenic salts in 1927-28.

Potassium Salts. A special works for the working up of crude potassium salts into refined forms has been erected at the Beresnikovsky works of the Sevkhim Trust.

Nickel Copperas is produced at the Works of the State Non-Ferrous Metals Industry.

Zinc White. The production of zinc white in the U.S.S.R. began in 1923. It has been produced at various works at Rostov-on-Don, Yaroslav, Konstantinov and Leningrad.

Zinc Stearate. The works of the Zhirkost Trust produce zinc stearate.

Hypo-Sulphite. Ordinary and photographic hypo-sulphite are manufactured at the Bondiuzhsky works of the Sevkhim Trust.

Sulphite is produced at the Kineshensky works.

Alums. The manufacture of alums has been organised at the Bondiuzhsky works, and the Shaytan works of the Sevkhim Trust.

Barium Chromate. This is produced at the Bondiuzhsky works.

Sodium. The Chernerechensky works of the Sevkhim Trust produces Silico-fluoric-hydrogen-acetic sodium.

Magnesium. The production of magnesium sulphate has been established at the Polev works.

Aniline Dyes Industry. The production has been organised of aniline, beta-naphthol, paranitsolin, benzidine, alphanaphthylamine, naphthionate, suphanil acids, N acids, gamma acids, alizarine, etc.

THE CHEMICO-PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY.

The following products, of which no import from abroad is at present being made, are being manufactured in the Soviet Union :—

Opium Alkaloids. Codeine, morphine, heroin, dionin.

Iodides and Bromides.

Salicylate Preparations. Salicylic acid, sodium sulphate, salol, aspirin, methyl ether.

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Preparations of Mercury. Bichloride of mercury, mercurous chloride, cyanide-mercury, oxycyanide-mercury, yellow mercuric oxide.

Cardiac Medicines. Adonidin, digitalin.

Chemically pure caustic Alkalies.

Chemically pure re-Agents (up to 100 denominations).

Particular Chemical and Organic Preparations. Adrenalin, nitrate of silver, barium sulphate for X-rays, chloroform for anæsthetics, iodoform, urotropin, atropine, cocaine, technical and medicinal tannin, tannalbin, tannigen, terpin hydrate, ferratin, pepsin, caffeine.

Patented Preparations. Urodonal, glyco-phosphate, phytin, etc.

In addition to the manufacture of the above preparations, a number of new preparations, such as phenacetin, protargol, xeroform, dermatol, guaiacol, veronal, insulin, will shortly be produced.

Boric Acid. The production is carried on by the "Krasny Khimik" works in Leningrad.

Ether Oils. The "Krasny Khimik" works and the "Djerzhinsky" works manufactures ether oil.

Ichthyol is produced at the Kuskovsky Ichthyol works.

Artificial Resin. The "Krasny Malyar" works in Leningrad manufactures shellac and other resinous substances, mainly etheric, used in the production of oil varnishes.

Celluloid. The Leningrad works of the Dye Trust is producing celluloid and celluloid varnishes.

Artificial Camphor. The Leningrad works of the Dye Trust manufacture artificial camphor from pine oil.

Photographic Gelatine. The works of the Zhirkost Trust are producing photographic gelatine for the film industry.

Medicinal Castor Oil is manufactured at the works of the Zhirkost Trust.

RARE PRODUCTS.

Tungsten Compounds are made at the experimental factory of the Belukhinsh Wolframite Quarry of the "Redkye Elementy" Trust.

Willemite and Uranium Compounds are produced at the works of the "Redkye Elementy" Trust.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Artificial Silk from Cotton Ends. The Chief Cotton Commission has made successful experiments at the Penza cotton factory to show the possibility and profitableness of making artificial silk from cotton ends.

Linen Tracing Paper. The Tekhpotkan Trust has organised the production of tracing paper at the Negin factory.

Twine. The production of twine has been organised at the "Petrovsky" works, at the second works of the Ukrtextil at Odessa, and the Orlovsky and Kasimovsky factories of the "Setesnast" Trust.

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THE FOOD STUFFS INDUSTRY.

Preserved Foods. Various kinds of preserved foods—meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, dairy produce are manufactured at the canning factories of the U.S.S.R.

Maize Products. Starch stuffs from maize are produced at the "Krasny Profintern" works in the Province of Yaroslav, and at the Luchkovsky works. At the extraction works in Saratov, vegetable oil is obtained from maize.

Yeast from Molasses. A new method of obtaining yeast from molasses has been introduced at the yeast factory of the Mosselprom Trust.

THE LEATHER INDUSTRY.

Chrome. Chrome leather is manufactured at the Viatka, Moscow, Leningrad and Ukraine tanneries.

Kid. The manufacture of kid is carried on at the same tanneries.

THE GLASS AND PORCELAIN INDUSTRY.

Technical Porcelain. This is manufactured at the "Lomonosov" works of the State Porcelain Trust.

Artificial Teeth. The above-named factory is also producing artificial teeth.

Glass for Clocks and Automobiles is manufactured by the Moscow Glass and Porcelain Trust.

Patent Bureau.

The Western Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.S.R. has established a patents bureau in Leningrad, to which foreigners desirous of obtaining patents or registering their trade mark in the U.S.S.R. should apply. Complete secrecy regarding all documents submitted is guaranteed. The bureau consists of specialists and lawyers, and it submits its findings to the Invention Committee of the Supreme Economic Council. The address of the bureau is Ulitsa Herzena, 24, Leningrad.

Patents.

Patents are issued by the committee on inventions in Leningrad. Foreigners have the same rights in regard to patents as Soviet citizens. The patents are issued for 15 years. The following table shows the number of applications and patents granted since 1924-25 :—

Year	Number of Applications	Patents Granted
1924-25	5,451	690
1925-26	8,249	1,019
1926-27	8,323	1,946
1927-28	13,003	2,900

About 20 per cent of the patents issued up till October 1, 1928, were held by foreign citizens.

The Union of Syndicates.

The economic life of the U.S.S.R. has made such rapid progress in the past few years—industry and agriculture have developed to such a degree—that the question of organisation of the machinery for the supply and distribution of commodities is continually exercising the attention of the authorities. For the purposes of conducting the home and foreign trade of the country, numerous bodies exist in the form of syndicates, trading organisations, and co-operatives. The syndicates have charge of specialised branches of trade, such as timber, coal, flax, grain, oil, etc. The trading organisations and the co-operatives are general traders, whose activities cover a miscellaneous assortment of goods. Naturally, a certain amount of friction is bound to occur between all these different bodies, whose operations sometimes overlap. In order to eliminate this friction and overlapping, and the better to co-ordinate the work between them, a Union of Syndicates was formed. This Union embraces all existing syndicates, trading organisations, the trusts of individual industries, joint stock companies for raw materials, co-operatives and the Industrial Bank. The duties of the Union are as follows:—

1. To study the capacity of the market for manufactures and agricultural produce; to keep a close watch on the development of the national economy in relation to local needs; to elaborate a proper system of distribution; and to fix prices.
2. To elaborate a plan for the collection of raw materials, and to evolve a rational method of supplying these to the various industries.
3. To evolve a rational system of transport; to cut down the cost of the latter; to establish branch organisations which will ensure that commodities go direct to the consumer.
4. To consolidate the principle of planning both in matters relating to trade and the preparation of raw materials, as well as to establish a connecting link between the co-operatives and trading organisations, and the suppliers of raw materials.
5. To elaborate a system for the proper financing of the operations of the syndicates and trading organisations.
6. To study the processes determining market values in the successive stages of the goods turnover, and to ensure a supply of manufactures to the consumer and raw materials to industry with a minimum of overhead charges.
7. To standardise materials and goods in accordance with the requirements of the syndicates.

The following table shows sales concluded by the various Syndicates in 1,000 roubles since 1925-26:—

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	1925-26	1926-27
Naphtha Syndicate	8,752	378,913
Salt Syndicate	20,053	29,208
Silicate (Prodasilikate) Syndicate ..	27,894	71,599
Ural Metal (Uralsmet) Syndicate	38,160	35,251
Agricultural Machinery Syndicate ...	13,267	—
Metal Syndicate	103,046	106,278
Three Other Metal Syndicates	—	574,424
All Union Machinery Syndicate	94,128	432,895
Textile Syndicate	1,053,562	1,552,916
Leather Syndicate	155,391	244,206
Match Syndicate	2,223	3,907
Makhorka Syndicate	5,260	22,486
Vegetable Oils and Fat Syndicate ...	17,294	59,460
Starch and Molasses Syndicate	6,581	7,677
Fish Syndicate	—	72,761
Preserve Syndicate	—	3,416
Timber Syndicate	—	21,710

Total 1,545,611 3,042,683

The sales concluded by the various syndicates in 1927-28 amounted to 3,151.5 million roubles, which sum includes sales by the newly-formed Chemical Syndicate of 113,900,000 roubles.

SYNDICATES.

Union of Syndicates	Pl. Nogina, Delovoy Dvor, Moscow.
All-Union Oil Syndicate (Naphtha Syndicate) ...	Miasnitzkaya 20, Moscow.
All-Russian State Agricultural Machinery Syndicate (Selmarsh)	Ul. 1 May 6, Moscow.
All-Russian Makhorka Syndicate	Nikolskaya 10, Moscow.
Sibkozhsyndicate	Krasnoyarskaya Street 9, Novonikolaevsk.
All-Union Textile Syndicate ...	Varvarka 9, Moscow.
All-Russian Leather Syndicate	Taganskaya Pl. 6, Moscow.
Ural Mining Syndicate (Uralsmet)	Sofiskaya Nab. 26, Moscow.
Russian State Agricultural Syndicate (Gosselsindikat) ...	Krasnaya Pl., Verkhniye Torg.
All-Russian Silicate Syndicate	Ryady 66-69, Moscow.
All-Russian State Salt Syndicate	Miasnitzkaya 8, Moscow.
The State Syndicate of the Ukrainian Poligraph Industry	Bolotnaya 18, Moscow.
South Western Branch of the Sewing Machine Syndicate ...	Spartakovsky Per. 6, Kharkov.
	Pr. Budenovo 49, Rostov-on-Don.

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All-Union Silicate Syndicate (Prodasilikat)	1st May Street 8, Moscow.
All-Union Vegetable Oils and Fats Syndicate (Maslozhir Sindikat)	Ilinka, Yushkov Per. 6, Moscow.
All-Russian State Starch and Molasses Syndicate (Kra-khmalpatsindikat)	Ilinka 3/4, Moscow..
State Wine Syndicate (Vino-sindikat)	Vozdvizhenka 10, Moscow.
Union State Fishing Syndicate (Gosribsindikat)	Ipatievsky 9, Moscow.
All-Russian Tobacco Syndicate	Shverskaya 14/2, Moscow.
All-Russian Match Syndicate ...	Miasniskaya 6/3, Room 1, Moscow.
Sugar Syndicate	Ilinka, Yushkov Per. 6, Moscow.
All-Union Preserves Syndicate	Starygostiny Dvor 93, Moscow.
Metallurgical Syndicate of the Central Area (Metallosyndikat)	Kusnetzky Most., 10, Moscow.
All-Union Chemical Syndicate	Moscow.

TRUSTS.

COAL INDUSTRY.

Donetz State Coal Trust (Donu-gol)	Pl. Tevelev 28, Kharkov.
State Coal Trust of Kusnetzky Basin (Kuzbasstrust) ...	Anzhersky Kopy, Tomsky Okrug.
State Moscow Coal Trust (Moskvougol)	Verkhniye Torgoviye Ryady 258, Moscow.

OIL INDUSTRY.

Azerbaijan State Naphtha Trust (Azneft)	Sadovaya, Baku.
State Trust of Grozny Oil Fields (Grozneft)	Grozny.
State Emba Oil Trust (Em-baneft)	Miasnitskaya 20, Moscow.

MINING INDUSTRY.

State Gold Trust (Aldanzoloto)	Nezametny, Yakutsk.
State Platinum Trust (Ural-platina)	Ugol, Ul. Trotskovo and Radishcheva, Sverdlovsk.
State Trust of Rare Metals (Redkiye Elementy)	B. Cherkasky 7, Moscow.
State Trust Russian Precious Stones (Russkiye Samozvety)	Liubiansky Pr. 3, Moscow.

METAL INDUSTRY.

State Trust of Aviation Industry (Aviotrust)	B. Cherkasky Per. 2/10, Moscow.
State Trust Motor Car Factories (Autotrust)	Miasnitzkaya 20, Moscow.
Atbassar Non-Ferrous Metal Trust (Atbasozvetmet)	Vetoshnaya Linia 17, Moscow.
State Trust of Altai Metal Industry (Altai Polimetal)	Miasnitzkaya 20, Moscow.
State Non-Ferrous Metal Trust (Gospromzvetmet)	Ushkov P. 4, Moscow.
State Sewing Machinery Trust (Gosshveimachina)	Ushkov P. 6, Moscow.
Transcaucasian Copper Trust (Zakavkazskaya Med)	Tiflis.
Krasny Oktiabr Factories (Krasny Oktiabr)	Stalingrad.
Leningrad State Machinery Trust	Ul. Chaikovsky 17, Leningrad.
Leningrad Shipbuilding Trust	Ul. Zheliabova 5, Leningrad.
State Trust of Maltzev's Factories (Maltzkombinat)	Miasnitzkaya 1, Moscow.
Nadezhdin State Trust	Nadezhdinsk, Urals.
State Optical Trust	Chugunnaya 20, Leningrad.
Perm Mining Trust	Lisvin Factory, Perm Prov.
Ural Copper Trust (Uralmed)	Nevyansk, Ural Area.
Southern Metallurgical Trust (Ugostal)	Ul. Libknechta 17/19, Kharkov.
Southern Machinery Trust	Ul. Libknechta 17/19, Kharkov.
Southern Ural Mining Trust (Uzhural)	Zlatoust, Ural Area.
State Wagon Construction Trust (Tzupvoz)	Ushkov Per. 6, Moscow.
State Electro Metallurgical Trust (Electrostal)	St. Zatishye, M. Kursk, Zhelez-naya Doroga.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY.

State Accumulator Trust	Ul. Grot 6, Leningrad.
State Electro Technical Trust (Get)	Maroseika 17, Moscow.
State Carbolit Trust (Karbolit)	Ushkov Per. 6, Moscow.
Low Current Trust (Electrosviaz)	Ul. Zheliabova 9, Leningrad.

WOOD WORKING INDUSTRIES.

State Trust Woodworking Industry in the Western Dvina Area (Dvinoles)	Liubiansky Passazh, Dom. 34, Moscow.
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Trust of Woodworking Industry
in Northern White Sea Area
(Severoles)

Miasnitskaya 13, Moscow.

State Timber Export Trust
North-Western Area (Sev-
zaples)

Kan. Griboyedova 6/2, Lenin-
grad.

State Plywood Trust (Fanero-
trust)

Miliutinsky 20/2, Moscow.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

State Aniline Dye Trust (Anil-
trust)

Kuznetsky Per. 3, Moscow.

Chemical Pharmaceutical Trust
(Gosmedtorgprom)

Miasnitskaya, Krivokoleiny 12,
Moscow.

State Trust Coke Benzol Indus-
try (Koksobenzol)

Ul. Libknechta 17/1, Kharkov.

State Rubber Trust (Resino-
trust)

Maroseika 12, Moscow.

State Trust of the Ural and
Volgokamsky Chemical Fac-
tories (Severny Khimichesky
Trust)

Nikolskaya 10, Moscow.

FOOD INDUSTRY.

Sugar Trust (Sakharotrust) ...

Ushkov Per. 6, Moscow.

Central State Spirit Trust
(Centrosprit)

Ug. Miliutinskovo and Bobrove
Per. 22, Moscow.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

A.—COTTON INDUSTRY.

Bogorodsk Shchelkor Cotton
Factories Trust

Varvarka 20, Moscow.

Vladimir Cotton Trust (Vladi-
miro Alexandrovsky Trust) ...

Ushkov Per. 4, Moscow.

Egorevsk-Ramensk State Cot-
ton Trust

Ilynka, Khrustainy Per. Stary-
gostiny Dvor 100, Moscow.

Ivanovo-Voznesensk State Tex-
tile Trust

Ivanovo-Voznesensk.

Kovrov Cotton Trust

Kovrov, Vladimir Prov.

Krasno-Presna Cotton Trust ...

Nikolskaya 6, Moscow.

Leningrad State Textile Trust

Prosp. 25, Oktiabrya 12, Lenin-
grad.

State Moscow Cotton Trust ...

Krasnaya Ploshchad, Verkh-
niye Torgoviye Ryady 71-75,
Moscow.

Orekhovo-Zuevo State Cotton

Trust	B. Vuzov Per. 2, Moscow.
Serpukhov Cotton Trust ...	B. Cherkasky Per. 2, Moscow.
State Tver Cotton Trust ...	Varvarka, Ipatiev Per. 11, Moscow.
Yaroslav Cotton Trust ...	Fedorov Ul., Yaroslavl,

B.—WOOL INDUSTRY.

State Trust Wool Factories, Moscow Area (Kamvoltrust)	Sofika 17, Moscow.
State Trust Fine Woollen Materials (Mossukno) ...	B. Cherkasky Per. 6, Moscow.
Penza Cloth Trust	Internationalnaya Ul. 46, Penza.
Tambov Cloth Trust	S. Rasskazovo, Tambov Prov.
Ulianov Cloth Trust (Ulsukno)	Ul. Lassala 27, Ulianovsk.

C.—FLAX AND HEMP INDUSTRY.

United Kostroma and Yaroslav Flax Factories (1-oye Lnop- ravleniye)	Nikolskaya 10, Moscow.
Vyaznikovo-Murom United State Flax Factories (2-oye Lnopravleniye)	Ipatiev Per. 4, Moscow.
State Rzhevsk Flax Combing Factory	Ilynka 5, Moscow.
Leningrad State Hemp Trust ...	Prosp. 25, Oktiabrya 7/9, Leningrad. .

D.—SILK INDUSTRY.

State Trust Silk Factories (Shelkotrust)	Petrovka 4, Moscow.
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AUXILIARY BRANCHES OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

State Trust for Textile Appliances	Bukharinskaya, Moscow.
All-Union Ltd. Comp. for the Production and Sale of Cards (Kardo Lenta)	Krasnaya Ploshchad, Verkh- niye Torgoviye Ryady 261- 268, Moscow.

PAPER INDUSTRY.

Central Wood Pulp and Paper Industry Trust (Centrobum- trust)	Nikolskaya 12, Moscow.
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THE CONCESSIONS POLICY AND PRACTICE.

I. General Regulations.

1. BASIC PRINCIPLES.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union possesses enormous natural resources, but owing to the lack of the requisite free capital, it is unable to develop them.

The national economy of the Soviet Union is now restored to its pre-war dimensions and is rapidly expanding and developing beyond them. The process of development could be infinitely speeded up by the investment of foreign capital in Soviet industry and transport, and in the working of the natural resources of the Union. It was with this aim in view that the U.S.S.R. embarked on its concessionary policy.

The economic and judiciary conditions on which concessions are granted are based on the decree of the Council of People's Commissaries of November 23, 1920. The main features of this statute are the following: The Government guarantees that the property invested by a concessionaire in an undertaking within the territory of the Soviet Union shall not be subject to nationalisation, confiscation or requisition. The concessionaire has the right to hire manual workers and employees within the Union, subject to the provisions of the Labour Code or some special agreement laying down definite labour conditions. The Government undertakes to make no alteration in the terms of concessionary agreements by order or decree without the consent of the concessionaire. The concessionaire is given the right to import technical equipment from abroad, and is accorded every facility in regard to Customs tariffs and so on.

New regulations on the granting of concessions to foreign firms desiring to participate in the economic development of the Soviet Union were published on September 15, 1928, which contain the following provisions.

Concessions will be granted not only in the principal branches of industry but in a number of the secondary also. The Central Concessions Committee is advised to endeavour to arrange concessions for the mining of non-ferrous metals, for the development of the metal industry, for the paper, cellulose, and motor industries, for the manufacture of artificial silk, and for the production of tanning materials. In these branches of industry the Council of People's Commissaries is willing to grant particularly favourable terms with a view to quick development.

The Soviet Government desires to attract concessionaires not only to existing industrial areas but also to certain districts which are not yet developed industrially. With this aim in view instructions have been issued to the Central Concessions Committee to grant especially favourable terms to concessionaires prepared to undertake various pioneering works.

In the case of certain goods of which the State is normally the principal purchaser, it is intended that the contracts with the concessionaires shall ensure that the State has first right of purchasing the products. Any excess, after the requirements of the Government have been met, may be exported abroad.

An important consideration for the concessionaires is that strict conditions of labour will be arranged at the time the contracts are signed. The concessionaires may import from abroad highly qualified workers and persons for administrative staffs. A system of tax remission is being prepared for concessionary enterprises.

Concessions are granted for varying periods of time, in accordance with their character. For big industrial concessions the period is from 30 to 50 years. The question of full compensation for risk and for capital invested in a concessionary enterprise is also taken into consideration.

When a concession is granted on lease, a concessionary agreement is drawn up between the foreign firm concerned and the Soviet Government, setting forth all the conditions. In so far as special stipulations are contained in the agreement the concessionaire is exempted from the ordinary laws of the country and his position is thus made exceptionally secure. In matters which have not been specifically stipulated in the agreement the concessionaire enjoys all the rights and becomes answerable to the common law of the Soviet Union, and is subject to all the rules and regulations in force, unless any given rule or regulation has been specifically waived in the terms of the agreement.

2. ORGANISATION DEALING WITH CONCESSIONS.

The Central Concessions Committee was established by the Soviet Government for the purpose of dealing with all matters relating to the investment of foreign capital on Soviet territory for the working of concessionary enterprises, and for the initiation and conduct of negotiations for all kinds of concessionary agreements and for the control of those departments whose duty it is to supervise the working of the concessionary agreements concluded. The initiation of negotiations with foreign firms, the study of questions relating to concessions, the need for proper machinery to regulate the working of concessions already granted, as well as to co-ordinate the concessionary policy with the interests of the Union republics made it necessary to appoint Concessions Commissions in the different republics constituting the Union, and in foreign countries. The following Commissions

have been established :— (a) Concessions Committees attached to the Councils of People's Commissaries of the Republics of the Union; (b) Concessions Commissions attached to the Trade Delegations of the U.S.S.R. abroad (in Berlin, Paris, Rome, New York, Stockholm and Tokio), and Concessions Commissions attached to the economic institutions of the U.S.S.R. and its component republics, such as to the Commissariats for Trade, Agriculture, the Supreme Economic Council, and the Commissariat for Transport.

3. NEGOTIATION OF CONCESSIONARY AGREEMENTS.

The General Concessions Committee and its local commissions have a schedule of the different types of concessions available in the various branches of the national economy, which include objectives such as the exploration and obtaining of natural resources (oil, coal, iron and non-ferrous metals—gold, platinum, etc.), manufacturing (iron, steel, etc.), the making of ways of communication, the construction of municipal works, home and foreign trade, technical assistance. The Central Concessions Committee and its local commissions make the objectives enumerated known to business interests abroad and to any one who is desirous of starting a concessionary enterprise in the Soviet Union. The conduct of negotiations is carried on by the Central Concessions Committee. With the permission of the Central Concessions Committee, the local Concessions Commissions of the Union republics, Commissariats and Trade Delegations in foreign countries may also negotiate agreements.

Every agreement negotiated by a local Concessions Commission must be approved by the Central Concessions Committee and passed on to the Council of People's Commissaries for examination and ratification before it becomes legal.

While all agreements concluded by the Central Concessions Committee, both on behalf of the Government of the U.S.S.R. and the Union republics, have to be presented to the Council of People's Commissaries for ratification, the Central Concessions Committee is authorised to settle on its own account all questions relating to the permission of foreigners to trade in the U.S.S.R. (permission being granted in conjunction with the Commissariat for Trade), questions relating to foreigners carrying on large or small coastal trade on the territory of the U.S.S.R. (permission for the latter being granted in conjunction with both the Commissariat for Trade and the Commissariat for Transport) the permission of foreigners to conduct preliminary negotiations for building contracts, and to conclude definite contracts for building operations.

The decree of the Council of People's Commissaries of the U.S.S.R. of December 14, 1927, relating to the Concessions Committees of the Councils of People's Commissaries of the Union republics lays down that while being subject to the Councils of

People's Commissaries of the Union Republics, the Concessions Committees of the Union Republics must be guided in their work by the decrees, orders and instructions of the Central Concessions Committee.

The decree of the Council of People's Commissaries of December 14, 1926, empowers the Concessions Committee of the Republics to deal with all questions concerning concessions of a purely local character; to conduct negotiations with foreign firms and to work out draft concessionary agreements.

In regard to the supervision of concessionary enterprises, the Concessions Committees of the Republics are empowered to supervise the working of local concessions and, in certain cases, of concessionary enterprises covering the whole of the Union, which happen to be situated on the territory of the particular republic concerned.

II. Types of Concessions and Conditions on which they are granted.

1. MANUFACTURING CONCESSIONS.

Concessions of this type are being granted in the mining and timber industries, in agriculture, the building of houses and factories, transport, etc. One of the conditions of this type of concession is that after the termination of a specified period, the entire property of the concessionary concern, with the exception of the liquid assets, reverts to the State, without compensation, the concessionaire being indemnified for that proportion of his property for which no amortisation has been provided. The percentage of amortisation is specified in the agreement. The period for which a concession of this type is granted depends on the amount of time it takes for the amortisation of the enterprise; ordinary profits and the normal prices of the commodity produced being taken into account.

The agreements usually contain a clause whereby the concessionaire has the right to import machinery and appliances free of duty.

The concessionaire is under obligation to equip his enterprise with the most up-to-date machinery and plant. He is also under obligation to carry out a definite minimum programme of output. This is very important for the U.S.S.R. for the following reasons. Firstly, the agreement necessitates handing over to the concessionaire actual wealth, such as land, forests, minerals, buildings, going concerns, and the State must therefore be assured that these will not be allowed to remain idle, but will be properly utilised by the concessionaire. Secondly, the concessionary enterprise forms part of a plan for the whole of the national economy, and the State planning organisations must take the output of the concessionary enterprises into account. Hence, it is necessary to know that the stipulated quantity of goods will approximately be produced.

As regards the supply of raw materials and other commodities, the concessionary enterprise is placed in exactly the same position as any other enterprise in the U.S.S.R. In the event of a particular commodity not being produced in the Union, or in insufficient quantities, the concessionaire has the right to import it from abroad.

In regard to the disposal of products, the concessionary enterprise also has the same right as any other concern in the U.S.S.R. A concessionaire may sell his products at his discretion, through his own dépôt, warehouses, shops, etc., which he has the right to establish anywhere in the U.S.S.R. In the case of certain goods the Government reserves to itself the right to purchase the whole or part of the output, at prices prevailing both in the home and world markets. In certain other cases the Government agrees to buy a definite proportion of the concessionaire's output, or to give preference to the goods of the concessionaire when making purchases of goods of that type. In many cases the concessionaire is granted special privileges for the export of his produce abroad, and when the enterprise concerned is working entirely for export, additional privileges are given in regard to export duties.

In regard to labour, the concessionaire is subject to the common law in force in the Soviet Republics. Collective agreements with the appropriate trade unions have to be concluded. In matters not covered by the agreement the concessionaire must conform to the existing regulations. Disputes arising between the Government and the concessionaire relating to the agreement are settled by the appropriate courts of the U.S.S.R. In the case of an important concession a special tribunal is set up to arbitrate in disputes.

A matter of importance to the manufacturing concession is that of credit facilities. The concessionaire has the right to obtain credit either from the banks of the U.S.S.R. or from foreign banks.

Taxes and dues are levied on a concessionary concern in the same way as on State undertakings. In the case of a very big concession a certain exemption from taxation is permitted.

Under a concessionary agreement the concessionaire undertakes :

1. to hand over to the Government a definite percentage of the gross output, turnover or profits of his undertaking ;
2. in the case of light industries, an additional royalty on excess profits ;
3. an annual rental on the value of the property taken over from the Government.

In the case of mining concessions, the concessionaire is under special obligation to carry out a definite amount of prospecting, the results of which have to be communicated to the Government. Parts of the prospected area are then handed over to the concessionaire for exploitation. Agreements often contain a clause

whereby the output and royalties payable are fixed only after the results of the prospecting operations have become known. An essential condition of mining concessions is that the mines shall be properly worked.

In the case of timber concessions it is usually stipulated that the concessionaire establishes saw mills and other works. The plan of working the timber areas must be approved by the State departments concerned. The same applies to agricultural concessions.

The U.S.S.R. attaches special importance to concessions connected with transport and transport facilities—the building of railways, harbours, canals, the laying of oil conduits, the establishment of refrigerating plants and cranes—as well as to concessions connected with municipal services. All concessions of this type are divided into two categories: 1—Construction, pure and simple; 2—Construction, coupled with exploitation. In the first instance, the concessionaire supplies the capital required for the enterprise, on a credit basis. He is responsible for the building or construction of the concern, which, when completed, is handed over to the Government, the concessionaire receiving an agreed proportion of the profit from the exploitation of the concern, as well as interest on the capital invested.

The decree of the Council of People's Commissaries of Aug. 8, 1926—"On conditions permitting foreign capital to engage in building operations on the territory of the U.S.S.R. in order to speed up works of construction"—made it possible to allow foreign firms and mixed companies to undertake building operations in the U.S.S.R. Their rights and privileges are established by concessionary agreements, as follows: (a) A concessionaire has the same right as any other building organisation in the U.S.S.R. to tender for and to receive contracts for the building of houses, factories, warehouses, ways of communication, equipment of ports, water works, municipal enterprises and other works; (b) the right to import, free of duty, the machinery, implements, appliances required for his work and to re-export them abroad when the work is concluded; (c) to bring in qualified workers and technical staff from abroad (the latter being governed by a clause in the agreement determining the proportion of Soviet citizens and foreign workers to be employed in the particular enterprise); (g) to be taxed and to pay duties on the same basis as State building organisations operating on a commercial basis; (h) to make agreements to build on urban and rural plots and to exploit the buildings when concluded, according to the terms of the agreement, a special condition being the non-limitation of the period of exploitation of housing accommodation or rents charged for dwellings, and the statutory amelioration in regard to the payment of taxes and dues; the right to let a quarter of the cubic space of the building erected (apart from service accommodation) as restaurants, shops, offices, etc.; (j) the right to

establish and exploit public enterprises serving areas or groups of persons, such as electrical generating stations, central heating systems, steam laundries, etc., and to establish and run municipal enterprises of a more general character, according to the terms of the agreement.

The right of foreigners to register as contractors was established by the order of the Central Executive Committee of April 12, 1923.

2. TECHNICAL CONCESSIONS.

In its endeavour to introduce the latest inventions and discoveries into industry, the Soviet Union decided to grant concessions to foreigners in the rendering of technical assistance of this type. They usually take the form of an agreement between a foreign firm and a Soviet State enterprise, under which the former undertakes to give technical assistance to the latter. Usually the foreign firm in questions hands over its patents to the State enterprise concerned. Agreements may also be entered into concerning non-patented articles, as well as for the construction of engineering works, radio stations, the making of turbines, etc. Any firm which has concluded an agreement of this type with a Government concern is obliged to inform the latter of any new inventions made by it, to supply the concern with plans and drawings, and to give instructions in the method of manufacture during the period for which the agreement is in force. The usual period for an agreement of this kind is from three to six years, at the expiration of which all rights and drawings revert to the concessionaire absolutely.

The State enterprise pays a fixed indemnity to the foreign firm concerned for the use of the patents and drawings, which sometimes takes the form of a percentage of the goods or machinery produced by the aid of the concessionaire, or a fixed amount in cash. Foreign technical specialists engaged by the concessionaire to supervise the work in State enterprise are paid by the latter.

Agreements of this kind are usually accompanied by a clause whereby the concessionaire is given facilities to acquire the rights of any inventions made, even if the State enterprise has patented them.

Agreements usually stipulate that in the event of the concessionaire receiving orders from other State enterprises in the Union, he is under obligation to hand these orders over to the enterprise with which he has entered into agreement, unless the enterprise concerned is unable to carry them out.

Technical concessions are also being granted in the building of houses and factories, transport accommodation, etc. The concessionaire is at liberty to import technical specialists and a given number of skilled workers, but a proportion of the technical specialists and all the unskilled workers must be Soviet subjects. The concessionaire is at liberty to import building machinery, but

must undertake to carry out the work quickly, efficiently and at moderate cost.

3. TRADING CONCESSIONS.

There are four types of trading concessions. The simplest of them takes the form of granting permission to foreign firms to trade in the U.S.S.R. When a firm has received this permission it has the right to open offices in the Union, to advertise its goods, to carry on an export and import business. Each of the concessionaire's transactions have to be approved by the People's Commissariat for Trade, when a license is issued by the latter. The Commissariat for Trade has a right to stipulate that the foreign firm extends its export operations before licenses for imports are granted. The merit of each transaction is taken into consideration in regard to credit facilities, price, etc., with a view to protecting the interests of the Russian buyer before an import license is issued.

The second of this category is a purely trading concession. In this case, the concessionaire is granted the right to import and export a definite quantity of goods annually, for a fixed sum. The People's Commissariat for Trade or a State enterprise has the right to purchase the goods, while the goods exported by the firm are obtained either from the one or the other.

Concessions granted to what are known as mixed companies are the most in vogue. The shares of the mixed companies, which are held by the People's Commissariat for Trade and foreign financial or industrial firms, are equally distributed between the two parties. The chairman of the board of directors is appointed by the People's Commissariat for Trade, and the managing director by the foreign firm concerned. A proportion of the shares are covered by the firm and handed over to the Commissariat for Trade, the remainder are paid for out of the profits made by the company. The share capital of these mixed companies is of minor importance; the main thing being the credit facilities which the foreign firm undertakes to secure for the company. The profits from the operations of the company are divided equally between the two parties, but the People's Commissariat for Trade receives a fixed proportion of the company's income. At the commencement of each year the company makes a plan of its exports and imports in conjunction with the Commissariat for Trade, and licences are granted accordingly.

The sale of goods abroad is controlled by the Trade Delegation of the U.S.S.R. in the country of sale, and the Delegation has the right to buy the goods if the company desires to sell them below their market value. As regards imports, the People's Commissariat for Trade has the right to buy either the whole or part of the goods imported by the company.

A fourth type of trading concession is the financing of export operations. Concessions of this kind usually take the form of agreements between a State trading organisation and a large foreign firm which has much experience in buying and exporting raw materials and which has the proper machinery for dealing with goods exported from the U.S.S.R. Under these agreements the foreign firm opens a credit for the Soviet trading organisation for a fixed amount, for the purchase of a given quantity of goods for export. The purchase of the goods is carried out by the Soviet organisation, the foreign firm supplying the necessary information through its representatives and technical staff. The purchase price and management expenses are definitely fixed in the agreement. The goods are exported abroad and sold at the best prices obtainable. The Soviet trading organisation reserves the right to retain the goods in the event of the foreign firm desiring to sell them below market price. The U.S.S.R. pays the usual bank interest for credit supplied. As a rule the firm is not paid a commission. The net profits from all transactions are divided equally between the firm and the Soviet organisation concerned. The repayment of moneys advanced starts from the moment when the first consignment of goods is loaded for export. All accounts are settled at the end of the financial year.

Agreements of this type are usually concluded for periods varying from three to six years and have proved very popular among persons desiring to take up concessions.

Agreements relating to mixed companies and to the financing of export operations contain clauses on arbitration in the event of disputes. The arbitrators are chosen by the two parties and presided over by a neutral chairman. In every other respect in the conduct of its business on Soviet territory, the foreign firm has to conform to the general laws of the Union.

III. Openings for Concessions.

The following is an abbreviated form of the new list of concessions recently announced by the Central Concessions Committee :—

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY.

New Enterprises.

Steel plant in the Krivoy-Rog region, with an annual production of from 660,000 to 800,000 metric tons of pig iron, rolling mill, and the exploitation of iron ore deposits.

Steel plant in the Magnet Mountain region of the Urals; to produce annually 660,000-800,000 tons of pig iron; to include rolling mill and working of iron ore deposits.

Steel mill in the Telbes region of Siberia, with a capacity of 330,000 tons of pig iron per year, to be doubled in the future. Concession may also include construction of railways and exploitation of the Telbes magnetic ore deposits.

Metallurgical plant, near the Dneprostroy hydro-electric station, to produce 95,000 tons of ferro-alloys annually.

Re-equipment of Existing Plants.

The following steel works to be supplied with new equipment and to be expanded :—

The Kadievsky Works, to produce 200,000 tons of pig iron per year; the Russian "Providence" Works to produce 140,000 tons of pig iron, 120,000 tons of steel, and 130,000 tons of shapes annually; Taganrog Steel Works, to produce 65,000 tons of steel and 36,000 tons of shapes annually; the Gdants Steel Plant, to produce 100,000 tons of pig iron per year; Svobodny Sokol Steel Works, to produce 115,000 tons of pig iron per year.

MACHINE BUILDING PLANTS.

Construction of tractor factory at Stalingrad, to produce 40,000 machines annually.

Factory for the manufacture of machine tools, either in the central or the southern part of Russia. Estimated capital required, 9,000,000-10,000,000 roubles.

Factory at Moscow for the production of precision instruments and special steels. Production, 50,000 tons of metal products during the first year.

Automobile factory (trucks and light passenger cars) in the Ural region or in South Russia. Concession may be granted for factory producing from 10,000 to 100,000 cars per year.

Car-building works at Nijni-Tagil in the Urals, to produce 5,000 large freight cars per year.

A factory for aviation motors in the Urals, to produce from 1,000 to 1,500 motors per year.

Agricultural machinery plant at Votkinsk in the Urals, to produce annually 10,000 seeders and 1,000 threshers.

River boat building at Sarepta on the Volga River; either one yard to produce 12,000 tons of shipping per year, or two plants to produce 20,000 tons per year.

Factories at Stalingrad, to produce steam boilers and iron for boilers and other purposes; investment, 15,000,000 roubles.

Printing press factories; investment, 3,500,000 roubles.

Clock factory in the Moscow region; investment, 4,000,000 roubles.

A factory, at Moscow or Leningrad, for manufacturing typewriters and adding machines, with production of 10,000 machines per year.

Construction in the Moscow region of factories to produce surgical and dental instruments and precision instruments for central power stations.

Factory in the Urals to produce abrasives; investment, 2,000,000 roubles.

Factory in the Ukraine to produce equipment for the sugar and distilling industries; investment, 2,000,000 roubles.

Various factories to produce equipment for the construction materials, canning, candle, bicycle, woodworking, and conveyor industries.

EXTRACTION OF ORES AND FUELS.

Iron Ore Deposits.

Several deposits in the Krivoy-Rog region of the Ukraine; at Dashkessan in Transcaucasia, near the Gulf of Possiott to the south of Vladivostok and in other parts of the Far Eastern Region, at Komarov and other localities in the Urals.

Copper Ore Deposits.

At Zangezur in the Caucasus, at Tanalyk-Baimak in the Urals, at Minusinsk in Siberia, at Bayan-Aoul in Kazakstan, etc.

Lead and Zinc Deposits.

Near Lake Balkash in Western Siberia, at Nertchinsk and Kadainsk in Eastern Siberia, at Kar-Karalinsk in Kazakstan, and in various localities near the Sea of Japan.

Gold Deposits.

At Berezovsk and Sverdlovsk in the Urals, with ore reserves estimated at 200 tons; estimated capital required, 6,000,000 roubles; Uda River in the Far Eastern region, in the Okhotsk Province; deposits of the Vilui River in the Yakutsk Republic and in various other regions of Siberia.

Coal Deposits.

Near the Tom River in the Kuznetsk Basin of Siberia and at Tkvarcheli on the Galizga River in the Abkhaz region.

Oil Deposits.

In the Dossor and Macat fields of the Ural-Emba region; deposits on the Island of Cheleken in the Caspian Sea, including construction of a railroad from Alexandrov-Gai to Chardui; oil

deposits of Temruk-Tanan and of Shirak-Chatma in the province of Tiflis, deposits of the Kerch Peninsula in Crimea and of Nefte-Dag and other fields in Central Asia.

Graphite Deposits.

Near the Kureika River in the region of Turukhansk in Northern Siberia.

Nickel Deposits.

In the Sergievo-Ufalei region.

Asbestos Deposits.

At Karachai and at Ilchersk.

CENTRAL POWER STATIONS.

Hydro-electric station on the Svir River, 230 km. from Leningrad; of 80,000 kw. capacity; may include high-tension transmission lines to Leningrad. Preliminary surveys already made.

Central Electric Station at Cheliabinsk, of 60,000 kw. capacity, to produce 150-180 million kw. per year; to use coal located in district. Preliminary plans already made.

Rion hydro-electric station, near Kutais in Georgia; capacity 29,000 kw.; annual output to be about 150 million kw.; to supply current for the Transcaucasian Railway, Chiaturi manganese mines, and other industries in the region. Preliminary plans already made.

Hydro-electric station on the White River, near Maikop in the Caucasus; capacity 15,000-27,000 kw. The principal consumers will be coal industry, dairy industry, etc.

Hydro-electric station at Baksan, in the Kabard Autonomous area in the Caucasus; 20,000 kw. capacity. May also include transmission line to Kislovodsk.

Central station in the Moscow region; to use coal; capacity from 150,000 to 300,000 kw. Enterprise may include coal mines, gas works, etc.

Briansk electric station, to use peat. May include transmission lines and sub-stations. Estimated capital required 25 million roubles.

Stalingrad central station; capacity 44,000 kw.; to use peat and coal.

Central station on the Kara-Sakhal River in Azerbaidjan. Principal consumer will be city of Gandja. Capacity 15,000 kw.

Electric stations at Dnepropetrovsk, to use coal, and at Ossino, to use peat; each of these stations to be of 22,000 kw. capacity.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Manufacture of Electrical Apparatus.

Eight factories to produce motors, storage batteries, electric heaters, insulators, lighting apparatus, electro-medical apparatus and high-tension equipment. Aggregate investment required for these factories, about 25 million roubles.

Chemical Industry.

Exploitation of the Solikamsk potash deposits.

Tanning Factories, etc.

Factory in the Tartar Republic, to produce kid leather ; annual production 3,000 pieces.

Seven factories to produce tanning extracts, in the Kama region, near Vologda, in Viatka province, in Nijni-Novgorod province, in White Russia, in the Chuvash Republic, in the Baikal region and in the Altai ; each to have an annual production of 1,500-2,000 tons of extracts.

Tannery to be constructed at Voronezh ; also electric station for the plant.

Cement Industry.

Five factories, of which three will be constructed in Central Asia, one in White Russia, and one in the Far East ; production from 500,000 to 600,000 tons annually for each of these plants.

Paper Industry.

Construction of cellulose plant at Archangel, to work in combination with saw mills now operating in the region ; annual production about 83,000 tons of cellulose.

Cellulose and wood pulp factory in the Vytchegodsk region ; annual production about 100,000 tons of cellulose, 34,000 tons of pulpwood and 30,000-36,000 standards of sawn timber.

A similar enterprise near the Mezen River region ; production of the combine to be about 50,000 to 60,000 tons of cellulose and from 24,000 to 30,000 standards of sawn timber annually.

Glass Industry.

Construction of glass factory at Kemerovo, Kuznetsk Basin of Siberia, to produce about 10,000 tons of bottles and window glass per year.

Construction of a similar plant at Verkhneudinsk in the Buriat-Mongol Republic.

Factory to produce window glass at Nizhni-Novgorod, to produce from 40,000 to 80,000 tons of glass annually.

Factory, in the Lissichanks region of the Donetz Basin, to manufacture window glass and glass for chemical and technical purposes.

Factory at Borzhom in the North Caucasus, to produce bottles ; production 20,000 tons annually.

Factory at Moscow, to produce glass for industrial and chemical purposes.

TRANSPORTATION.

Construction of the Obi-White Sea Railroad, with branches to the Nadejdinsk steel plant in the Urals, and to Ust-Tsilma ; length about 2,000 kilometres. Concession may include exploitation of forests in the eastern Urals, the Obi and Irtish regions, and the Ukhta petroleum deposits.

Construction of a railway from Alexandrov-Gai to Chardui; length about 1,680 km. May include exploitation of Emba oil-fields and cotton cultivation in the region.

Construction of railway from Saratov to Millerovo or to Gratchi; length 500 km.; concession includes construction of bridge over the Volga River at Saratov.

Railroad between Orsk-Akmolinsk-Pavlograd Kulunda-Kuznetsk, in Central Siberia; length 2,000 km.

Electric railway, 185 km. in length, over the Caucasus Mountains.

A number of waterway projects may also be given out on a concession basis, including construction of the Volga-Don Canal and construction of sluices on the Svir River.

FOREST CONCESSIONS.

Exploitation of 550,000 hectares of forest area in the Mezen River basin in Archangel province. Annual production of this region could be set at 583,000 cubic metres.

Exploitation of the Udar forests in the Komis territory; total area 180,000 hectares; estimated annual production 175,000 cubic metres.

Forest territory of the Pechora region; estimated annual production 185,000 cubic metres.

Exploitation of the forests of the Iyevsk region, near the Komi River; estimated annual production, 97,000 cubic metres.

Exploitation of the forest regions near those being developed by the mixed companies, Russangloles and Russhollandoles, with an aggregate area of 2,800,000 hectares.

Exploitation of 10 large forest areas in the Far Eastern region, two areas in the Amur region and a number of areas in Transcaucasia.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

Irrigation of the Chu and of the Chu-Issukol regions in Kazakhstan and the Kirghiz Republic. Area covered about 260,000 hectares. Concessions would be granted for 30 to 40 years. Estimated capital required, about 35 million roubles. May include cultivation of grain, cotton, sugar beet and fruit areas.

Other irrigation projects in Kazakhstan, in the Ural-Emba region, in the North Caucasus, the Lower Volga and the Abakan Steppe in Siberia. These concessions may include construction of railways and power plants, and cultivation of various crops.

Draining of the swamps of Poti and Abkhaz in Transcaucasia. Concession may include the construction of factories for working up of agricultural products. Area covered, about 80,000 hectares; concession to be granted for 30 years; estimated capital investment required, 16,000,000 roubles.

MUNICIPAL CONCESSIONS.

Lastly, reference must be made to the municipal concessions available. The improvements necessary in the many towns of the Union provide an excellent field for foreign capital. Concessions could be granted for water supplies, drainage systems, electric stations, and tramways.

In the matter of house-building, the concessions available to foreign capital are of three types, as follow :—

1. The building of houses with subsequent right to exploitation, without rent control.
2. The building of houses suitable for workers, with subsequent right to exploitation, but with rent restriction.
3. The building of houses for co-operatives and other organisations in the U.S.S.R. on a credit basis, the capital being guaranteed by the Government.

The builder has the right of exploitation of any buildings he has put up on any given plot for a period of 60 years for stone buildings and 40 years for those built of wood. When at the end of the specified period or even before then, the buildings pass to the municipality, the latter is obliged to pay for them, at a price fixed by a special valuation commission.

Space does not permit the mention of all the available concessionary enterprises, but the few instanced should convince those interested that there is much scope in the Soviet Union for profitable investment and enterprise.

IV. Results of the Concession Policy.**1. NUMBER OF CONCESSIONS APPLIED FOR AND GRANTED.**

Since the time when the concessions scheme was first put into operation, a large number of applications have been received from foreign firms. Reference has already been made to the fact that the scheme was introduced in November, 1920. The actual realisation of the scheme began in 1922, between which year and October 1, 1927, 2,200 applications for various concessions have been submitted to the Concessions Committee, but only 144 agreements were concluded.

During the financial year 1926-27, the applications for concessions received numbered 263, of which 19 materialised into agreements. In the number of concessions obtained, Germany comes first, the United States second and Great Britain third.

The great disparity between the number of applications received and the concessionary agreements concluded is explained by the fact that as more and more experience was gained, it became possible to analyse each application more carefully and to reject those which served no useful purpose for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., as well as those issuing from irresponsible quarters.

The particulars concerning the number of concessions applied for and granted in regard to country, year and type are shown in the following table:—

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR CONCESSIONS
FROM THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

			Total number of applications re- ceived since in- ception of policy to September, 1927.	Received in 1925- 1926	1926- 1927
U.S.A.	...	...	207	41	16
Great Britain	...	...	225	30	26
France	...	...	171	33	16
Germany	...	...	777	199	102
Italy	...	...	52	4	7
Sweden	...	...	45	9	9
Norway	...	...	44	8	2
Denmark	...	...	24	2	2
Holland	...	...	41	3	4
Austria	...	...	72	24	14
Czecho-Slovakia	...	...	37	16	4
Poland	...	...	81	42	7
Japan	...	...	40	12	7
Esthonia	...	...	9	0	2
Latvia	...	...	48	12	9
Finland	...	...	26	9	3
Belgium	...	...	19	3	0
Mixed Capital	...	...	53	10	2
Others	...	...	229	25	31
Total ...			2,200	482	263

The total number of concessions in operation on February 1, 1929, was 75. This number does not include technical assistance concessions, of which there are 36. They cover the different branches of industry in the following proportions:—

Mining	...	...	...	...	14
Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	23
Timber	...	...	...	...	6
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	2
Fishing and Hunting	...	...	...	...	2
Transport and Communications	...	...	...	...	7
Building	...	...	...	...	3
Financial	...	...	...	...	8
Trade	...	...	...	...	7
Others	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...					75

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF EXISTING CONCESSIONS
BELONGING TO THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Austria	...	...	...	...	...	3
America	...	...	...	...	...	8
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	...	7
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	12
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	11
France	...	...	...	...	...	3
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	3
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	3
Others	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total						68

When the concessions policy was first inaugurated, foreign firms evinced a preference for trade concessions, because the latter did not require the tying up of capital for a protracted period of time. The absence of a stable currency and a certain lack of confidence in the Soviet Government in those early years discouraged business men from investing their capital in mining and manufacturing industries in the Soviet Union. However, as the national economy was restored, the currency stabilised, the demand for goods of all kinds increased and foreign countries were assured that the Soviet Government would carry out its obligations, foreign business groups began to show an interest in mining and manufacturing concessions in the U.S.S.R. Concessions were taken up, which now have a big future before them. During the last three years a number of concessions have been granted in the working of gold, copper, oil, non-ferrous metals, as well as in other branches of the mining industry and in new branches of manufacturing industries.

2. CAPITAL INVESTED IN CONCESSIONARY ENTERPRISES.

The total amount of foreign capital invested in concessionary enterprises in February, 1929, was 50,095,000 roubles, belonging to the different nationalities in the following proportions: British, 14,625,000 roubles (28 per cent.); United States, 12,272,000 roubles (23.5 per cent.); German, 7,096,000 roubles (13.5 per cent.); Swedish, 6,466,000 roubles (12.5 per cent.). Thus the four countries mentioned own 77.5 per cent. of the total foreign capital invested in concessionary enterprise in the U.S.S.R. The remaining 22.5 per cent. is owned by the other countries, in amounts ranging from 3.8 million roubles owned by Poland, to 70,000 roubles, forming the amount invested by Italy.

3. THE CHARACTER OF CONCESSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

Viewed in the light of the national economy as a whole concessionary enterprise in the U.S.S.R. may not seem extensive,

but looked at from the angle of particular industries, such as gold and copper it assumes wider proportions. There is every prospect that a few years hence concessions having as their object the exploitation of the natural resources of the Union will gain greater importance and significance.

The number of workers engaged in concessionary undertakings on October 1, 1928, was more than 20,000, the Lena Goldfields employing the largest number—6,649.

Mining Concessions. Of these the most important are the Lena Goldfields, which works gold and other ores; the Tetukha Mining Corporation, which produces zinc and lead, the Priamur Mining Industry Company, which raises and refines ferrous and non-ferrous metals in the province of Priamur; the Sakai-Kumiai concession, which is engaged in coal mining on the south coast of the island of Sakhalin.

As regards the gold mining industry, the Lena Goldfield produces about 35 per cent. of the total output of gold in the U.S.S.R. The Lena Goldfields is also engaged in the production of various metals in the Urals and in Altai.

Of other larger mining concessions there are the gold concession "Shova Kinka," in the Okhotsk region, comprising an area of 1.5 sq. kilometres; the oil concession "Kita Karafuta Sekio" on N. Sakhalin; the concessionary territory of this company covers 1,136 sq. kilometres, marked out in eleven different sectors. The coal concession "Kita Karafuta Sekio" on N. Sakhalin. The Italo-Belgian Company for the raising of oil and ozocerite in the Shirak steppe.

Manufacturing concessions. The biggest of the manufacturing concessions are the following: Stock, a company working in metals; SKF, manufacturing ball-bearings.

A.S.E.A. A big concession was granted to this company in 1927 for the equipment of an electrical works in Yaroslavl and for the manufacture of normal alternating current machines of a capacity of 0.25 to 700 h.p.

Gas-accumulator A.G.A. (Lukes). This concession was granted for the manufacture of electric lamps, warming and heating apparatus and all kinds of lighting and signalling apparatus.

Borunsk Concession. This covers the manufacture and sale of fire-extinguishers and fire-lighters of different brands.

Gest-Vesten. A Russian-Austrian limited company, which has taken up a concession for the manufacture and sale of enamelled iron and polished steel utensils. The share capital of the company is 1,000,000 roubles. The agreement covers the building of a works on the Don capable of an output of 2,700 tons of wares a year.

Berger and Wirt. A concession to this firm was granted for the manufacture of coloured printing ink in a Leningrad factory, which the concessionaires are under obligation to equip with all

the latest improvements introduced by them into their German factories.

Raabe. This concession was granted for the manufacture of wooden nails and cobblers' lasts at a factory in Kostroma.

Hammer. The concessionaires are American and the concession was granted for the manufacture of all kinds of office appliances. The value of its output during the first year of operation was 7,000,000 roubles. Its workers and employees number 690.

Agricultural Concessions. The total number of agricultural concessions so far granted cover holdings of an aggregate area of 422,550 acres. The biggest of these concessions are Manych, Druzag, the Prikum Association and Nemvolbank.

Seal and Whale Hunting Concessions. Among these the most important is The Allezundsky Union of Seal Hunters.

Timber Concessions. The most important of these are Dvinoless, Ltd.; Repolavud, the Japanese company Popio Ringio Kumiai. The latter is one of the largest, having taken up a concession in three sectors near the sea in the Far East, covering a total area of 1,100,000 hectares. The concessionaires have undertaken to carry out afforestation, at an expenditure of 650,000 roubles.

Concessions in the Building Trade. The biggest of these concessions are the Moscow Industrial Syndicate and Julien Weiler. Both firms work under contract with the municipal authorities, chiefly in building houses for workers.

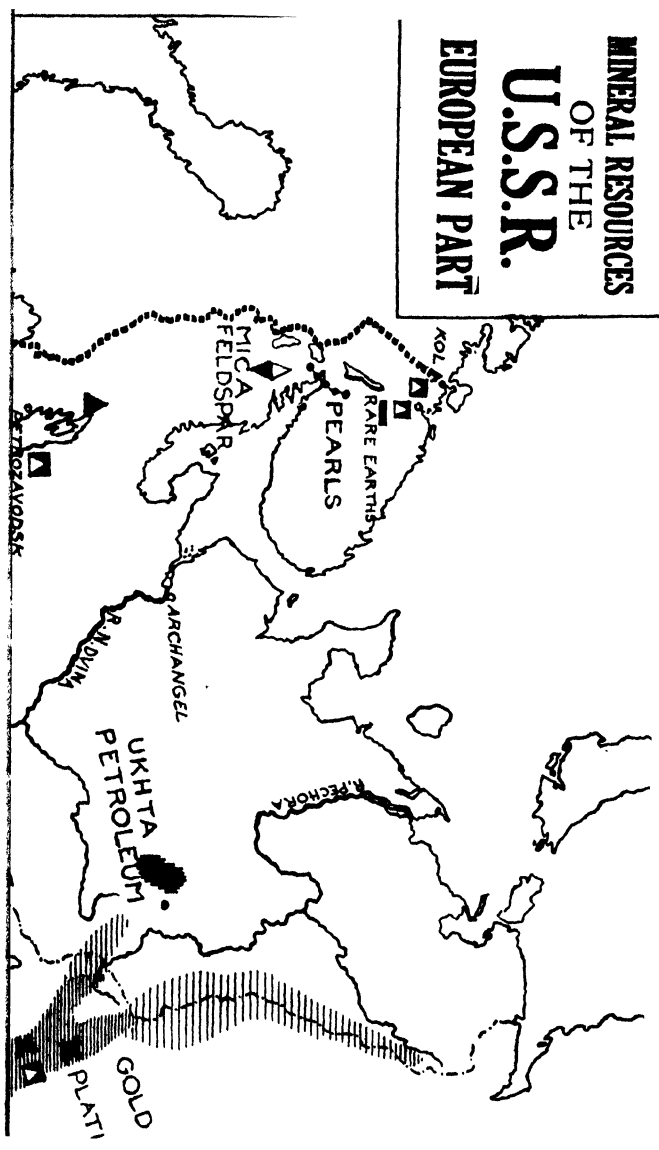
Concessions in Telegraphic Communication. These concessions cover international telegraphic communication. The Great Northern Telegraph Company and the Indo-European whose lines pass through the U.S.S.R. have both taken up concessions. The operations of both concessions are shown to be extensive. The first handles 12 million telegrams per annum, the second 4 million.

Mixed Company for Air Communication (Deruluft). During 1926-1927 this company transported 1,088 passengers and 36 tons of luggage and post.

Trading Concessions. The biggest of the trading concessions are the following: Russavstorg; Chark; Persazneft; Russobrit; Sovpoltorg, etc. These concessions cover home and foreign trade.

Concessions in Technical Assistance. Under a concession of this type, as already explained, a foreign firm gives technical assistance to a Soviet undertaking in the setting up of an industry, and in methods of production. The firm in question has thus to supply the State concern with drawings, models, patents and technical instructors. While this type of agreement comes under the category of concessions, it is not a concession in the ordinary

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sense. During the year 1926-1927, the total amount paid to foreign firms under agreements of this type was 2.5 million roubles. The more important of the foreign firms which are supplying technical assistance in the U.S.S.R. are the General Wireless Telegraphy Company and the American Radio Corporation, which work in conjunction with the Soviet Trust of Low Tension Works. The former company has supplied the trust in question with over 38,000 drawings and over 3,000 specifications. The firm of Neumaier renders technical assistance to the Leningrad Machine Trust in the production of hydraulic turbines. The firm M.A.N. is giving technical assistance to the United Metal Works of the U.S.S.R. in the production of Diesel engines. The firm of L. M. Ericsson is giving technical assistance to the Low Tension Works of the Soviet Union in telephone construction. The General Electric Company is giving technical assistance to the State Electrical Trust of the U.S.S.R., which is engaged in the production of high voltage machinery. The firm of Tegel-Borsig is assisting the United Metal Works of the Soviet Union in the manufacture of refrigerating plant. The firm of Dietz is giving technical assistance to the Moscow Machine Trust in the production of internal combustion engines. The firm of Sulzer is giving technical assistance to the Leningrad Machine Trust in the production of two cycle motors. The British firm of Metropolitan Vickers is giving technical assistance in the production of turbines, the German firm, Bavarian Motor Works, in the production of motors for aeroplanes; the American engineering firm of Freyn is giving technical assistance in the designing, building and equipping of new metal works. As regards the metal industry, Donogol is receiving technical assistance from the German firm of Thyssen and the American company of Stewart, James and Cook in the sinking and equipment of new shafts. The Potassium Trust is concluding an agreement with the German firm of Gefirshakhtbau covering technical advice in the sinking of potassium shafts.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

General Survey.

The Co-operative Movement in the Soviet Union may be divided into three main branches: Consumers, Agricultural and Home Industries.

Each of these branches has its own separate system with its own local co-operative organisations, and various unions, local and provincial, at the head of which again stand their central organisations. There is also a series of co-operative organisations uniting these different branches for specific purposes, which are of interest to the whole co-operative movement. The most important amongst the latter, both from its value for co-operation and for the wide field of its activities, is the All-Russian Co-operative Bank, together with its local branches. There also exists a housing co-operative movement, which is usually not included in a survey of the co-operative movement, as it is not connected with other branches of co-operation, but which, nevertheless, also presents features of considerable interest.

In addition to the local co-operatives affiliated to the Unions there are a large number of societies which do not belong to the Unions. Such societies, called "wild," number about 30-40 per cent. of agricultural and peasant home industries co-operative societies. Owing to the absence of reliable figures of their membership and activities they are not included in co-operative statistics.

The Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

Consumers' Co-operation includes three different types of organisations, serving the needs of different groups of the population:

1. Workers' and Urban Consumers' Co-operative Societies.
2. Rural Consumers' Co-operative Societies.
3. Transport and Army Co-operative Societies.

There are, moreover, a few other special groups and mixed organisations.

The growth and present position of the entire consumers' co-operative movement may be seen from the following table :—

Date	No. of members in 1000	No. of shops	Share capital in mill. rbls.	Turnover in mill. rbls. in the financial year ending on dates specified
Oct. 1, 1924	7,093	35,700	15.9	1,384
Oct. 1, 1925	9,436	49,700	30.8	2,568
Oct. 1, 1926	12,406	62,000	49.2	4,483
Oct. 1, 1927	15,991	72,000	76.0	10,148
Oct. 1, 1928	22,581	85,000	172.0	14,383

An important part of the work of the consumers' co-operatives is the production in their own factories of goods used by their members. The consumers' co-operatives now own and operate bakeries, flour mills, canning plants, fisheries, tea, coffee and chicory plants. An extensive programme has been drawn up for 1928-29, which includes the construction of twenty-eight mechanical bakeries and the completion of the twenty-four bakeries which are at present under construction, five community kitchens are to be opened and seven new ones are projected; seven new centres will also be opened for the distribution of cooked food. A margarine factory is to be built, while eighteen cold-storage plants and sixteen storage plants for meat and perishable goods are to be added to the existing facilities of this kind.

TRADING OPERATIONS OF THE CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS.

The Consumers' co-operative organisations of the Soviet Union at the present time fulfil three functions: (a) They supply consumers with manufactured goods purchased from the State industrial organisations, and also from private firms, both within the country and abroad; (b) they supply consumers with agricultural produce obtained almost exclusively within the country; and (c) they collect and market agricultural produce supplied by their members or purchased on country markets.

The part they play in the supply of manufactured goods may be judged by the fact that during the year 1926-27 the co-operative societies acquired 60.1 per cent. of the total output of goods manufactured by the State industry. For some kinds of goods the percentage is still higher, as sugar 73.2 per cent. of the total production; textiles, 71.8 per cent.; tobacco, 61.5 per cent.; salt, 60.7 per cent., etc. In 1926-27 the share of the Consumers' Co-operative Societies in the goods turnover of the retail trade of the country was 45.4 per cent. and in 1927-28 it reached 50 per cent.

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The following table shows the activity of the various industrial enterprises of the Consumers' Co-operative Societies :—

Year	No. of workers	Output in 1,000 rbls.	Share capital in 1,000 rbls.
1925-26	25,054	208,705	34,178
1926-27	106,502	709,650	97,303
1927-28	109,436	852,000	100,153

The following table shows the export and import operations of the foreign branches of the Centrosoyus in £1,000 :—

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Export	3,614.4	3,776.6	2,403.3	2,968.0
Import	1,452.5	2,582.3	3,270.0	4,258.1

The total assets of Consumers' Co-operatives on October 1, 1927, amounted to £213,000,000. About ten per cent. of it was real property and 50 per cent. various goods and raw materials. Share and reserve capital of Consumers' Co-operative organisations amounted on that date to £62 million sterling.

To solve the difficulty of supplying trained personnel for the constantly growing system the co-operatives have established their own courses of instruction, in classes or by mail and a special Consumers' Co-operative Institute has also been opened in Moscow, where the various problems, scientific, social and technical, of management and direction of work will be studied, and highly trained specialists in various branches will be turned out. Thus every method is employed to fit the co-operative organisations to take the important share assigned to them of organising and developing the wholesale and retail trade of the U.S.S.R.

Agricultural Co-operation.

Agricultural co-operation comprises various groups of co-operative societies uniting the peasants as producers in agriculture. The organisation of agricultural co-operation is more complex than that of consumers' co-operative societies.

The basis on which agricultural co-operation is built as a whole is the local co-operative societies. In the Soviet Union, as elsewhere, there is a great difference in the various agricultural societies. There are more than 40 different kinds of societies: potato, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs, fruit, wine-making, cattle breeding, sheep rearing, market gardening, tobacco, cotton, seed, beet-growing, bee-keeping, etc. The following table shows the most important groups. It does not, however, include the Ukraine, nor any co-operative societies outside the co-operative unions :—

	Oct. 1, 1926		Oct. 1, 1927		Oct. 1 1928	
	No. of Societies	No. of Members in 1000	No. of Societies	No. of Members in 1000	No. of Societies	No. of members in 1000
1. Agricultural Credit Societies	8,161	3,758.0	7,840	4,962.2	8,572	6,221.5
2. General Agricultural Societies	6,957	990.6	6,451	1,206.0	5,080	809.1
3. Selling Societies ..	7,781	1,306.1	9,231	1,621.5	10,470	2,355.4
4. Producers' Societies	11,981	482.0	18,555	735.3	31,781	879.6
5. Collective Farming Societies	10,916	199.4	17,267	397.8	29,887	589.2
Other Agricultural Societies	650	65.8	2,241	229.4	5,578	316.9
Handicraft and Consumers' Societies belonging to the Agricultural Co-oper. System	1,688	103.7	2,988	314.0	2,041	159.2
Total	43,134	5,905.6	64,573	9,468.2	93,409	11,330.9

Thus during the last year there was an increase in the number of members by nearly five millions, while the number of co-operative societies has increased by 45,275.

The first two groups include agricultural credit societies and the general agricultural societies which sell and buy all kinds of agricultural produce and implements for their members.

The fifth group—collective farming societies—represents a very interesting attempt to organise farming on a large scale on a co-operative basis. The unification of the means of production and work as well as the distribution of the products obtained among the members is carried out in accordance with the resources invested by members for production, their personal labour, needs, etc.

Mention must also be made here of the numerous producers' societies, like tractor, agricultural machinery, selected seeds, horse breeders, cattle breeders, and meliorative societies, the aim of which is a joint utilisation of available tractors, machinery, high grade seeds, breeding horses and cattle, or co-operation in the carrying out of some particular work.

The other groups are special agricultural co-operative societies organised for specific purposes like butter-making, poultry and eggs marketing, etc.

All societies are founded in conformity with co-operative principles, and the surplus is distributed among the members in proportion to their purchases or supply of agricultural produce and raw materials, or is carried to the collective reserve funds. All members have equal rights of voting.

CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS.—The greater part of the local societies are affiliated to various unions. Less than one third of all Societies do not belong to any union. The unions are formed on many different bases; some are formed according to the administrative boundaries of State divisions; others according to the

economic interests of a region or of a special branch of agriculture. Some unions cover a small area with a radius of about 20-30 miles, others extend their activities over enormous territories with a radius of thousands of miles; there are, for instance, unions which cover the whole of Siberia. The following are the most important groups of unions: (a) National unions—Ukrainian, Georgian, Tartar, etc.; and (b) unions for handling special agricultural commodities: butter, eggs and poultry, flax, etc. Some central unions of co-operative organisations have developed their activities in the last two years with astonishing rapidity, and they are at present the most powerful, influential and promising agricultural co-operative organisations in the Soviet Union. There are now in the U.S.S.R. fourteen such central unions based on a federal principle, *i.e.*, they unite local unions and societies which are largely independent in their activities. The following are the principal Co-operative Unions:—

1. "Khlebocentre." The All-Russian Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives for the production, working up and sale of grain, flour and oil seed.
2. "Maslocentre." The All-Russian Union of Butter-Making Co-operatives.
3. "Lnocentre." The All-Russian Central Union of Flax and Hemp Growers.
4. "Zhivotnovodosoyus." The All-Russian Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives for the Manufacture and Sale of Animal Produce.
5. "Ptizevodsoyus." Central Egg and Poultry Union of Agricultural Co-operatives.
6. "Soyuskartoffel." Central Union of Potato Growers' Co-operatives.
7. "Plodovinsoyus." All-Russian Union of Fruit, Vegetable and Vine Growers' Agricultural Co-operatives.
8. "Vsekoles." All-Russian Timber Co-operatives.
9. "Centrotabacsoyus." Central Union of Tobacco and Makhorka Co-operatives.
10. "Pchelovodsoyus." All-Russian Union of Bee-Keepers' Co-operatives.
11. "Semenovodsoyus." Central Seed Union of the Agricultural Co-operatives.
12. "Sveklocentre." All-Russian Union of Beetgrowers' Co-operatives.
13. "Khlopkovoye Buro." All-Union Cotton Growers' Bureau of the Selskosoyus.
14. "Kolkhozcentre." All-Russian Union of Collective Farming.

The two following organisations work for the entire agricultural co-operative system:—

1. "Knigosoyus." All-Russian Co-operative Publishing Union.
2. "Coopstrakhsoyus." All-Russian Co-operative Insurance Union.

As all agricultural co-operatives have common needs, aims and interests, which include the representation of the peasant-producers before the Government, Consumers' Co-operatives, International Co-operative Alliance, the Association of Unions of Agricultural Co-operatives has been formed for this purpose. The Chairman of the Association of Unions, G. Kaminsky, is a member of the Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance.

The Association of Unions has no administrative functions to perform, each co-operative union works independently and undertakes full responsibility for its transactions.

The following table shows the growth of the turnover of the agricultural co-operatives exclusive of the Ukraine :—

(In million roubles.)

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27 Pr'm'y	1927-28 Pr'm'y
Local Co-operatives	378	701	1,133	1,570	2,084
Local Unions	250	393	682	1,105	1,722
Central Unions	80	177	319	455	855
Total	708	1,271	2,134	3,130	4,661

The paid-up capital of the agricultural co-operatives exclusive of the Ukraine in million roubles was as follows :—

	Oct. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1928
Local Societies	94.3	165.4	194.9
Local Unions	36.9	64.8	97.0
Central Unions	13.8	16.7	29.8
	145.0	246.9	321.7

AIMS OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

The agricultural co-operative organisations pursue the following aims: (a) The selling of goods produced by their members; (b) supply of members with all agricultural requisites, such as agricultural machinery, fertilisers, pest-destroying chemicals, cattle, seed, etc.; (c) the general improvement of agriculture by the introduction of improved methods of husbandry; (d) the supply of credits to the members; (e) the encouragement of collective farming.

It is impossible to give in a short survey an adequate idea of the manifold and complicated activities of co-operation in the different branches of agriculture. Only a few examples may be given here.

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The following table shows the principal goods sold by the central co-operative unions in 1926-27 and 1927-28 and the percentage these form of the total sale of the respective commodities :—

	1926-27		1927-28	
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
Grain (tons)	1,975,236	17.9	2,912,634	29.9
Butter (tons)	49,219	68.5	47,865	68.2
Flax (tons)	43,421	34.6	66,660	54.3
Eggs (boxes)	577,500	43.4	887,784	50.0
Tobacco (tons)	18,864	71.3	22,823	78.5

The sale of agricultural machinery and implements by the co-operatives amounted in 1926-27 to 585.5 million roubles.

The following table shows the various organisations included in the agricultural co-operative system of the U.S.S.R. exclusive of the Ukraine :—

	1925-26	1926-27	% increase over 1925-26
Creameries, cheese factories, etc. controlled by "Maslocentre"....	6,002	7,696	128.2
Potato factories for the produc- tion of starch, etc.	154	164	106.5
Steam and water flour mills	486	2,700	555.5
Other factories and works	8,000	6,400	80.0
Total	14,642	16,960	113.8

The local branches of the dairy co-operatives are endeavouring to improve dairy cattle, to introduce proper feeding of dairy cows by providing appropriate forage and to introduce more advanced technical methods of butter making. The local unions organise courses for butter makers, dairy cattle shows, and supply the primary co-operative societies with improved implements.

The Maslocentre organises all Russian congresses, supplies breeding cattle as well as dairy implements and machinery, paying particular attention to improving the quality of the produce intended for export.

The principal functions of the Zhivotnovodsoyus consists in zoo-technical provisions for the improvement of live stock, with a view to increasing production for export.

These provisions consist mainly in furnishing the primary co-operatives with breeding cattle, in extending the number of breeding stations, in encouraging methods of improved feeding and keeping of live stock, in providing the farms which breed live stock with efficient forage, etc.

The work of the All-Russian Union of Agricultural Co-operatives "Selskosoyus" consists in supplying to peasants of agricultural machinery, implements, fertilisers, metal and building materials. The turnover of the Selskosoyus in 1927-28 reached a

sum of 62.8 million roubles. Of the recent development in the activity of the Selskosoyus the establishment of tractor groups must be mentioned. These groups will work about 1,000 tractors in the spring of 1929. The larger kind of machines are supplied by the Selskosoyus to the collective farms and agricultural machinery societies.

The Union sends out specialists, instructors and appropriate literature to teach members up-to-date methods.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES AND THE FOREIGN MARKET.

In conformity with its main object the agricultural co-operatives export agricultural produce abroad and import into the U.S.S.R. various goods necessary for the peasant's household. The following table shows the exports and imports of the agricultural co-operatives of the R.S.F.S.R. during the last three years in roubles :—

Year	Exports	Imports	Total
1925-26	59,468,000	11,399,000	70,867,000
1926-27	79,306,000	10,944,000	90,250,000
1927-28	73,998,000	10,356,000	84,354,000

The following table shows the principal commodities exported by the agricultural co-operatives and the percentage they form of the total exports from the U.S.S.R. :—

	1925-26		1926-27	
	Quantity	Per-centage	Quantity	Per-centage
Butter	12,000 tons	44.0	18,000 tons	61.0
Grain	172,000 „	6.5	319,000 „	12.2
Eggs	240 wagons	5.9	1,154 wagons	19.5
Flax	20,000 tons	29.7	15,200 tons	36.8
Peltry (including Astrakhan)	4,116,000 roubles	6.5	6,080,000 roubles	7.1

The principal articles of import in 1926-27 were the following :—

Tractors and spare parts ...	3,246,000 roubles
Agricultural Machinery ...	3,055,000 „
Agricultural Implements and Insecticides ...	2,391,000 „

The biggest importer of all the agricultural co-operatives is the Selskosoyus, which organisation accounted for 90 per cent. of all the imports.

In 1926 the principal purchaser of butter and peltry was Great Britain, over 60 per cent., and the second place was occupied by Germany, with butter 29 per cent., and peltry 48 per cent. Eggs were chiefly exported to Germany, over 60 per cent., and to Great

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Britain 19 per cent. The imports come chiefly from the U.S.A.—41 per cent., and from Germany 30 per cent.

The Agricultural Co-operatives have the following trading organisations abroad :—

1. Selosoyus Limited, Lincoln House, 300, High Holborn, London, W.C.2.
2. Selskosoyus G.M.B.H., Friedrichstrasse, 236, Berlin.
3. Selskosoyus Inc., 90, West Street, New York.
4. Selosoyus Limited, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris.
5. Selosoyus Limited, Volnu iela, 2, Riga.

Industrial Productive Co-operatives.

The All-Russian Union of Industrial Co-operatives known under the name of "Vsekopromsoyus" is a union of handicraft workers and artisans of the R.S.F.S.R.

The "Vsekopromsoyus" was established only five years ago and at the end of 1927 it embraced 102 local unions with a membership of 4,354 local industrial co-operatives, called "industrial artels," and industrial credit co-operatives.

The members of the Vsekopromsoyus are principally peasants who are engaged in various industries and handicrafts, chiefly wood-working, metal, textile, knitting, leather and footwear, etc. The art and handicraft industries, particularly woodcarving and painting, lacemaking, embroidery and other feminine occupations furnish a large number of members.

The turnover of the industrial co-operatives and the Vsekopromsoyus is increasing from year to year. The following table shows the growth of the industrial productive co-operatives from 1924 to 1927:—

(In million roubles.)

		Local Co-ops.	Unions	Vseko- prom- soyus	Total
1924-25—					
Goods supplied	....	68.0	28.9	4.6	101.5
Articles sold	....	110.0	66.1	8.0	184.1
Total	....	178.0	95.0	12.6	285.6
1925-26—					
Goods supplied	....	159.3	68.4	20.9	256.6
Articles sold	....	256.6	116.9	19.0	392.5
Total	....	415.9	185.3	39.9	649.1
1926-27—					
Goods supplied	....	249.0	97.7	27.7	374.4
Articles sold	....	339.0	257.0	37.8	633.8
Total	....	588.0	354.7	65.5	1,008.2

The function of the Vsekopromsoyus and the unions is to supply the artels with raw materials, semi-manufactures, machinery and implements, and to sell the goods produced by the members. The unions also engage in foreign trade through the medium of the Vsekopromsoyus, importing from abroad machinery and instruments and exporting various goods produced by its members.

During the last few years this co-operative system has also rendered valuable assistance by introducing collective work and public workshops. The majority of Soviet handicraft workers and artisans work singly at their respective homes. The industrial productive co-operatives are endeavouring to organise the work in large shops and to introduce mechanical methods of production in accordance with modern technical achievements. The co-operative has established large workshops in which more than 1,000 persons are engaged.

In addition to the Vsekopromsoyus which is the central organisation of the industrial productive co-operatives of the R.S.F.S.R. there are similar central organisations also in the other Union Republics—in the Ukraine, Transcaucasian Federation, etc. These central organisations are united with the Vsekopromsoyus through a central council named the Vsekopromsoviet.

At the head of the local co-operatives, of the unions, and of the central republican organisations are elected administrations. Mr. D. S. Beika is the chairman of the Vsekopromsoviet and the Vsekopromsoyus.

The aim of the industrial productive co-operatives is to absorb within the co-operative system the various artisans and handicraft workers who still remain outside the organisation as well as to assist in the development of the home and foreign trade of these co-operatives. The following shows the estimated growth of the industrial productive co-operatives in 1927-28, as compared with the preceding year :—

	1926-27		1927-28	
	No. of artisans and handicraft workers	No. of Mem- bers	No. of artisans and handicraft workers	No. of Mem- bers
R.S.F.S.R.	1,934,000	325,300	2,030,000	445,200
Ukr. S.S.R.	567,000	79,500	595,300	93,800
White R.S.S.R.	55,600	25,400	56,400	28,800
Uzbek S.S.R.	64,300	9,700	67,500	14,900
Turcomen S.S.R.	28,800	4,300	30,200	9,000
Armenian S.S.R.	93,000	600	97,700	1,800
Azerbaidjan S.S.R.	—	6,200	—	12,400
Georgian S.S.R.	—	300	—	1,900
Total	2,742,700	451,300	2,877,100	607,800

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The following table shows total production and the liquid capital of the industrial productive co-operatives in million roubles :—

	1926-27		1927-28	
	Production	Capital	Production	Capital
R.S.F.S.R.	354.9	130.3	556.6	166.9
Ukr. S.S.R.	143.2	43.1	193.5	66.3
White R.S.S.R.	49.6	5.5	49.8	5.6
Uzbek S.S.R.	24.0	4.0	34.0	7.0
Turcomen S.S.R.	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.7
Armenian S.S.R.	0.5	0.1	2.1	0.3
Azerbaidjan	18.1	3.9	31.4	4.9
Georgian S.S.R.	0.9	—	11.9	1.4
Total	591.9	187.2	880.7	253.1

The Vsekopromsoyus publishes in Moscow a monthly review called *Vestnik Promislovoy Co-operatsii* (Messenger of Industrial Co-operation); a popular newspaper for artisans and handicraft workers called *Kustar i Artel* (The Handicraft Worker and the Artel); and a popular technical review called *Promisly i Remesla* (Industry and Trade). The head offices of the Vsekopromsoviet and the Vsekopromsoyus are in Moscow, Petrovka, 5.

Housing Co-operatives.

Housing Co-operation has as its aim the collective building and collective management of dwelling houses. The following table shows the position of the housing co-operatives :—

	Oct. 1, 1927		Oct. 1, 1928	
	Members	No. of Societies	Members	No. of Societies
House-building Co-operatives	220,000	1,812	246,000	1,936
House-renting Co-operatives	748,000	18,365	836,000	19,400
Total	968,000	20,177	1,082,000	21,336

During the past four years 1924-25 to 1927-28 the building co-operatives have spent 152.8 million roubles on the erection of new houses and the estimates for 1928-29 are for 56 million roubles. The total number of people living in houses controlled by the building co-operatives on Oct. 1, 1927, was approximately four

millions, this being about 14-15 per cent. of the town population. This movement is as yet in its infancy, but promises to develop rapidly owing to the importance attached to the housing problem by the Government, municipalities, and working men's organisations. Building co-operative societies built 4,100 houses during 1926. In 1927 the building co-operative societies were granted credits by the Government and municipalities up to a total of £9,000,000.

The Insurance Union and Co-operative Publishing Society.

Both these institutions serve agricultural and industrial co-operatives, but not the consumers' co-operatives. The latter have corresponding departments within their own centres.

Both institutions carry on extensive operations which increase from year to year. Their financial position may be gathered from the following figures. On October 1, 1926, the Co-operative Publishing Society had total resources to the amount of £300,000, of which its own capital was about £100,000. During the five years of its existence, the Co-operative Publishing Society issued 454 books and pamphlets, the total number of copies being 3,113,700. In 1926 the sale of books realised £97,500. The Insurance Union had on the 1st January, 1927, a membership of 472 co-operative organisations, had issued about 80,000 insurance policies, paid £377,600 in compensation in 1926, and made a profit for the year of £18,000.

The Central and Local Co-operative Councils.

With the increase of co-operative activities, the need arose of connecting and co-ordinating the activities of different branches of the co-operative movement. This need was met by the formation of the Central Co-operative Council and of the Council of Central Agricultural Co-operative Unions; the task of the first was the co-ordination of the activities of all types of co-operative organisations; the second Council co-ordinates the activity of Central Agricultural Unions.

Analogous organs have also been created in many provinces and districts. All these organisations are of such recent formation that their value cannot as yet be judged.

Co-operation on Foreign Markets.

During the years 1922 to 1927 the part played by all co-operative organisations in foreign trade is shown by the following figures :—

(In million roubles)

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Export	36.8	40.0	64.0	61.2	111.9
Import	15.5	30.0	27.1	48.9	55.6
Total	52.3	70.0	91.1	110.1	167.5

Credits for Co-operation.

Besides their own considerable capital, the co-operative organisations command credits sufficiently large to allow wide scope for their operations. These credits are furnished principally by home and foreign credit institutions.

On October 1, 1926, the outstanding loans of the co-operative organisations from credit institutions of the U.S.S.R. were as follows:—

Co-op. credit institutions :	Amount in million roubles.	Percentage of total.
The All-Russian Co-operative Bank (Vsekokbank)	94.8	18.8
Moscow Narodny Bank in London ...	13.4	2.7
Total	108.2	21.5

General credit institutions of the U.S.S.R. :

State Bank	246.8	49.0
Moscow Municipal Bank	66.1	13.1
Bank of the Ukraine	26.7	5.3
Industrial Bank	9.2	1.8
Central Agricultural Bank	10.9	2.2
Bank for Foreign Trade	7.5	1.5
Central Communal Bank	25.9	5.1
Electrobank	2.5	0.5
Grand total	503.8	100.0

In addition to the above, the agricultural co-operative organisations have received considerable credits through the banks established for financing agriculture, hence the total received from credit institutions on October 1, 1926, amounted to 600 million roubles.

The aggregate amount of loans granted by the All-Russian Co-operative Bank has increased from 140 million roubles in 1923-24 to 672 million roubles in 1926-27, while the amount of outstanding loans have increased from 26.4 million roubles on October 1, 1923, to 230.7 million roubles on October 1, 1928.

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Organisation of Transport.

All forms of transport are under the supervision of the Peoples' Commissariat for Transport and its local organs (with the exception of Dobroflot, which is under the joint administration of the People's Commissariat for Transport and the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs). The People's Commissariat for Transport is organised on the following basis: (1) Central Administration for Railway Transport; (2) Central Administration for Internal Water Transport; (3) Central Administration for Marine Transport; (4) Central Administration for Local Transport (highways, motor transport, etc.).

RAILWAY TRANSPORT.

The Legal Position.

The present railway Statute came into operation on August 1, 1922. It defines and regulates the relations between the transport organisations and the consigners of goods, individuals and institutions, and passengers. According to this Statute, the railways are responsible to the consigners for any damage or loss caused by the fault of their agents. The railways have no right to give preferential treatment to a particular client, except in cases specified in the Statute. The railways have the right to hold in lien the goods entrusted to them for transport.

Railway Tariffs.

The differential railway tariff of the U.S.S.R., i.e., the calculation, is based on the unit weight (pood) of the transported goods. The rate per verst for long distance transport is lower than for short distances, calculated from the starting-point to the place of destination. The nature of the particular goods consigned is also considered, and these goods are divided into twelve different groups. The rate of the tariff is calculated by pood-verst; there is also a special wagon tariff for some kinds of goods, as grain, oil products, coal, etc.

Length of Railway Lines.

The restoration of the railway system has been one of the largest and most successful tasks accomplished. During the world and civil wars about one-fourth of the total railway system

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was destroyed as well as 7,762 railway bridges, while many hundreds of stations were burnt down by the contending forces. After the termination of the civil war the railway system was not only restored, but even largely extended. The following table shows the length of railway lines in km. since 1913:—

1913	58,162	1925-26	74,800
1917	63,640	1926-27	75,753
1924-25	74,400	1921-28	76,837

Thus during the past eleven years 12,902 km. of railway lines have been built.

Railway Constructions.

Preliminary plans have now been elaborated for railway construction during the five years from October, 1928, to September, 1933. These estimates provide for the construction of 19,600 kilometres of lines during that period at a cost of 2,400 million roubles (£240,000,000). The plans include a number of lines which are considered of great urgency, such as the one between Bryansk and Vyazma of 236 kilometres, a number of lines connecting the Urals and the Volga area with southern ports, as well as lines to facilitate the transport of grain and timber. In these estimates is included the Turkestan-Siberian railway, the construction of which began in 1927 and is to be completed in 1931. The length of the line will be 1,481 kilometres, its carrying capacity 1,410,000 metric tons, and the cost of the building of this line is estimated at £20,000,000. These estimates do not include, of course, the cost of the rolling stock. The northern section of the railway was inaugurated on December 15, 1928. Freight transportation has been established between Semipalatinsk and Sergiopol, a distance of 337 kilometres.

In addition to the construction of new lines the plans provide also for the rebuilding and extension of existing lines.

Capital Investments.

The following table shows the sum invested in recent years on new equipment and on the construction of new lines for the railway system in million roubles:—

				New equipment.	New lines.	Total
1923-24	...	...	...	54	1	55
1924-25	...	...	...	70	17	87
1925-26	...	...	...	166	27	193
1926-27	...	...	...	190	37	227
1927-28	...	...	...	325	65	390
Total ...				805	147	952

This expenditure does not include the provisions for the Turkestan-Siberian railway.

Rolling Stock.

The War and Civil Wars had a very destructive effect on the rolling stock.

Locomotives.—In 1913 there were 20,320 locomotives, in 1922-23 19,525, in 1923-24 20,208, in 1924-25 20,275, in 1925-26 20,456, in 1926-27 18,531, and in 1927-28 17,573. The percentage of locomotives in need of repairs is gradually decreasing; thus, in 1921-22, 61.6 per cent. of the total number of locomotives were in need of repairs; in 1922-23, 58.2 per cent.; in 1924-25, 52.2 per cent., in 1925-26, 45.3 per cent., in 1926-27 39.9 per cent., and in 1927-28 34.5 per cent. (as compared with 16.8 per cent. in need of repair in 1913).

Number of Goods and Passenger Wagons.—Prior to the war more than 500,000 goods wagons were at the disposal of the railways, of which number (excluding those in need of repairs, etc.), 92 per cent. were in use. In 1922-23 the railways had 403,000 goods wagons (of which 32.2 per cent. were in need of repair). In 1923-24 the number of wagons increased to 435,800 (of which 30.9 per cent. were in need of repair), in 1924-25 the number of wagons was 445,400 (of which 26.0 per cent. were in need of repair), in 1925-26, 449,500 (of which 16.3 per cent. were in need of repair), in 1926-27, 452,300 (of which 13.2 per cent. were in need of repairs), and in 1927-28, 468,000 (of which 7.3 per cent. were in need of repairs).

Goods Transport.

Railway transport has considerably developed during the last three years. The following table showing the principal goods transported by the railways in 1,000 tons will illustrate this:—

	1913	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Total weight including :	132,404	83,097	118,000	135,728	150,611
Grain	18,264	10,583	15,600	13,923	14,279
Coal	26,340	14,566	19,670	21,725	29,983
Oil	5,800	5,032	6,240	6,618	8,160
Wood Fuel	8,583	9,559	11,500	14,084	12,962
Timber	12,171	9,550	12,320	12,759	16,896
Other Goods	61,246	33,807	52,670	66,619	68,331

The following table shows the distance in million ton-kilometres:—

1913	65,670	1924-25	47,411
1921-22	16,000	1925-26	68,904
1922-23	23,560	1926-27	81,651
1923-24	33,700	1927-28	88,188

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Transport of Passengers.

The following table shows the number of paying passengers carried by the railways in thousands :—

1913	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
184,800	211,814	262,686	254,199	280,782

Financial Position of the Railways.

During the period of civil war and up till 1923 the working of the railways showed a deficit, but since that year the railway system has been worked at a profit. The following table shows revenue, expenditure and net profits since 1924-25, in million roubles :—

Year	Operating Revenue.	Operating Expenditure.	Net Profit.
1924-25	928.8	785.2	143.6
1925-26	1,271.7	1,093.9	177.8
1926-27	1,491.8	1,264.0	227.8
1927-28	1,745.0	—	—

b. The total number of workers employed on the railways in 1923-24 was 858,300; in 1924-25, 898,127; in 1925-26, 1,045,292; in 1926-27, 1,074,228, and in 1928, 1,112,346. This number includes temporary workers.

International Railway Services.

On February 1, 1926, the railways of the U.S.S.R. had eight working connections with foreign lines :—

(1) Soviet-German direct passenger and goods (non-change) service, transit through Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The following stations are included in the passenger service: in U.S.S.R., Moscow—Moscow, White Russia and Baltic Railway and Leningrad, North Western Railway—and in Germany, Eitkunen and Königsberg (Prussia). The goods service includes 225 stations on the Soviet line, and 21 on the German (East Prussian).

This service also includes the transport of merchandise and goods between stations included in the tariff.

(2) Soviet-Lithuanian direct passenger and goods (non-change) service, transit through Latvia and Estonia. The Soviet Railway stations Moscow—Moscow, White Russia and Baltic Railway, and Leningrad North-Western Railway—and Lithuanian stations Kaunas (Kovno), Šauliai (Shavli), Verjbalis (Verjbolovo) and Klaipėda (Memel) are included in the passenger

service and in the goods service there are 225 U.S.S.R. railway stations and 16 Lithuanian.

The service also carries merchandise and goods between the stations shown in the tariff.

(3 and 4) Soviet—Lithuanian—Esthonian direct goods and passenger service. The passenger direct service on the lines Moscow—Sebezh-Moscow—White Russia and Baltic Railways—and Zilup—Riga of the Latvian Railways; Moscow—Leningrad—October Railways. Leningrad and Konigsepp—North Western Railway and Narva—Tallin (Reval) of the Esthonian railways. For the export transport of goods—all stations of the U.S.S.R. railways are included, whereas for import into U.S.S.R. 284 stations are included. There are 26 import and export Esthonian stations and 31 Latvian on this line. On May 15, 1926, a new direct passenger service was opened between Moscow—Moscow White-Russia and Baltic Railways, and Riga-Latvian Railways through Smolensk—Bigosovo—Indra.

(5) Soviet-Finland direct passenger and goods service. The passenger service is carried on by means of direct trains between the stations Leningrad—Helsingfors. The following stations of the October Railway are included in the direct service: Leningrad-Belostrov and on the Finnish Railways—Abo-Helsingfors—Viborg—Raiyoki. 600 stations of the Soviet railways and 90 Finnish stations are included in the goods service.

(6) At the moment the goods transport service with Poland extends only to the frontier stations of the neighbouring country, namely, Shepetovka—South-Western, Railways—Zdolbunovo—Polish Railways, Negoreloye, Moscow, White-Russia and Baltic Railways—Stolbtzi—Polish Railways, Volochisk—South-Western Railways and Podvolochisk—Polish Railways. In the near future a direct passenger and goods service will be established between U.S.S.R. and Poland, which possibly may be extended to a direct transit service between the U.S.S.R. and Germany through Poland, and of the U.S.S.R. with Italy, through Poland, Austria and Czecho-Slovakia.*

On the part of the Soviet railways the direct passenger service includes 21 stations: Leningrad, Moscow, Kharkov, Tiflis, Minsk, Kiev, Odessa, Tashkent, Novo-Nikolaievsk, Rostov-on-the-Don, Vladivostok, Manchuria, Orenburg, Simferopol, Ekaterinoslav, Saratov and the frontier stations, Farinovo, Negoreloye, Zjitkovichi, Volochisk and Shepetovka and on the part of the Polish railways it includes 21 stations: Belostock, Warsaw, Vilna, Cracow, Lvov, Poznan, Lodz, Katovitz, Danzig, Baranovichi, Vensko, Brest, Grodno, Sbonshin, Ledzitzi, Sniatin-Zaluche and the frontier stations—Zakatie, Stolbtzi, Mikashevichi, Podvolochisk, Zdolbunovo.

The direct goods service includes all tariff stations of the Soviet and Polish railways, including those in the District of Danzig Free Town.

The transported goods will be transmitted from the Soviet railways on to the Polish railways and vice versa through the following frontier stations :—

<i>Soviet.</i>	<i>Polish.</i>
1. Farinovo.	Zagatze.
2. Negoreloye.	Stolbtzi.
3. Zhitkovichi.	Mikashевичi.
4. Shepetovka.	Zdolbunovo.
5. Volochisk.	Podvolochisk.

In addition, there is a scheme to open a sixth point, namely, Radashkovichi—Olekhnovichi after necessary alterations have been completed.

(7) The goods transport with Persia is being carried on between the Transcaucasian Railways of the U.S.S.R. and the Tabriz—Persian Railways on the basis of a temporary agreement. Negotiations are proceeding between the U.S.S.R. and Persian Governments for the purpose of establishing a direct passenger and goods service on the basis of a Railway Convention to be concluded between the two countries.

(8) Goods transport is being carried on with Turkey on the basis of a temporary agreement between the Transcaucasian Railways of the U.S.S.R. and the Eastern Turkish Railways. The U.S.S.R. has concluded a Railway Convention in regard to direct passenger and goods service between railways of the U.S.S.R. and Turkey.

In accordance with the decision of the European-Asiatic Railway Conference, which took place in Moscow on December 7 to 16, 1925, it was decided from May 15, 1926, to run a direct passenger and luggage express service from Europe via Riga and Siberia to the Far East and back. The passengers depart from Paris on Mondays and in fourteen days' time arrive in Vladivostok. From here the passengers depart on Wednesdays, arriving in Paris on Tuesdays, after travelling the same number of days. In connection with this service a train is run in conjunction with the express between Warsaw and Moscow through the frontier points Negoreloye-Moscow, White Russia and Baltic Railways and Stolbtzi—Polish Railways.

In addition, there is one railway carriage from Tallin (Esthonia) to Moscow and back, also in conjunction with the European Asiatic express.

The same railway carriage is intended to take up passengers travelling from Finland to the Far East and back to Leningrad. From Vladivostok the passengers will travel to Japanese ports by boats run in conjunction with the European Asiatic express.

The Trans-Siberian Railway.

This railway extends from Sverdlovsk in the Urals to Vladivostok on the Pacific Coast, a distance of 7,186 kilometres. The distance from Negoreloye on the Polish-Russian frontier to Vladivostok is 10,157 kilometres.

The Trans-Siberian route to the Orient is the quickest and cheapest way of travelling from European countries. The trip from Paris to Shanghai, for instance, takes fifteen days and covers a distance of 13,247 kilometres. The sea voyage, by way of Suez and Singapore, requires about thirty-five days to cover the distance of 18,000 miles. The journey via Atlantic Ocean to North America, by rail to the Pacific Coast and then to Shanghai, takes thirty days and involves a trip of 21,000 kilometres.

MOTOR TRANSPORT.

At the beginning of 1928 there were in service 18,032 motor cars of various types and 6,340 motor cycles in the Soviet Union. Considering that the population of the Soviet Union is 150 million people, there is thus one motor car to approximately 7,900 persons as compared with one to 24 in Great Britain and one to 4.5 persons in the United States. If examined in regard to territory we find equally striking comparisons. In England to each hundred square kilometres there are 416 motor cars, in the United States 285, and in the Soviet Union 0.097.

At present the greatest need is for passenger cars, particularly motor 'buses, to cover the shortage of railway transport. In 1924 a 'bus service was started in Moscow with eight 'buses, which have been increased to 166, but this number is still insufficient to deal with the traffic of the outlying districts, which have no tramway or railway facilities.

The railways department of the Commissariat for Transport has organised auxiliary motor services for freight transport which has effected a considerable cheapening of the costs of carriage between railway points.

It is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of motor transport to the Soviet Union. A mere glance at a large map of the country, showing the comparatively few railway lines that exist and the tens of thousands of villages and townlets scattered over huge tracts of land, make the urgency of the problem quite manifest.

In order to remedy this deficiency, the Motor Transport Trust has elaborated a programme, the chief features of which are the organisation of mass production of motors and the reduction of the costs of output.

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A special effort was made to increase production at the Amo works. During the 1927-28 financial year, the factory was reconstructed with a view to increasing its output during 1928-29 to 1,500 motor lorries. As far as the production of three-ton lorries is concerned, the output of these vehicles in 1927-28 was double that of 1926-27, and should again be doubled in 1928-29.

The reduction in the cost of production during 1927-28 was about 20 per cent.

The Trust is also making arrangements for the construction of new works with an output capacity of 100,000 motor cars per annum. The erection of the buildings will begin shortly. At the new works particular attention will be devoted to the production of low-power motor chassis which could be adopted for motor cars, taxi-cabs and for light lorries up to three-quarters to one ton.

The factories will be fitted with the latest machinery, and a well-known foreign make of car will be adopted. It is intended also to invite a number of foreign specialists to assist in the erection of the factories.

During the past few years motor transport has seen some development, and there has been an increase in its employment. In 1926 such transport was organised over 25 per cent. of all the registered main roads of the U.S.S.R. The total number of motor routes was 265, covering a distance of 14,600 km., and the number of vehicles engaged was 1,300. Before the war, motor transport was practically unknown in Russia.

Of the possibilities of the motor construction trade in Russia we can judge by the fact that one Trust, the Azneft, possessed on August 1st, 1927, 800 machines of twenty-four different makes. These machines were chiefly engaged in the transport of timber, tubes, cement, and other materials necessary in connection with the oil industry. The Azneft has established large repair works capable of executing capital repairs to 32 lorries per month. In addition to lorries, the Azneft has 190 tractors at work, some of which are used for transport purposes where the roads are particularly bad. The other trusts, syndicates, etc., also employ an increasing number of motor vehicles.

Great interest is being taken at present in the further development of motor routes, and a society called "Avtodor" (The Friends of Motor Transport and Good Roads) has been formed to assist the authorities in the introduction of motor transport where it is at present not available. This society is also to work for the extension and improvement of the existing roads.

Out of the one million kilometres of highways there are only 40,000 kilometres of hard surface roads.

WATER TRANSPORT.**The Mercantile Marine.**

For some time now regular and fast steamship services have been in operation between the ports of the U.S.S.R. and foreign countries. The following are the principal services :—

Leningrad-London. Fast cargo and passenger line. Departure of steamers from Leningrad and from London once a week. Owing to the volume of anticipated traffic the sailings have been increased to two per week, using for this purpose three first-class refrigerator cargo-passenger steamers. Duration of a return voyage is twenty-one days. Chiefly perishable goods (i.e., butter, eggs, bacon) are exported from Leningrad by steamers on this line. Other goods carried include furs and bristles, while the cargo to Leningrad consists of general goods.

Leningrad-Hamburg. Fast cargo and passenger line. Departure of steamers from Leningrad and from Hamburg once a week. This line is worked by two refrigerator cargo-passenger steamers, fitted with everything required for a comfortable voyage. Duration of the return voyage is fourteen days. As on the London line, the chief exports consist of butter, eggs, game and other perishable goods, while the imports are principally general goods.

In addition to the above, the Soviet Mercantile Marine Company maintains other regular lines for the transport of various cargoes; steamers departing from three to four times a month.

Leningrad-Stockholm. Regular line for the purpose of export of fruit and other general products from Leningrad. Departure of steamers from Leningrad twice a month. To Leningrad the import consists of general goods.

Leningrad-Hamburg-Liverpool-Black Sea. Departure of steamers twice a month. On this line are engaged eight large steamers. In the Black Sea the steamers call at Odessa, Novorossisk and Batoum. From the Black Sea the exports consist chiefly of tobacco, cement, sugar and general goods, and the imports are general goods.

Leningrad-Havre-(Dunkirk). Regular line for the export and import of general goods. Departure of steamers twice a month.

Odessa-Alexandria (Near-East Line). Fast cargo-passenger line. Departure of steamers from Odessa once a week. On this line are engaged first-class cargo-passenger steamers. Ports of call are: Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna, Piraeus, Jaffa, Alexandria, and if required Port Said, Alexandretta and other ports.

Odessa-Marseilles. Regular refrigerator line for the export of perishable goods (chilled meat, fruit) and for the import of general goods

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Batoum-Constantinople (Anatol Line). Regular cargo line for the transport of export and import commodities between the U.S.S.R. and the Anatolian coast. Steamers departing from Batoum twice a month.

Rostov-Don-Piraeus. Regular cargo line for export of fresh fish from the Azov Sea to the Greek ports.

Odessa-Jeddo (Pilgrim voyages). A large cargo-passenger steamer is working on this line which carries Mahomedan pilgrims to Jeddo and back.

Apart from the above-mentioned lines the Sovtorgflot also maintains regular services from the Black Sea and Near East ports for export of grain, cement, sugar, oil products, etc. The imports to the Black Sea consist chiefly of cotton, jute, tanning materials, and other goods.

Odessa-Vladivostok. Regular cargo lines. Departure from Odessa approximately every two months. This line is worked by large liners.

Vladivostok-Shanghai. Fast cargo-passenger line. It is hoped to run twenty-one voyages in 1928. This line is worked by first-class fast steamers. The steamers call, if necessary, at Japanese ports.

Vladivostok-Korea and China (Korea-China Line). Cargo-passenger lines. In 1928 it is intended to make ten voyages, steamers calling at following ports:—Seishin, Hansan, Cintao, Chifu, Tientsin, Dairen, Fuzan.

Vladivostok-Kobe-Osaka (Japanese Line). Fast cargo-passenger line. During the navigation season of 1928 there will probably be seventeen voyages. Steamers call at Modji.

Vladivostok-Canton. Fast cargo-passenger line. In 1928 it is expected to make two voyages. On the way to Canton and back steamers call, if necessary, at intermediary ports. In addition to the above-named regular lines the Sovtorgflot has a number of large tramp steamers for distant voyages.

The Sovtorgflot maintains a great number of passenger and cargo steamers for coastal trade in all the Soviet seas.

White Sea-U.K.—During the summer months ten steamers are engaged in the regular timber trade between the White Sea and United Kingdom ports.

Black Sea-Marseilles.—Two steamers are regularly on this trade, with refrigerated cargoes from Azov and Black Seas, returning with general cargoes from Marseilles and Italian ports.

It will be seen that there are about ten regular services plying between Soviet and foreign ports. The fleet is subsidised by the Government to the extent of 500,000 roubles annually. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Italian Government has allocated, as a grant, 45,866,000 liras (3,554,150 roubles) to Italian shipping companies trading with foreign ports, of which sum 480,000 roubles is being handed to those concerns running steamers between Italy and the Black Sea ports.

Freight Turnover.

The freight turnover of foreign trade was growing rapidly before the war, there being on the average a 50 per cent. increase every five years. In 1913, the foreign trade freights carried by sea and land transport were as follows:—

Frontier	By value		By weight	
	Million roubles	Per cent. of total	Thousand tons	Per cent. of total
Sea	1,789	62	1,722	71.5
Land	1,105	38	686	28.5
Total	2,894	100	2,408	100

The preponderant importance of sea-borne trade is evident from these figures. After the war and subsequent events, foreign trade only recommenced in 1921, and on a very small scale. The coastal trade which in 1913 accounted for a freight turnover of 725 million poods, in 1921 only amounted to 210.9 million poods.

The following table shows the development of foreign freight turnover by sea since 1923 in 1,000 metric tons:—

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Exports by sea	3,925	6,044	7,994	9,036
Imports by sea	950	1,560	1,035	1,229
Foreign trade turnover	4,875	7,604	9,029	10,535
Coastal trade,	3,700	3,814	5 139	5,996
Total turnover	8,575	11418	14,168	16,531

From this table it is evident that both foreign and coastal trade freights are rapidly increasing.

In spite of the relatively large freight turnover of foreign trade before the war, the amount actually carried by Russian ships was comparatively small.

An analysis of the freight transport by Soviet ships according to the different seas is given below.

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(Exports in 1,000 metric tons).

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
White Sea and Arctic Ocean	1,069	979	1,437
Baltic Sea	734	756	1,104
Black and Azov Seas	3,198	4,770	4,936
Pacific Ocean	980	1,397	1,736
Caspian Sea	63	92	93
Total	6,044	7,994	9,306

(Imports in 1,000 metric tons.)

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
White Sea and Arctic Ocean	207	219	307
Baltic Sea	686	468	514
Black and Azov Seas	509	207	226
Pacific Ocean	53	70	98
Caspian Sea	105	71	85
	1,560	1,035	1,229

In 1927 the principal countries which participated in the transportation of cargo to and from the Soviet Union were as follows :—

	Percentage of the Total.
Germany	12.8
Great Britain	13.3
Italy	15.0
Norway	13.4

In 1926-27 four new steamers with an aggregate capacity of 14,200 tons were built in the U.S.S.R. During 1927-28, thirteen steamers, with an aggregate capacity of 34,260 tons, were completed. A number of steamers were also ordered abroad.

Coastal Trade.

With regard to coastal trade, the development of the last few years, in respect of the different seas, is shown in the following table, giving freight in thousand metric tons :—

Sea	1913	1925	1926	1927
White Sea	124	81	127	129
Baltic Sea	806	37	31	44
Black Sea	4,059	788	933	1,026
Caspian Sea	6,223	3,898	4,538	5,116
Pacific Ocean	472	105	155	185
Total	11,684	4,909	5,784	6,500
Per cent. of 1913	100.0	42.0	49.5	55.5

It is noticeable that coastal trade in the White Sea has exceeded pre-war proportions. The loss of coastal trade in the Baltic Sea will not be made good, as it is due to the change of frontiers. The position was worst in the Black Sea, freights in 1924 only equalling 24.6 per cent. of pre-war. The reduction in the Caspian Sea was due to the exhaustion of the internal demand for oil.

The following table shows the participation of the various maritime transport organisations in the coastal trade, in percentages :—

		State Mercantile Marine	State Organisations and Co-operative Soc.	Private
1925	....	52.8	42.7	4.5
1926	....	52.1	42.9	5.0

While the percentage of the cargo carried by the State Mercantile Marine has slightly gone down, that of the second category has correspondingly increased.

Composition of Soviet Fleet.

After the nationalisation of shipping, the State Mercantile Fleet was created, existing at first as four separate shipping agencies, viz., the Northern, the Baltic, the Black Sea, Azov Sea, and the Caspian Shipping Agencies. The last-named was absorbed by the oil industry in the autumn of 1923, since 90 per cent. of its work was concerned with oil transport, and it had no connection with the other lines.

The State Mercantile Fleet has not a complete monopoly in the control of trading vessels. Besides this, there are a number of small shipowners in the form of State organisations, co-operatives, and some private owners. The growth of the State Mercantile Fleet including steamers, sailing vessels, and motor-sailing vessels was as follows :—

Year.	Number of vessels.	Freight capacity in tons.
1923	187	162,210
1924	195	208,600
1925	175	211,646
1926	198	213,678
1927	185	207,207

A number of old ships were dismantled and larger units substituted. The average freight capacity for each vessel in 1923 was 860 tons and in 1927 1,120 tons.

The participation of Soviet ships in foreign trade amounted to 4.9 per cent. in 1921; 8.3 per cent. in 1922; 9.1 per cent. in 1924; 7.8 per cent. in 1925; and 7 per cent. in 1926. The average in 1927 and in 1928 was about 8 per cent.

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Owing to this shortage of ships the People's Commissariat for Trade is forced to charter foreign ships for the transport of goods. From 1921 to the end of 1927 the Commissariat has paid to foreign shipping firms for vessels chartered about £30,000,000.

The development of Soviet maritime transport can be seen from the following table showing freight carried, in 1,000 metric tons :—

Year.	Total Freight carried.	Foreign Trade.	Home Trade.	Passengers carried in 1000.
1921	210.9	36.7	174.2	605.4
1922	483.5	196.6	286.9	560.5
1923	782.2	356.9	425.3	763.3
1924	1,245.9	657.3	588.6	835.8
1925	1,754.4	899.8	854.6	979.6
1926	1,936.3	819.7	1,116.6	1,136.5
1927	1,783.1	860.4	922.7	1,185.0

Black Sea and Sea of Azov.

At the end of 1921 the mercantile marine of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov consisted only of sixty extremely worn and damaged units, having a total capacity of 22,599 tons. On September 1, 1922, a law was passed vesting all matters relating to shipping in the State. Repair work on ships was immediately commenced, cargo began to arrive from the different Government departments for export abroad. Sunken ships were salvaged, damaged ships were put into working order. In this way a mercantile marine was once more gathered together.

As a result of the efforts to restore shipping, the number of workers engaged in the shipbuilding industry increased considerably, and by the financial year 1925-26, 121 ships of a total capacity of 77,414 tons were in working order.

Before the war the total amount of cargo carried by the mercantile marine service of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov amounted to 4,100,000 tons. The growth in the cargo carried during the years 1920-26 was as follows: In 1920 the total cargo carried amounted to 1,218 tons, and the number of passengers to 4,418. In 1924 the cargo amounted to 505,365 tons, and passengers numbered 717,697; for the first eight months of 1926 the cargo amounted to 607,605 tons and passengers numbered 732,068. As compared with the year 1925, the figures have shown an increase of 17.2 per cent. in the case of cargo and 55.6 per cent. in the case of passengers.

We can judge of the development of shipping in the period under review from the increase in the number of fast services instituted. By 1926 no fewer than fifteen fast services were plying regularly,

an important one being a combined service to the Near East. This service at first went only to Constantinople, but gradually the ports of Salonica, Piræus, Smyrna, Jaffa, and Port Said were included in that line. After a long lapse of time, Soviet ships once more called at Alexandria; trade has increased so much of late that the two ships "Ilitch" and "Theodore Nette" have been included in this line.

Since the year 1924 a service has been maintained with the Far East, the Black Sea-Vladivostok line, which is constantly growing. During the first eight months of the financial year 1925-26 the receipts of the Mercantile Marine of the south have increased to 7,691,359 roubles. The shipping services of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov have thus been put on a paying basis.

Caspian Sea Transport.

The chief dry goods carried on the Caspian are timber, salt, sugar, fish and dried fruit.

The fleet, which serves especially the Baku oil industry, consisted in 1925 of 81 motor-driven vessels with a tonnage of 112,049 tons, 162 oil barges with a total tonnage of 246,000 tons, 75 dry cargo steamers with a tonnage of 38,400 tons, and 63 line steamers and tugs with a total of 18,300 horse-power.

With the above quantity of shipping, the oil industry was adequately provided for as far as Caspian Sea transport is concerned.

Efficient transport in the Caspian Sea is hindered by the present state of the dry cargo fleet, which consists chiefly of dissimilar and antiquated vessels, and the silting up to 6-6½ ft. of the mouth of the Volga. The dredging of the mouth of the Volga and the replacement of old craft by ships of a more up-to-date type are still essential for Caspian Sea transport.

The River Fleet.

In pre-war years the river fleet played an important part in the general conveyance of cargo, and this mode of transit was employed on an average about seven months in the year. In 1913 it dealt with 38 per cent. of the total cargo carried. River transport was considerably reduced during the war. The number of steamers employed at the conclusion of the war amounted to 81.1 per cent., and the total horse-power to 78.1 per cent. of the pre-war figures. Other vessels were reduced during the same period to 53.1 per cent. of the pre-war number, and 58 per cent. of tonnage. The most powerful vessels had fallen out of the fleet.

The reduction of both steam-driven and other vessels became still more marked during the civil war, the number of steamers being reduced to 63.1 per cent. of their pre-war numbers, and to 66.2 per cent. of their horse-power, and other vessels to 30.1 per cent. of their pre-war number, and 36.5 per cent. of their

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horse-power. In addition, 794 steamers and 1,802 other vessels were reduced to a state beyond repair.

Since 1918 the transport work done by the river fleet has grown year by year. The following table shows the volume of goods carried since that year in million metric tons :—

1918	7.2	1924	19.6
1919	7.6	1925	24.3
1920	12.0	1926	32.8
1921	13.9	1927	35.0
1922	13.0	1928	37.0
1923	19.0		

The number of passengers carried by the river fleet in 1913 was 16.2 million; in 1925—14 million; 1926—15.2 million; and in 1927—15.9 million.

The present position of the river fleet is approximately the same as in former years, when it not only met the demands of those who dispatched goods, but a fair number of vessels of all kinds remained unused. The total vessels engaged in river shipping in 1923 were: 1,364 steamers with a total of 367,054 horse-power, and 2,576 other vessels of 2,560,000 tons. On January 1, 1926, the State river fleet consisted of 1,109 steamers with a total of 306,275 horse-power and 2,604 other vessels of 2,720,000 tons.

To supplement the fleet of sailing-ships which are in urgent requisition, it was decided (in 1926) to build 292 iron and wooden ships. At the beginning of 1927 216 of them, with a capacity of 139,168 tons, were in the course of completion, and the whole were finished by the opening of the navigation season of 1927.

To carry out the five years' shipbuilding programme elaborated by the Commissariat for Transport, 114.2 million roubles will be required for new constructions and 33.5 million roubles for renovations and repairs, making a total of 147.7 million roubles. If the sums required for the installation of repair shops and for housing for the workers are included the total amount required for the shipbuilding programme will be brought up to 207.5 million roubles.

SOVIET PORTS.

Archangel

This port is of great importance for the White Sea traffic, as about 82 per cent. of the trade is done through Archangel.

The length of the port is over 32 kilometres. Hundreds of ocean steamers can load and unload at the same time.

The port is divided into six sections.

The depth of water is 23-25 feet.

The port is ice-free 5-6 months in the year. It usually becomes ice-bound in November and reopens for navigation in May.

No docks.

Batoum

There are five berths for tank steamers in the petroleum harbour. The depth of water varies in different parts of the harbour from 26 ft. to 28 ft. At the quay for case-oil the depth is 26 ft.

In the petroleum harbour and in the outer part of the harbour there is accommodation for twenty steamers.

A steam crane with lifting power of 50 tons belongs to the harbour authorities.

Berdiansk

Depth of water inside breakwater varies from 9 ft. minimum to 15½ ft. maximum. A canal has been dredged from the harbour to the roads, the depth of which varies from 17½ ft. minimum to 22½ ft. maximum. The quay belongs to the Government.

Kertch

The Kertch Straits channel, which has a width of 300 ft., has now been dredged to a depth of 17 ft. From April 1 to August 31 steamers drawing 16½ ft. will be able to cross the bar, allowing 6 in. of water under their keels. From September 1 to the close of navigation, the water in the channel should be reckoned as only about 13 ft. deep, and vessels should not have a greater draught than about 12 ft. 6 in. It is hoped the new depths will enable steamers to cross the bar without lightening.

Quays

Name	Depth along-side at low water
Town quay	9 ft.
Russian S.N. Co.'s quay	13 ft.
Custom House quay	10 ft.
Northern S.N. Co.'s (ex Koskins Anthracite Coal Merchants') quay	11 ft.
The Azov and Black Sea SS. Co. (ex Volga-Donskoy) quay	11 ft.
Kertch Ironworks quay	14 ft.

The stone mole known as Shiroky Mole, constructed by the Government in the inner harbour of Kertch, within the town, is 350 yds. long, 120 yds. broad, and has a depth of water alongside of 20 ft. The depth referred to extends to only 200 yds. on both sides of the mole, while the remaining 150 yds. have less depth. A channel 17 ft. deep and 180 ft. wide unites the new quay with the channel of Kertch-Yenicalé. The depth of this channel is to be increased by dredging to 20 ft. A floating crane to lift 40 tons is now in use and will remain at this port.

The old Genoese mole has been reconstructed, and has an extension into the sea of 900 ft., with a width of 126 ft. eastwards, while another 1,200 ft., having a width of 9 ft., runs towards the north for the protection of sailing vessels against the north-east winds. The depth alongside will be 14 ft.

On the north-west side of the Shiroky Mole the walls of a basin for a floating dock have been completed. When dredged, the basin will have a length of 175 ft. and a depth of water of 32 ft.

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Kherson

Steamers are allowed to load down to 21 ft., which is the official bar draught. In the spring, vessels have been allowed to leave drawing up to 24 ft.

There are two loading berths for foreign vessels, their respective lengths being 1,050 ft. (depth 20 ft.) and 525 ft. (depth 22 ft.).

A new harbour for loading steamers is in course of construction, in which eighteen steamers will be able to lie alongside the quay.

There are one floating crane (Government) to lift about 40 tons, ten floating grain elevators belonging to the Government, one floating dock, lifting up to 2,000 tons.

Leningrad

Leningrad port, owing to its situation at the mouth of the Neva, and at the junction of important railway lines and water and canal routes, may be regarded as one of the best of the world's ports.

During the last two years the re-equipment of the port has proceeded continuously, and the ruin caused by the world and civil wars and the blockade has been made good. It is now in no way inferior to its pre-war condition. The summer navigation period starts about the end of April, continuing to about the end of November, after which the winter season commences. During the latter, the largest ice-breakers in the world are employed, such as the "Lenin," "Sviatogor," "Ermak," and many others. There are two channels for the entry of ships into the harbour—(1) an artificial sea canal 10.8 miles long and 350 ft. wide, with a depth of 28-29 ft. for vessels of considerable draught; (2) another for vessels of small draught with a depth of 11 ft. The port has the following quays for the loading and unloading of vessels: the customs quay for import goods—8,800 ft. long, the depth of water at quayside being 20 ft.; a wooden stockade 6,000 ft. long, and depth of water nearly 24 ft.; the Gutuev basin quay, about 5,000 ft. long and depth of water at quayside 22 ft. The grain and timber harbour has ten quays for the loading of timber and grain, allowing for the simultaneous berthing of forty steamers with a draught from 10 to 28 ft. There is also a coal harbour with an area of 4,000,000 square ft., and depth of 10½ to 28 ft., for the unloading of import coal. Equipment includes eight powerful electric cranes. For oil cargoes and large timber logs there is a sea quay with a total length of 2,200 ft., and a depth at the quayside of 15 ft.

The total length of the Leningrad quays is 21,000 ft.

The port possesses two elevators, one with a receiving capacity of 150 trucks, and a discharging capacity of 200 trucks per 24 hours. The other, with a capacity of a little over 6,000 tons, is being reconstructed. The total capacity of this elevator is 26,000 tons.

The port is equipped with warehouses accommodating about 100,000 tons, and open storage with an area sufficient for about

110,000 tons of cargo. The port also has steam and electric floating and shore cranes with lifting capacities from 3 to 150 tons. It has 30 to 40 tugs for piloting ships and for other port duties.

The fire brigade service of the port is in good working order.

Marlupol

The harbour is situated four miles south-west of the town, and has a depth of water of about 24 ft. The harbour is formed by a breakwater running out to sea and is well protected. A channel from the harbour to the roadstead is about 5 miles long, with a depth of 24 ft. Pilotage is compulsory. Grain is loaded by hand and by elevators. Iron is loaded by hand and by steamers' winches. There is an ice-breaker in the harbour. It is essential for foreign steamers to have the assistance of a tug-boat in and out of the harbour. There are no extra port charges or dues for loading or discharging in the harbour.

No bar.

There is a pontoon for the use of small craft, lifting up to 2,000 tons. Steamers must not exceed 180 ft. in length.

Hydraulic crane to lift 25 tons, and two coal staithes.

Murmansk

The only port in the Soviet Union open the whole year. It is the nearest port to Norway, Great Britain (North), Canada and United States. Its loading and unloading capacity is 3,000 tons per day. To develop the import and export trade through this port, a number of articles are imported through it either duty free or at greatly reduced rates.

Nikolaiev

No docks.

OTCHAKOV CHANNEL.

The official draught for steamers leaving Nikolaiev is 26 ft. With favourable winds and water, steamers drawing up to 26 ft. can pass the Otchakov Channel, but such favourable conditions cannot be depended upon.

In addition to the Government quay described hereunder, there is a quay with a frontage of about 2,400 ft., which is available for loading all kinds of cargoes.

Another quay with a frontage of about 1,900 ft. is being constructed by a private company for general use.

Commercial Quay (Government)

For foreign vessels.

Length 3,850 ft.

Depth of water alongside 26 ft.

Three private berths for ore steamers.

One steam crane lifting 3 tons, and four cranes lifting 1½ tons each.

Two floating cranes, one for 7 tons, the other for 40 tons.

One railway grain elevator (belonging to the Government) and two floating elevators.

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Coasting Harbour (Government)

Exclusively for coasting vessels.

Length of mole (about) 2,800 ft.

Depth of water outside the mole 18 ft.

Depth of water inside the mole 11 to 18 ft.

Foreign vessels occasionally load ore at a berth at this quay.

Two ice-breakers for winter service.

Lighters.

For foreign vessels. VARVAROVKA.

This is a wooden jetty on the river Bug, 5 miles above Nikolaiev. There is a partial berth for one steamer, to which the accommodation is limited. At present this jetty is damaged and no loading can be done there.

Depth of water available is 24 to 25 ft.

Nikolaiev has a floating dock of the following measurements, under construction :

Extreme length 558 ft.

Breadth at entrance (inside width) 136 ft.

Depth on sill at high water, ordinary spring tides 30 ft.

Lifting power 30,000 tons

There is also a patent slip :

Length of slip 511 ft.

Length of cradle 180 ft.

Draft on keel blocks (forward) 5 ft. 3 in.

" " " " (aft) 21 ft. 6 in.

Lifting power of patent slip, 1,200 tons.

Novorossisk

The area of the port is about 1½ square miles. The anchorage is on fine, hard sand, and requires a good length of chain.

Jetties

No. 1 Length ... 1,085 ft.

Width ... 62 ft.

Depth at end 28 ft.

No. 2 Length ... 870 ft.

Width ... 70 ft.

Depth at end 28 ft.

No. 3 Length ... 938 ft.

Width ... 70 ft.

Depth at end 28 ft.

No. 4 Length ... 1,099 ft.

Width ... 70 ft.

Depth at end 28 ft.

No. 5 Length ... 973 ft.

Width ... 75½ ft.

Depth at end 28 ft.

(Fitted for loading petroleum)

Special jetty for loading

petroleum :

Length ... 970 ft.

Width ... 35 ft.

Piers

For cement trade :

Length 980 ft.

Width 210 ft.

Depth 26 ft.

New pier :

Length 857 ft.

Width 280 ft.

Depth 28-32 ft.

Quays

East quay :

Length 1,659 ft.

Depth 24 ft.

Coasting quay :

Length 1,855 ft.

Depth 20 ft.

Two portable steam cranes to lift up to 5 tons.

One " " crane " " 7 tons.

One " " " " " 12 tons.

One floating crane to lift 40 tons.

One " " " 50 tons.

Elevator with capacity of 5,000 tons.

Patent slip: Odessa

Extreme length 250 ft.

Length of cradle 210 ft.

Draft on keel blocks at high water, ordinary spring
tides (forward) 9 ft.
(aft) 9 ft.

Lifting power 1,000 tons

Patent slip:

Extreme length 357 ft.

Length of cradle 203 ft. 6 in.

Draft on keel blocks at high water, ordinary spring
tides (forward) 9 ft.
(aft) 9 ft.

Lifting power 700 tons

Maximum length of vessel that can be lifted is 241 ft. between perpendiculars.

Ships hauled up broadside on in both slips. The slips can be used in the winter when there is no ice.

Floating dock (double sided).

Extreme length, 382 ft.

Breadth at entrance, 63 ft. clear between sides.

Depth on sill at high water, 19 ft. 8 in. on blocks.

The dock can be worked as a whole or in two sections; one section, with three pontoons, is capable of lifting vessels up to 2,060 tons dead weight; the other, with four pontoons, 2,740 tons.

The first four harbours, viz.: Quarantine, New, Pratique and Cabotage, are sheltered by two breakwaters, 4,020 ft. and 2,120 ft. long respectively. The fifth, or Petroleum harbour, is sheltered by a breakwater 840 ft. long.

Quarantine Harbour

Breadth at entrance 1,080 ft.

Average depth at entrance 25 to 31 ft.

Depth at middle of harbour 10 to 30 ft.

Depth at quayside 28½ to 30 ft.

Length of quay with 30 ft. alongside 1,990 ft.

" " 28½ ft. " 4,170 ft.

New Harbour

Breadth of entrance 1,080 ft.

Average depth at entrance 30 ft.

This harbour has an average depth of 30 ft., and a total length of quay of 3,345 ft. Of this quayside, about 1,275 ft. are reserved

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for vessels belonging to certain Russian companies. There are two berths specially kept for discharging coal cargoes, several travelling steam cranes being fitted for the purpose.

Pratique Harbour

(One-third reserved for Russian coasting vessels)

Breadth at entrance	...	...	...	1,000 ft.
Average depth at entrance	...	...	...	28 to 30 ft.
Length of quayage	...	...	...	4,550 ft.
Average depth of water	...	...	...	28 to 30 ft.

Cabotage Harbour

(Reserved for Russian coasting vessels)

Breadth at entrance	...	...	...	1,000 ft.
Average depth at entrance	...	...	...	20 ft.
Average depth in harbour	...	...	...	28 to 30 ft.

Petroleum Harbour

Total length of mole	...	...	...	2,825 ft.
Length of mole at present available for vessels	...	...	...	900 ft.
Average depth at entrance and alongside quay	...	...	...	20 ft.

A repairing yard with pontoon and fitting-out basin is situated near this harbour. The depth at entrance to basin is 20 ft.

At Odessa there are two floating cranes, each capable of lifting 25 tons, and a powerful steamer for ice-breaking and salvage purposes.

Ground for quayside is in process of reclamation. Piling and dredging is going on.

Quayside and berths for twenty-one steamers are proposed with warehouses on quay and railway lines to same.

Harbour :

Poll

Depth at entrance	...	...	...	30 ft.
Length of quayage	...	...	...	1,500 ft.
Depth alongside	...	...	...	17 to 24 ft.

There is an inner harbour, safe in practically any weather, which affords berths at quayside for eight or ten steamers.

Rostov-on-Don

The water on the bar at the mouth of the Don varies from 7½ to 12 ft. according to the wind. There is a stone quay belonging to the town.

Patent slip :

Extreme length	...	...	...	317 ft.
Length of cradle	...	...	...	200 ft.
Draft on keel blocks at high water, ordinary spring tides	...	...	(forward)	1 ft. 6 in.
Ditto	...	do.	(aft)	7 ft.

Capable of lifting vessels of 700 tons.

Common hard wood slip :

Extreme length	200 ft.
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Capable of hauling up five vessels of 400 tons.

Sevastopol

Natural harbour. Available at all times for large steamers. Six to 40 fathoms (36 to 240 ft.) of water over the whole port. Good anchorage everywhere. No bar.

Six floating cranes to lift 100, 50, 40, 25, 20, and 5 tons respectively. These cranes belong to the Government.

Sevastopol is now exclusively a naval port. The commercial work has been transferred to Theodosia and Nikolaiev. No foreign vessels now call at Sevastopol unless they have machinery or coal for the Government or the State railways. Certain Russian lines of steamers call regularly at their own wharves.

North Dry Dock

Extreme length	...	...	...	...	745 ft.
Length on bottom	...	...	...	...	625 ft.
Breadth at entrance	...	...	...	...	155 ft.
Depth on sill at high water	...	...	...	...	35 ft.

Can take steamers of 25,000 tons displacement.

East Dry Dock

Extreme length	...	...	...	...	500 ft.
Length on bottom	...	...	...	...	770 ft.
Breadth at entrance	...	...	...	...	110 ft.
Depth on sill at high water	...	...	...	...	28 ft.

Can take steamers of 15,000 tons displacement.

West Dry Dock

Extreme length	...	...	...	...	450 ft.
Length on bottom	...	...	...	...	420 ft.
Depth on sill at high water	...	...	...	...	27 ft. 6 in.

Taganrog

The port of Taganrog is situated near the town bearing the same name. It consists of three harbours. The depth of the canal to the port and the depth about the quays is 9 ft. The depth of water in the harbour varies from 4 to 12 ft., but with a strong south-west wind there has been 14 ft. The length of the quays is over 3,500 ft. There are patent slipways and several grain warehouses. Coal warehouses for private ships do not exist at present. The port belongs to the Commissariat for Transport. The distance from the port to Taganrog open roadstead is about 26 miles, the depth being over 22 ft.

Wooden slipway, extreme length 100 ft. Capable of hauling vessels of about 300 tons. Slipway is 30 ft. wide. Hauling up the vessels on the slipways is done by hand.

Theodosia

Sevastopol having been finally closed to commerce, its trade has been diverted to Theodosia, Nikolaiev, and Kherson. There are twelve loading berths for foreign steamers, one of them having a depth of 26 ft. and eleven of 24 ft. The harbour is not sufficiently protected from north and north-west winds.

Vladivostok

This is the largest U.S.S.R. port in the Pacific and is a very convenient outlet for Eastern Siberia, Northern Manchuria, and North-East Mongolia. In view of its well-organised ice-breaking service, it may be considered as open for navigation the whole year round.

In 1919 the total cargo turnover of the port amounted to over 2,600,000 tons.

For berthing and unloading vessels there is a stone mole about 5,200 ft. long for thirteen ships, with a depth of water alongside of 23 to 30 ft. The pontoon stages are about 6,300 ft. long, and can accommodate seventeen ships. There are warehouses with an area of 140,716 square metres, and open storage with an area of 158,379 square metres; a total of nearly 340,000 tons of goods can be stored.

The port has three docks—two dry—one measuring 550 ft. in length, 90 ft. in width, and 30 ft. in depth; the other 700 ft. in length, 92 ft. in width, and 30 ft. in depth. The third is a floating dock 368 ft. long, 74 ft. wide, 26 ft. deep. The lifting capacity is 8,000 tons.

To facilitate the export of bay-berry oil, the port has an oil storehouse capable of storing a total of 1,900 tons of oil. The construction of four conveyers for the loading of piece cargo, each with a capacity of 50 tons an hour, has been completed.

During the winter season three ice-breakers are employed. There is a sufficient number of tugs. There are in the port about 22 kilometres of branch railway line.

For the purpose of ship repairing and loading, the port is equipped with nine floating cranes of lifting capacities from 30 to 150 tons, and one bridge crane.

The port has engineering and repairing yards for ships; there are also the repairing yards of the Dobroflot. The port has one slipway and a yard for the construction and repair of wooden vessels.

SHIPBUILDERS AND BUILDERS OF MARINE ENGINES AND BOILERS.**Leningrad**

Baltic Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Vassilievsky Ostrov, Kozhevenaya Linia.

Branches of above: (a) Galernoy Ostrov Shipbuilding Yard; (b) New Admiralty Shipbuilding Yard, Galernaya Ulitsa.

(The above shipbuilding works are under the general management of the Chief War Industries Board.)

North Shipbuilding Yard, formerly Putilov Works, Ulitsa Stachek. (Shipbuilding, and boilers and engines.)

Nevsky Shipbuilding and Mechanical Works, Shlusselburgsky Prospect, No. 1. (Shipbuilding, and boilers and engines.)

Usty Yjorsky Shipbuilding Yard, formerly branch of Leningrad Metal Works.

The River Shipbuilding Works, formerly Okhta Works, Matroskaya Sloboda, 13/21.

Petrosavod, formerly Krighton Shipbuilding and Mechanical Works (Malaya Okhta).

(The above Works are under the general management of the Chief Metal Industries Board.)

Nikolaiev.

Nikolaievsky Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, formerly Chantiers Navals, Ateliers et Fonderies de Nikolaiev. (Shipbuilding.)

Branch: Russian Shipbuilding Yards, Nikolaievsky Engineering and Shipbuilding Works. (Engines and boilers.)

Odessa

The State Engineering and Iron Foundry Works, formerly Bellino-Fenderich. (Shipbuilding, and engines and boilers.)

AIR TRANSPORT.

The development of civil aviation is of greatest importance to the Soviet Union, considering that huge territories are still suffering from lack of transport and communication facilities. The establishment of regular air lines is consequently assisting in the economic and cultural development of those areas which were most backward because of the absence of such facilities.

Civil aviation was introduced into the Soviet Union much later than in Western Europe and America. The first line of communication was only established in 1922. This line connected Moscow with Königsberg, linking it further with Berlin and the other principal European capitals.

The first air transport company, the Deruluft, was a mixed Russo-German joint stock company. About a year later, during the 1923-24 financial year, three more companies were formed, two of which, the Dobrolet and Ukrvozdukhput, have considerably extended their activities since then, while the third company, the Zakavia, was wound up in 1925.

The Russo-German Air Transport Company (Deruluft).

The company owns a number of Fokker (F. III) machines equipped with 360 h.p. Rolls-Royce engines.

The distance from one journey's end to the other is 1,200 kilometres.

The journey from Moscow to Berlin occupies twenty-two hours, including the fast train journey from Königsberg to Berlin. From Berlin the journey may be continued to London by aeroplane, the whole journey from Moscow to London occupying about thirty-six hours.

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The Dobrolet and Ukrvozdukhput Companies.

The Dobrolet (Volunteer Aviation Company) started operations in June, 1923, with a proposed capital of 500,000 gold roubles. The capital of the company was then raised to two million and finally to five million gold roubles. Early in 1924 two million roubles had been subscribed.

Throughout 1923 the work of the Dobrolet was mainly of an experimental character. The first enterprise organised by the Dobrolet was the opening of the important line between Moscow and Nizhni-Novgorod. A daily service of aeroplanes was arranged, and the flying capacity was utilised to fully 90 per cent. An attempt was also made to establish aeroplane communication between Moscow and Novo-Nikolaievsk, in order to investigate the possibilities of a Siberian air service between Moscow and Vladivostok. The company also investigated in detail the best districts in which air services could be organised, and established offices throughout the Union, including such places as Yakutsk and Karelia.

The Dobrolet purchased a number of aeroplanes of the Junker type, and built hangars with the latest equipment. To obtain an efficient corps of pilots for civil aviation, the company organised courses for pilots and mechanics.

Among the lines opened are Moscow-Nizhni-Kazan, with a regular bi-weekly service, and during the Nizhni-Novgorod Fair, a daily service. Five aeroplanes have been assigned for service on the Tashkent-Almata and Bokhara-Khiva lines. In 1925 the line Sevastopol-Yalta-Eupatoria was opened, this being the beginning of the important sea route, Odessa-Sevastopol-Novorossisk-Batoum. The line, Moscow-Kharkov-Odessa, was also opened, a journey of eleven to twelve hours, stopping at Kharkov for two hours. By request of passengers, stoppages can also be arranged for at Kursk, Poltava, and Kiev.

While the years 1923 and 1924 may be regarded as a period of experiment, the following two years, 1925 and 1926, were marked by the stabilisation of the work of Soviet commercial aviation. This is seen particularly by the fact that during the financial year 1925-26 (October, 1925, to September, 1926) Soviet civil aviation as a whole suffered only one fatal accident, when two persons were killed as a result of an unsuccessful manoeuvre on the part of the pilot.

In 1928, 11,971 kilometres of air routes, for passengers, freight, and mail were in regular operation. The larger cities of the European part of the Soviet Union are connected by these lines. Others connect the Trans-Siberian railway with remote points. Moscow and Leningrad are linked with the European air ser-

vices. The following table shows the progress made by Russian aviation since 1922:—

Year	Length of lines (kms.)	Total flights (kms.)	No. of passengers carried	Mail and freight (kgms.)
1922	1,200	134,000	276	13,750
1923	1,610	377,710	1,433	27,885
1924	4,400	541,764	2,618	48,309
1925	4,984	894,539	3,398	76,789
1926	6,392	1,313,130	4,035	84,561
1927	7,022	1,817,952	7,079	170,381
1928	11,971	2,383,430	8,653	221,700

In addition to regular flights over established routes, Dobrolet and Ukrvozdukhput do extensive work by taking aeroplane views of forest land. The Dobrolet has, in addition participated in expeditions organised by the People's Commissariat for Agriculture and the Society of Friends of Aviation and Chemistry to combat the locusts in the Northern Caucasus, the forest pests of the Nizhni-Novgorod province and in the expedition of the ice-breaker Krasin to search for the crew of the lost Italian airship "Italia."

Plans have been elaborated to expand considerably commercial aviation during the five years 1929-34. At the end of that period the net of air lines is expected to cover more than 42,500 kilometres. Direct lines are to be established connecting Moscow with China, Japan, Turkey and Afghanistan.

Air Services in Central Asia.

An important reorganisation is taking place of the air service in the republics of Central Asia by the Dobrolet air transport organisation. At the present time the service takes in Khiva, Tashaus, Termez and Dushambe. When the reorganisation has been completed new routes will be opened up, the first of which is to be Tashkent-Samarkand-Termez-Dushambe. This new route was to be opened by March 1 of this year. From Dushambe it is proposed to institute a fortnightly flight to Kuliap and Sarai. The second route will connect Leninsk with Chimbai via Khiva and Tashaus.

The new routes will form connections with the capitals of the republics of the Union—Samarkand in Uzbekistan, Dushambe in Tadzhik. At the same time the remote borders of the Turkmenistan Republic (Tashaus) and the Kara-Kalpak region (Chim-

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bai) will be connected with the main railway Krasnovodsk-Moscow.

The flight from Tashkent to Dushambe takes six hours, as against seven days by railway or motor car. At the stopping places facilities are provided for rest and refreshment.

In the first three years since the establishment of Dobrolet in Central Asia, its aeroplanes have covered over a million kilometres without a single mishap.

Junkers-Dassau Company, Limited.

This company arranged an air service Stockholm-Teheran, stopping at Leningrad, Moscow, Kharkov, Rostov-on-the-Don, Novorossisk, Batoum, Tiflis and Enzeli.

POSTAL.

Posts, Telegraphs, Telephone and Radio.

All forms of public communication are under the administration of the People's Commissariat for Posts and Telegraphs. To organise new ways of communication and to develop existing ones also come within the duties of the Commissariat.

The mail service has extended considerably beyond the pre-war figures, as can be seen from the following table showing the number of localities with mail service:—

1913	12,335	1925-26	228,722
1924-25	105,159	1926-27	240,980

The province of Moscow contained the largest number of post and telegraph offices, a single office serving 9,000 persons. In respect of postal services, Uzbekistan is the least developed republic, there being only one post and telegraph office for 83,000 inhabitants.

The postmen make a round of the villages allotted them, according to a definite route on an average of 20 kilometres each, twice a week. The work of the postman is not limited merely to postal operations. He accepts subscriptions for newspapers and journals, distributes agricultural goods needed for the village (for which district is a special agency, "Liaison," attached to the postal commissariat), and serves the cultural needs of the villages.

The following table shows the number of postal dispatches in millions:—

	97.8	1925-26	109.5
1913-15	84.4	1926-27	123.4
1924-25			

Other statistics of the mail service in the years under consideration were as follows:—

	1913	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Post Offices, main	1,399	863	308	267
Branches	4,085	5,072	3,481	3,045
Railway post offices	135	138	129	120
Regular agencies	—	2,393	3,331	4,270
Agencies connected with with other institutions	7,125	8,465	5,737	6,000
Travelling agencies	—	4,249	2,583	2,200
Rural Mail carriers	—	6,938	16,008	17,000
Length of Mail lines				
Railway (km.)*	58,650	75,790	78,150	78,150
Water (km.)	31,930	53,570	71,660	71,310
Air (km.)	—	5,000	6,120	6,850
Highway (km.)	170,900	630,830	930,780	937,340

Postal traffic by horse, rail, water, and airways has increased considerably of late, and the quality of work has also improved.

Telegraph.

The following table shows the length of telegraph lines in kilometres:—

1913	124,708	1925-26	144,512
1923-24	121,273	1926-27	142,686
1924-25	114,662		

The whole service has been modernised and most of the new connections are in rural areas and in the distant republics of Central Asia.

Telephone.

The telephone service has shown some progress during the past few years as can be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Length of lines (km.).	Exchanges. No. of	Subscribers. No. of
1913	63,892	572	202,006
1923-24	77,291	2,005	121,275
1924-25	82,067	2,237	157,366
1925-26	90,268	2,885	188,697
1926-27	93,308	3,084	215,266

Moscow is connected with a number of towns in the U.S.S.R., and connections are being established with Germany and other countries.

The international connections of the U.S.S.R. are being rapidly re-established. Exchange of letters, telegrams and parcels with almost every country is taking place.

* Including narrow gauge lines.

It should be added that every effort is being made at present to develop a postal service by air within the Soviet Union itself, and that an air post service with Germany, France and other countries is being established.

The Commissariat for Posts and Telegraphs possessed on October 1, 1927, 297 radio telegraph stations, 47 of which are for both receiving and transmitting, and 250 are only receiving stations. Wireless telegraphy is being extended to all the principal parts of the country.

Broadcasting.

Broadcasting was started in Russia in October, 1924, and on October 1st, 1927, there were fifty centres of which the principal are:—Moscow, Leningrad, Nizhni-Novgorod, Kiev, Rostov-on-Don, Tiflis (Caucasus), Sverdlovsk (Urals), Tashkent (Central Asia), Nikolayevsk, and Khabarovsk (Far East).

New stations have been erected in various parts of the Union, including, for instance, such places as the extreme north-east of Siberia, at the Ust Kamchatka. One of the new stations recently put into operation at Tver gives excellent transmissions to Simferopol, Archangel, Finland, etc. In the Archangel region a number of coastal stations are being erected for the purpose of supplying information to fishing vessels regarding the weather and other matters concerning the fishing industry. In the north-west region, lectures are being given daily by radio in all the rural districts on various agricultural topics.

The longest wave length used is 1,450 metres on 50 kw. at Shablovka (near Moscow), and on 25 kw. at Moscow (RDW).

The shortest wave length used is 83 metres on 0.2 kw. at the experimental station of Nizhni-Novgorod. Apart from the above, there are three stations with a power of 2 kw., two 2.5 kw., three 4 kw., one 8 kw., two 10 kw., and another one with 0.2 kw. at Leningrad.

Financial Results.

The following table shows revenue and expenditure of the People's Commissariat for Posts and Telegraphs in million roubles:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1924-25	96.3	96.1
1925-26	136.6	133.7
1926-27	155.9	160.7
1927-28	171.6	190.0

In the financial year 1925-26 a sum of 18,700,000 roubles was spent by the People's Commissariat for Posts and Telegraphs on capital constructions, and in 1926-27 the sum so spent was 25,100,000 roubles.

INTERNAL TRADE.

I.—Organisation of Internal Trade.

Before the War Russia's internal trade developed independently of all governmental regulation, i.e., the trade relations between the poorer sections of the population—peasants and workers—and the large trade enterprises supplying the population with manufactured goods were not subjected to any control. The only regulation exercised by the fiscal authorities was in the form of the collection of taxes on trade.

In the Kerensky period, March to October, 1917, the freedom of internal trade was restricted by a number of governmental regulating measures. In order to regularise the supply of foodstuffs to the population (and especially to the army and the town inhabitants the Provisional Government was compelled, from the spring of 1917, to establish a grain and flour monopoly, under which all flour supplies passed into the hands of the Government. According to the statements of the press at the time "the matter of supplies passed from the old to the new regime in a well nigh catastrophic condition." However, with the transfer of governmental power to the Provisional Government there was very little change for the better. The Provisional Government made a number of attempts in this direction, by means of legislation, but they led to no satisfactory results.

During the period from the transfer of power to the Soviet Government down to the introduction of the new economic policy—that is, from the October Revolution of 1917 to the spring of 1921—internal trade, in the generally accepted sense of an unfettered goods turnover, did not exist. During this period, internal trade, in conformity with the general organisation of State economic life, was replaced by State distribution. The situation of the country, in the conditions of blockade, intervention, and civil wars, and, moreover, ruined by the World War, demanded a close regulation of the distribution of foodstuffs, and in general, of all articles of prime necessity.

With the introduction of the new economic policy in the spring of 1921, internal trade was reintroduced. None the less, the State, in permitting free trade, did not relinquish the general regulation of that trade. This regulation is not carried out by methods of compulsion, but by means of economic action on the

market by the State trading organisations, and by the co-operative organisations. The regulation is carried out for the safeguarding the interests of the consuming population, by the establishment of a certain normal relation of prices for various goods, by the elimination of speculation, and by protecting the peasants from the purchase of their grain at insignificant prices; and, in addition, this regulation serves the purpose of strengthening the State trading organisations and the co-operatives.

From the point of view of organisation, all internal trade can be divided into three basic groups: State, co-operative, and private trade. Large wholesale trade is carried on mainly at the goods exchanges. There are very large trade turnovers at the great fairs of Nizhni-Novgorod, Baku, etc. Large turnovers are effected by the State and co-operatives.

The number of trading concerns in the U.S.S.R. has increased considerably during recent years. While in the first half of the 1924-25 financial year the number of such trading concerns was 187,500, towards the end of 1926 they numbered 761,211. Of this number, 603,094 were private concerns, 38,517 State trading concerns and 119,600 co-operatives. The private trading concerns are chiefly operating in the retail trade. Of the 17,586 wholesale trading concerns, 7,678 are State, 5,719 co-operative and 4,189 private.

The general regulation of internal trade is at the present time concentrated in the hands of the People's Commissariat for Foreign and Home Trade.

II.—Internal Goods Turnover.

The internal trade of the Soviet Union is increasing in accordance with the extension of production in industry and agriculture. The quantity of marketable goods—i.e., goods not consumed by the producer himself—has been growing during the last three years, as can be seen from the following table, showing the production of marketable goods in the U.S.S.R. in million roubles at current prices:—

				1926-27	1927-28
Agricultural Output	...	...	...	9,019	10,426
Industrial Output	...	..	...	20,177	25,483
Including:—					
Large Industries	...	...	...	15,656	20,643
Small Industries	...	...	...	4,499	4,840
TOTAL ...				29,196	35,909

Marketable goods form about 37.5 per cent. of the total production of the U.S.S.R. The estimates for the year 1928-29 are 23,000 million roubles. The volume of internal trade can be estimated from the figures of the transactions carried out on the goods exchanges and the operations of the economic State organisations, the co-operatives, private concerns and individuals. Transactions between private individuals, retail purchases and sales, and transactions of the consumers' co-operatives amongst themselves remain outside the statistics of home trade. In 1913, the internal trade within the territory of the present Soviet Union was estimated at 15,267 million roubles.

TURNOVER OF THE VARIOUS TRADING ORGANISATIONS IN MILLION ROUBLES :—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
State Trade ...	5,382	8,210	9,795	9,551
Including—Wholesale ...	4,060	6,234	7,640	8,447
Retail ...	1,322	1,976	2,155	1,104
Co-operative Trade ...	5,231	9,626	13,780	21,190
Including—Wholesale ...	2,019	4,100	6,793	12,959
Retail ...	3,212	5,526	6,987	8,231
Private Trade ...	4,000	5,770	5,200	3,769
Including—Wholesale ...	628	988	780	318
Retail ...	3,372	4,782	4,420	3,451
Total Turnover ...	14,613	23,606	28,775	34,510
Including—Wholesale ...	6,707	11,322	15,213	21,725
Retail ...	7,906	12,284	13,562	12,785

From this table it can be seen that while State and co-operative trade is developing extensively, private trade is decreasing. Especially extensive is the growth of co-operative trade owing to the large increases in the membership of the co-operative societies. The estimates for the trade turnover in 1928-29 are 45,000 million roubles.

TRADE TURNOVER OF THE VARIOUS REPUBLICS IN MILLION ROUBLES :—

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
R.S.F.S.R. ...	17,459.2	21,288.3	25,269.7
Ukr. S.S.R. ...	4,388.4	5,376.9	6,701.7
White R.S.S.R. ...	435.3	452.9	541.5
Trans. S.F.S.R. ...	683.9	794.1	903.0
Uzbek S.S.R. ...	543.6	748.5	963.4
Turcomen S.S.R. ...	95.6	114.3	131.0
Total ...	23,606.0	28,775.0	34,510.3

The goods exchanges play an important part in the internal trade of the Soviet Union. In 1926-27, the turnover of the fifteen principal goods exchanges amounted to 7,251 million roubles. Of this amount, the turnover of the Moscow goods exchange was 4,188 million roubles. The principal deals were in industrial commodities, which in 1926-27 amounted to 6,033 million roubles.

The figures of turnovers of the provincial and of the Moscow goods exchanges since the year 1923-24 are given in the following tables :—

TRADE TURNOVERS OF GOODS EXCHANGES.

According to data of Council of Congresses of Representatives of Exchange trade)
(In million roubles.)

Year.	Moscow Exchanges.	Provincial Exchanges.	Total.
1923-24 ...	1,554.8	1,463.1	3,017.9
1924-25 ...	2,991.5	3,402.2	6,393.7
1925-26 ...	3,801.1	4,478.2	8,279.3
1926-27 ...	4,188.0	3,063.0	7,251.0
1927-28 ...	6,204.0	3,039.3	9,243.3

Period.	General turnover in thousand roubles.	Turnovers by class of organisation, in percentages.							
		Purchases.				Sales.			
		State Organisations.	Co-operative Organisations.	Mixed joint stock Comp'es.	Private Enterprises.	State Organisations.	Co-operative Organisations.	Mixed joint- stock Comp'es.	Private Enterprises.
MOSCOW GOODS EXCHANGE.									
1923-24	1,554,835	64.4	16.9	2.9	15.8	87.6	3.7	2.1	6.6
1924-25	2,991,500	65.9	25.4	1.6	7.1	90.3	4.0	1.7	4.0
1925-26	3,801,096	61.3	32.7	1.4	4.6	87.7	6.1	1.6	4.6
PROVINCIAL EXCHANGES.									
1923-24	1,463,098	52.0	30.1	2.0	15.0	78.2	10.1	3.1	8.6
1924-25	3,402,226	51.7	34.4	3.8	10.1	83.4	9.2	2.5	4.9
1925-26	4,478,209	49.3	37.2	2.4	11.1	81.3	10.4	2.1	6.2

INDEX PRICES OF GOODS.

ALL-UNION WHOLESALE INDEX FIGURES OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

1913=1.000.

	Agricultural goods.	Industrial goods.	General index.	Assuming general index=100		Relation of industrial index to agricultural (Agricultural=1.)
				Agricultural goods.	Industrial goods.	
1923-24. Total for Year	1.342	2.157	1.702	78.8	126.7	1.61
1924-25. 1924 :						
Oct.-Dec.....	1.420	1.964	1.670	85.0	117.6	1.38
1925 :						
Jan.-Mar.....	1.702	1.916	1.806	94.2	106.1	1.13
Apl.-June.....	1.969	1.901	1.935	101.8	98.2	0.97
July-Sept.....	1.632	1.915	1.768	92.3	108.3	1.17
Total for Year	1.669	1.924	1.792	93.1	107.4	1.15
1925-26. 1925 :						
Oct.-Dec.....	1.611	1.970	1.782	90.0	110.0	1.22
1926 :						
Jan.-Mar.....	1.839	1.998	1.917	96.0	104.0	1.09
Apl.-June.....	1.817	2.033	1.923	94.0	106.0	1.12
July-Sept.....	1.601	2.036	1.806	89.0	113.0	1.27
Total for Year	1.713	2.009	1.856	92.0	108.0	1.17
1926-27. 1926 :						
Oct.-Dec.....	1.551	2.036	1.777	87.0	131.0	1.31
1927 :						
Jan.-Mar.....	1.583	2.012	1.785	89.0	127.0	1.27
Apl.-June.....	1.580	1.936	1.749	90.0	122.0	1.22
July-Sept.....	1.552	1.889	1.712	90.0	122.0	1.22
Total for Year	1.566	1.967	1.755	89.0	126.0	1.26
1927-28. 1927 :						
Oct.-Dec.....	1.546	1.879	1.704	90.7	110.2	1.21
1928 :						
Jan.-Mar.....	1.556	1.878	1.710	90.9	109.8	1.28
Apl.-June.....	1.563	1.874	1.711	91.3	109.5	1.19
July-Sept.....	1.603	1.875	1.713	93.5	109.4	1.17
Total for Year	1.567	1.877	1.715	91.4	109.4	1.19
1928-29. 1928 :						
Oct.-Dec.....	1.662	1.873	1.714	96.9	109.2	1.13

ALL-UNION RETAIL INDEX FIGURES. (1913=100.)

	Budgetary.				
	Mean.	Agricul- tural goods.	Indus- trial goods.	% of mean.	
				Agricul- tural goods.	Indus- trial goods.
Oct.-Dec., 1924	195.6	167.3	245.6	86	126
Jan.-Mar. 1925	202.1	187.0	229.0	93	122
Apr.-June "	215.9	212.3	222.1	98	103
July-Sept. "	194.5	182.1	216.7	94	111
Total for Year	202.0	187.2	228.4	93	113
Oct.-Dec. "	202.2	185.8	231.3	92	114
Jan.-Mar. 1926	222.0	214.8	234.8	97	106
Apr.-June "	232.6	224.9	246.5	97	106
July-Sept. "	228.8	210.6	247.3	94	111
Total for Year	220.1	209.0	240.0	95	109
Oct.-Dec. "	205.3	197.0	216.2	96	105
Jan.-Mar., 1927	207.8	204.9	211.9	99	102
Apr.-June "	200.7	197.7	208.5	98	104
July-Sept. "	199.0	198.4	206.8	100	104
Total for Year	203.2	197.9	211.0	98	104
Oct.-Dec. 1927	214.3	213.3	215.7	99	100
Jan.-Mar. 1928	215.7	214.6	217.2	99	100
Apr.-June "	218.1	218.4	217.5	100	100
July-Sept. "	211.0	221.7	219.6	100	99
Total for Year	217.3	217.0	217.5	100	100

ALL-UNION WHOLESALE INDEX FIGURES OF THE CENTRAL
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE U.S.S.R. :—

		1913=1.000	
		1926-27	1927-28
Grain and Fodder	... ..	1.419	1.411
Other Foodstuffs	... ..	1.715	1.706
Goods for General Con-			
sumption	... ..	1.841	1.792
Technical Goods	... ..	1.811	1.760
Raw Materials (Agricultural)	...	1.618	1.642
Metals and Metal Products	...	1.742	1.701
Textiles	... ..	2.354	2.155
Other Goods	... ..	1.755	1.715

As can be seen from the above table there has been a reduction in the prices of all the principal commodities in the 1927-28 financial year.

Wholesale price index of the Supreme Economic Council of the U.S.S.R. for State manufactured industrial goods :—

1913 = 1.000.

Year	Goods for manufacture	Goods for consumption	All State Industrial goods
1923-24	1.992	2.495	2.266
1924-25	1,714	2.225	1.989
1925-26	1.768	2.156	1.980
1926-27	1.750	2.074	1.928
1927. Oct.-Dec.	1.702	1.976	1.853
1928. :			
Jan.-Mar.	1.691	1.987	1.854
Apr.-June	1.687	1.989	1.853
July-Sept.	1.681	1.989	1.851
Total for 1927-28	1.690	1.985	1.853

Agricultural produce is purchased by the agricultural and consumers' co-operatives, "Khlebocentre," the State trading organisations (Gostorgs) and by other organisations. The two following tables show the quantities of agricultural produce purchased by the important trading and planning organisations named above, and others.

Commodity	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	in 1000 rbls	Tons	in 1000 rbls
Rye	2,479,230	110,481	2,315,910	108,563
Wheat	6,257,280	402,846	4,980,910	341,863
Oats	1,081,910	40,998	796,620	33,752
Barley	316,250	11,503	451,410	25,533
Maize	381,330	11,894	366,000	14,158
Buckwheat	387,400	18,541	600,330	32,448
Beans	99,780	7,252	108,190	7,811
Other products	13,860	673	86,370	4,181
Total Grain products	11,016,940	604,188	9,705,740	568,309
Seed (sunflower, flax and hemp)	964,790	70,001	1,063,230	84,497
Flax & Tow	125,670	43,733	121,820	50,178
Hemp	44,390	15,344	64,290	23,705
Cotton	522,240	147,169	637,670	179,694

Commodity	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	in 1000 rbls	Tons	in 1000 rbls
Sugar Beet	6,122,980	63,067	9,869,880	101,660
Tobacco	30,140	25,812	38,200	33,152
Makhorka	108,250	15,779	77,320	11,183
Butter	75,140	102,865	74,560	105,888
Eggs	trucks 13,938	60,646	trucks 17,728	78,374
Meat	tons 85,220	37,608	tons 302,110	140,358
	in 1000		in 1000	
Hides	7,270	81,079	10,598	110,941
Skins	16,500	38,695	24,012	57,544
Wool	tons 27,430	22,420	tons 38,740	32,438
Bristles	1,290	3,696	1,730	4,205
Horsehair	1,340	2,214	1,950	4,048
	in 1000		in 1000	
Fowls & Game	units 7,274	4,358	units 14,488	10,944
Down and Feathers	tons 840	1,280	tons 3,400	4,769
	in 1000 sets		in 1000 sets	
Guts & Entrails	11,210	4,740	16,330	6,777
Furs	—	71,355	—	111,887
	—	1,399,761	—	1,689,808

Purchases of grain products of the principal planning and purchasing organisations (the Co-operatives, the Khlebocentre, Gostorg, etc.) according to the different quarters of the year, in 1,000 tons :—

	Rye	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Maize	Other Grain Products	Total
1926 :							
Oct.-Dec.	946	2,663	476	205	226	198	4,714
1927 :							
Jan.-Mar.	597	1,350	368	39	106	157	2,617
Apr.-June	276	582	96	13	44	50	1,061
July-Sept.	660	1,662	142	59	5	96	2,624
Total for 1926-27	2,479	6,257	1,082	316	381	501	11,016
1927 :							
Oct.-Dec.	517	1,284	209	39	174	214	2,437
1928 :							
Jan.-Mar.	1,202	2,101	317	147	162	354	4,283
Apr.-June	283	397	66	25	29	96	896
July-Sept.	314	1,199	205	240	1	131	2,090
Total for 1927-28	2,316	4,981	797	451	366	795	9,706
1928 :							
Oct.-Dec.	368	2,024	686	128	139	427	3,772

Goods Exchanges.

Trade is carried on by State trading organisations, co-operative societies, private individuals and organisations which are connected with goods exchanges. The latter are of great importance, as they reveal the relation between demand and supply, and make it easier to regulate both the trade turnover and production. There were 85 goods exchanges in the Soviet Union at the beginning of 1927, but during the year their number has been reduced to 15.

Fairs.

Particular attention must be drawn to one special form of internal trade, viz., the trade fairs. During the period of civil war, the trade fairs were inoperative in Soviet Russia, but revived in 1922 and became a very important factor for the resumption of trade relations between the various regions of the country itself and with foreign countries, particularly with the Eastern countries.

Among the fairs of All-Union importance, the first to be restarted was the Irbit Fair in February, 1922. The second was the All-Russian Contract Fair in Moscow, from March 23 until April 1, 1923; and, lastly, the trade fair of Nizhni-Novgorod was revived, which is the most important of all Russian fairs, and is well-known abroad. Of the other important fairs which were also revived in 1923 the following must be mentioned: the Baku, the Kiev-Contract and the Kharkov Krestshenskaya fairs.

Most of these fairs had been held every year for at least a decade and some of them for a hundred years. (The Kiev Contract Fair dates back to 1717.) They are still of the greatest importance for home trade. In order to develop the fair-trade, especially of those fairs which are of great importance, a series of exemptions from taxes, and facilities for transport, credit, etc., have been granted by the State organs. Thus, for instance, the fairs are exempt from paying the industrial duty; the cargo is transported either by rail or water at reduced rates, the goods destined for the fairs are exempted from customs duty, etc.

THE NIZHNI-NOVGOROD FAIR

In accordance with the statute relating to fairs, the duration of that at Nizhni-Novgorod is fixed to take place annually in the period of August 1 to September 15. The total of all the firms which took part in the fair of 1923 was 647; in 1924, 2,177; in 1925, 3,149; in 1926, 3,527; in 1927, 2,549, and in 1928, 2,050.

At the annual Nizhni-Novgorod Fair in 1926 the turnover was 169.6 million roubles; in 1927, 214.9 million roubles, and in 1928, 300.6 million roubles.

The results of the 1926 Fair were highly encouraging. As a medium for the development of trade with the East it has proved of great value. The Fair has been invaluable as a market for the sale of products of the kustar (home) industries, which are attracted to it from all parts of the country.

Just as in pre-war days, the Nizhni-Novgorod Fair has become a market centre for the Volga, Kama, and Ural regions, as well as for Siberia. There was not a single district, where home industries are at all developed, that did not send some goods to the Fair. The Fair has admirably fulfilled its function as a guide to the economic development of the country. We now know the achievements which have lately been made by the kustar industries, these achievements were fully reflected in the trade conducted at the Fair.

Equally satisfactory results have attended the development of trade with the East through the medium of the Fair. The following table shows the trade turnover with Eastern countries at the fair in 1,000 roubles :—

Year.				Sales.	Purchases.
1926	...	...	...	16,420	16,580
1927	...	...	...	24,841	16,420
1928	...	...	...	17,002	17,423

THE IRBIT FAIR.

This fair dates back more than 300 years and is held from February 1 to March 1. In 1928 the turnover of the Irbit Fair amounted to £224,180 and at the fair which opened on February 1, 1929, a turnover of £300,000 was anticipated. In addition to furs there was this year a good supply of peasant handicraft goods.

THE BAKU FAIR

The fair of Baku serves for the exchange of goods between the U.S.S.R. and Persia. The Persian merchants buy chiefly Russian sugar, and they sell cotton, wool, carpets, rice, dried fruits, and similar goods.

The fair is open during May and June. The total transactions in 1923 amounted to 9.5 million; in 1924, 6.4 million; in 1925, 17 million; in 1926, 19 million roubles; and in 1927, 31.1 million roubles.

Many inconveniences caused by the lack of proper accommodation for the fair have now been eliminated. Since 1926 the fair is held in a beautiful building specially constructed for the purpose.

THE KIEV-KONTRAKTOVAYA (CONTRACT) FAIR

The Kiev-Kontraktovaya (Contract) Fair is held from February 1 until March 15. The turnover in 1923 amounted to 28 million; in 1924 to 17 million; in 1925 to 15 million; in 1926 to 68.8 million; in 1927 to 44 million gold roubles; and in 1928 to 51 million roubles.

THE SVERDLOVSK FAIR.

The Sverdlovsk annual fair is now acquiring considerable importance as a trade link between various parts of the Soviet Union, as well as for trade with Eastern countries. Sverdlovsk, which is the capital of the Ural province, has a population of 135,494 people and is situated 1,718 kilometres from Moscow. The transport facilities to various parts of the Union are good since Sverdlovsk is an important railway junction through which the main line of the Trans-Siberian railway passes, and there are lines to the east, west, south, and north of the city.

The fair was first established four years ago, in 1925-26. With a view to encouraging its development special reductions are made on transport rates, customs duties and taxation on all goods sent to or bought at the fair. A number of important organisations in various parts of the country are supporting it by making their purchases there. The fair is held for one month, from February 20 to March 20, and its average annual turnover is fifty million roubles.

FOREIGN TRADE

I. THE ORGANISATION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

1. Fundamental Principles.

In order to be able to prepare co-ordinated plans for the future economy of the country, the State monopoly of foreign trade was instituted by law in 1918.

The monopoly of foreign trade, regarded from the standpoint of the planning of the national economy, and foreign trade in particular, makes it possible for the State to fix the quantities in which commodities required by the country shall be imported, and what quantities of commodities remaining as the surplus over home consumption are to be exported. That is to say, the monopoly of foreign trade makes it possible for the country to regulate its imports and exports in its own interests, and thus facilitate its economic development. Another advantage of the monopoly is the concentration by the State of foreign trade in a few special organisations. This concentration and centralisation of foreign trade effects a considerable saving to the country.

The monopoly of foreign trade should inspire confidence in their trading connections with the Soviet Union in foreign business circles, because the trading organisations of the Soviet Union, considering that they are State organisations, cannot become bankrupt, or insolvent. Furthermore, the monopoly of foreign trade of the Soviet Union does away with the necessity of foreign exporters and importers expending large sums of money in order to get in touch with prospective buyers and sellers among the business circles of the Soviet Union. Foreign firms can address themselves to the trade organisations of the Soviet Union in their own country, which in themselves comprehend all the foreign trade operations of the Soviet Union and in whose hands are concentrated all purchases and sales within the country.

2. Organisations for Foreign Trade.

The organisation which has been specially set up for the control and conduct of the foreign trade of the Soviet Union is the People's Commissariat for Trade and its local branches. The conduct of home trade is also a function of the People's Com-

missariat for Trade. (The functions of the People's Commissariat for Trade which relate to foreign trade are explained later in this section.)

The foreign branches of the People's Commissariat for Trade, or the organisations which conduct the foreign trade of the Soviet Union abroad, are the Trade Delegations of the Soviet Union. In addition to the Trade Delegations abroad, the Government of the U.S.S.R. has granted the right to carry on foreign trade to Soviet co-operative organisations—such as, for example, the Centrosoyus (the central organisation of Consumers' Co-operation of the Soviet Union) and to the Selosoyus (the central organisation of agricultural co-operation of the Soviet Union).

A number of special joint-stock companies—working with Soviet or mixed capital, *i.e.*, partly Soviet and partly non-Soviet capital—have been created for the purpose of attracting foreign capital into trade with the Soviet Union and into the conduct of such trade. The following are companies with mixed capital:—Russavstorg, Ratao, Ltd., Sovpoltorg, Russo-British Grain Export Co., Ltd., etc.

The transactions of all special joint-stock companies and co-operative organisations which have been founded for the conduct of trade between the Soviet Union and other countries are under the general direction and supervision of the trade delegation of the Soviet Union in the country in which they operate. In addition to the People's Commissariat for Trade, there exist within the U.S.S.R. a number of special limited liability companies—under the general direction and control of the People's Commissariat for Trade—for the purpose of preparing and accumulating commodities for exportation or which have been imported. A few examples of such companies are Exportles, Ltd., exporting timber materials; Promexport, Ltd., dealing with industrial goods; Exportkhleb, Ltd., which exports grain; Naphtasyndicate, Ltd., for oil products; Manganexport, Ltd., which exports manganese ore; Metalimport, Ltd., engaged in concentrating all the purchases necessary for the metal industry; Elektroimport, Ltd., which concentrates the purchases of all goods required by the electrical industry; Khimimport, Ltd., for importing goods necessary for the chemical industry; Selkhozimport, Ltd., for the concentration of purchases in other countries of agricultural machinery and all kinds of other goods which are necessary for the development of agriculture; Kozhimport, Ltd., organised for the purpose of concentrating imported goods necessary to the leather industry; Textilimport, buying abroad cotton, wool and yarns, as well as equipment for the Soviet textile industry.

The shareholders of these companies are the respective trusts and syndicates interested in the particular goods for which the companies cater and the People's Commissariat for Trade.

3. The Method of Regulating Foreign Trade.

The entire foreign trade of the Soviet Union as regards the quality and quantity of goods to be exported and imported is regulated by the export and import plan which the People's Commissariat for Trade of the U.S.S.R. draws up for each year, and which is ratified by the Council for Labour and Defence, in consonance with the State Planning Commission. The People's Commissariat for Trade or its trade delegations abroad supervise and control purchases and sales from the point of view of the legality of the transaction, their commercial advantage, and their concordance with the foreign trade policy of the Government and the export-import plan laid down. All State institutions, State enterprises, local organisations and private enterprises and persons, not enjoying the right to trade direct with foreign countries, conduct their foreign trade operations by means of licences through the agency of the trade delegations or other trade organisations abroad which are permitted to transact trade. Licences for exporting goods abroad, or importing goods into the Soviet Union are issued in each particular case by the Licence Bureau of the People's Commissariat for Trade, or by the Licence Administration Departments of the local representations of the People's Commissariat for Trade in the Soviet Republics, and in certain areas, the trade delegations abroad issue licences for the importation of goods into the Soviet Union in conformity with the provisions of the import plan of the U.S.S.R.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S.S.R. ABROAD.

Country.	Name.	Postal Address.	Telegraphic Address.
Afghanistan	B. B. Lavrov	Kabul, Afghanistan	Vneshtorg Vienna
Austria	G. S. Bitter	Seizergasse 2-4, Vienna	Vneshtorg Tientsin
China	M. A. Korobkin	Trade Mission of U.S.S.R. in China, 75, Rue Pasteur, Tientsin	Vneshtorg Prague
Czecho-Slovakia	I. V. Lensky	Lützova ulice, 14/2, Prague, II.	Vneshtorg Copenhagen
Denmark	A. Belakovsky	Vestre Boulevard 4, Copenhagen	Vneshtorg Helsingfors
Estonia	M. Smirnov	Morskaya, 19, Tallin (Reval)	Vneshtorg Paris
Finland	S. E. Erznkian	E. Esplanadinkatu, 10, Helsingfors	Vneshtorg Berlin
France	N. G. Tumanov	25, Rue de la Ville l'Eveque, Paris	Vneshtorg Athens
Germany	K. M. Begge	Lindenstrasse, 20-25, Berlin	
Greece	J. C. Ashkenasy	141, Rue Patisson, Athens	

Trade Representatives of the U.S.S.R. Abroad.—Continued.

Country.	Name.	Postal Address.	Telegraphic Address.
Hedjas	K. Khakimov (Official Agent)	Djedda	Vneshtorg Rome
Italy	I. I. Khodorovsky	Via le Liegi Via Lovanio 5, Rome	Vneshtorg Tokio
Japan	P. V. Anikeev	4, Kogaicho, Azabu, Tokio	Vneshtorg Riga
Latvia	I. B. Shevtsov	Alberta eela, 11, Riga	Vneshtorg Kovno
Lithuania	M. Galanin	12, Prospect Vitovt, Kovno	Vneshtorg, Mexico, D.F.
Mexico	S. S. Pestkovsky	Calle del Eliseo, 13-19, Mexico	Vneshtorg Ulan-Bator- Khoto
Mongolia	E. C. Botvinnik	Ulan-Bator	Vneshtorg Oslo
Norway	J. J. Elerdov	Tordenskjolds plass 3, IV, Oslo	Vneshtorg, Teheran
Persia	A. M. Tamarin	Perspravlenie, HKVT, Teheran	Vneshtorg Warsaw
Poland	M. Lizarev	Marszalkowska, 113, Warsaw	Vneshtorg, Stockholm
Sweden	S. R. Bogatin	Kunstgaten, 4-a, Stockholm	Vneshtorg Constantinople
Tannon-Touva Republic	K. A. Veselov	Kizyl (Krasny)	Vneshtorg Montevideo
Turkey	C. F. Sukhovy	Grande Rue de Pera 464, Constantinople	
Uruguay	B. Kraevsky	Calle Rincon, 438/2*, Piso, Montevideo.	

FOREIGN TRADE INSTITUTIONS.

The following list enumerates the more important organisations participating in the Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R.*

Name of Organisation.	Main Functions.	Town.	Address.
People's Commissariat for Foreign and Internal Trade	Direction and supervision of Foreign and Internal Trade	Moscow	Ul. Rasina, 26/28
I.—Special Export and Import Joint Stock Companies.			
"Khimimport"	Import and supply of semi-manufactured goods and raw materials and special technical equipment for chemical industry	Moscow	Petrovka, 3/5
"Electroimport"	Import of special raw materials, semi-manufactured goods and technical equipment for the electric industry	Moscow	Kuznetsky Per., 3
"Kozhimport"	Import of hides and skins, tanning and dressing materials, supply of dressed skins and special plant for footwear factories	Moscow	Chistoprudny Boulev., 12-2
"Metalimport"	Import of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, semi-manufactured castings and tools for the metal industry	Moscow	Miasnitskaya, 5

* A list of institutions engaged in Russo-British trade appears on page 303.

Name of Organisation.	Main Functions.	Town.	Address.
"Textilimport"	Import of raw materials and equipment for textile industry	Moscow	Tverskaya, 26
"Selkhozimport"	Import of agricultural machinery, tractors and spare parts; lighter agricultural equipment, seeds, fertilizers and other agricultural requisites.	Moscow	Kuznetsky Most, 14
"Exportkhleb"	Export of cereals and grain products	Moscow	Pl. Revolutsii, 21
"Exportles"	Export of timber. Import of technical equipment, plant and machinery for the timber industry	Moscow	B. Zlatoustensky, 7
"Promexport"	Promotion of export of manufactured goods, financing of such operations	Moscow	Neglinny Pro., 13
"Naphtasyndicate"	The marketing in the U.S.S.R. and abroad of oil products	Moscow	Miasnitskaya, 24
"Manganexport"	The marketing abroad of Manganese ore.	Moscow	" 51
II.—Mixed Companies.			
The Russo-German Air Transport Co. "Deruluft"	Air transport between the U.S.S.R. and Königsberg	Berlin, Moscow Office	W.8., Mauerst, 63 Neglinny Pro., 10
Russo-German Transport Company "Derutra"	Transport, forwarding and warehousing operations	Berlin, Moscow Office	S.W., 48, Friedrichstr, 27 Petrovka 4, kv. 2

Name of Organisation.	Main Functions.	Town.	Address.
Russo-Austrian Trad. Co. "Ratao"	Export and import operations (export of raw materials, and import of machinery and implements).	Moscow	Pl. Revolutsii
Russo-Austrian Trading Co. "Russavstorg"	Export and import (export of raw materials; import of machinery and equipment)	Moscow	Kuznetsky Most, 14
Russo-German Trading Co. "Rusgertorg"	Export and import (export of agricultural produce; import of machinery and equipment)	Berlin Moscow Office	W.8., Unter den Linden, Tverskaya, 34 17/18
Russo-Turkish Trading Joint-Stock Co., "Rusoturk"	Export and import trade with Turkey and adjacent countries	Moscow	Stoleshnikov Per., 16
Russo-Polish Trading Co. "Sovpoltorg"	Export and import trade between the U.S.S.R. and Poland	Moscow	Stoleshnikov Per., 16
Russo-German Transit Co., "Rustransit"	Transit trade between Germany and Persia, through the U.S.S.R.	Moscow	Petrovka, 17, kv. 3
"Persazneph"	Export of oil products into Persia	Baku	
Russo-Persian Cotton Co. "Perskhiopok"	Purchase and export of cotton into the R.S.F.S.R. and organisation of cotton growing in Persia	Teheran	
Russo-Pers. Silk Co. "Persshelk"	Export of silk into the U.S.S.R. and purchase of raw silk	Resht, Persia	
"Shark"	Export and import operations; sales on commission for other countries	Teheran, Moscow Repres.	Kuznetsky Most, 14

Name of Organisation.	Main Functions.	Town.	Address.
Russo-Mongol Trading Co. "Sovmong"	Export and import operations. Purchase of raw materials in Mongolia	Mongolia	Ulan-Bator-Khoto
III.—Other Important Trading and Transport Companies Participating in the Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R.			
Amtorg Trading Corporation	Conducting export and import trade between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.	New York City, U.S.A.	261, Fifth Avenue
All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Incorporated	Import from the U.S.A. into the Soviet Union of raw materials and technical equipment for the textile industries	New York	39, Broadway
Centrosoyus, New York, Incorporated	Export and import operations in goods and commodities for consumption between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.	New York	245, Fifth Avenue
Selskosoyus, New York, Incorporated	Export and import operations in agricultural goods and commodities. Import into U.S.S.R. of U.S.A. agricultural plant and machinery	New York	90, West Street
Amderutra, New York, Incorporated	Transport forwarding and warehousing operations	New York	261, Fifth Avenue
Russo-S. Amer. Joint Stock Co. "Yuzhamtorg"	Export and import trade between the U.S.S.R. and South America	Buenos Aires	Avenida de Mayo, 569

Name of Organisation.	Main Functions.	Town.	Address.
Russo-German Petroleum Co. "Derunaph"	Marketing U.S.S.R. petroleum products in Germany	Berlin	W.8., Mauerstr, 63
"Centrosoyus," Berlin	Export and import operations in goods and commodities for consumption between Germany and the U.S.S.R.	Berlin	W.35, Kurfürstenstr., 33
"Selskosoyus," Berlin	Export and import trade in agricultural goods and commodities between Germany and the U.S.S.R.	Berlin	S.W.48, Friedrichstr, 236
"Khleboproduct"	Purchase and marketing agricultural produce	Moscow	B. Dmitrovka, 32
"Transport"	Transportation, warehousing and insurance of cargoes	Moscow	Ug. Miasnitsky i Furkasovskovo per., d. 3/12
"Sovtorgflot"	Operating the Soviet Mercantile Marine	Moscow	Piatnitskaya, 37
"Sovkino"	Reconstruction and development of the film industry and trade	Moscow	M. Gnesdikovsky Per., 7
Joint-Stock Company for trade in books and office accessories, "Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga"	Export and import of books and office accessories; manufacture of typing ribbons and carbon paper	Moscow	Kuznetsky Most, 18

IV.—Banks and Financial Houses Participating in the Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R.

Name of Organisation.	Main Functions.	Town.	Address.
Bank for Foreign Trade "Vneshtorgbank"	Financing foreign trade operations of the U.S.S.R.	Moscow	Petrovka, 3
Garantie und Kreditbank für den Osten	Financing the trade between Germany and the U.S.S.R.	Berlin	Unter den Linden, 68
Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord	Financing trade between France and the U.S.S.R.	Paris	Avenue de l'Opéra
Svenska Ekonomiska Aktieföretaget	Financing trade between Sweden and the U.S.S.R.	Stockholm	Stureplan, 15
Det Nordiske Kreditaktieselskab	Financing trade between Norway and the U.S.S.R.	Copenhagen	Vesterbrogade, 4a
Russo-Persian Bank "Ruspersbank"	Financing trade between Persia and the U.S.S.R.	Teheran	Rue de Lezar

II. THE EXTENT OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade turnovers of Russia for 25 years immediately prior to the Great War and during its course, as well as the foreign trade turnovers of the Soviet Union up to recent times—i.e., 1927-28 inclusive—are shown in the following table.

Total Turnovers of the Foreign Trade of Russia and of the Soviet Union in the Period 1884-1928.

In million roubles

Years	Exports	Imports	Total export and import turnover	(+) Shows excess of exports over imports ; (-) Shows excess of imports over exports
1884-88 yearly average	603	439	1,042	+ 164
1889-93 " "	639	420	1,059	+ 219
1894-98 " "	705	573	1,278	+ 132
1899-1903 " "	793	631	1,424	+ 162
1904-08 " "	1,046	770	1,816	+ 276
1909-13 " "	1,521	1,140	2,661	+ 381
1913	1,520.1	1,374.0	2,894.1	+ 146.1
1914	956.1	1,098.0	2,054.1	- 141.9
1915	401.8	1,138.6	1,540.4	- 401.8
1916	502.0	2,488.4	2,990.4	- 1,986.4
1917	488.1	2,448.8	2,936.9	- 1,960.7
1918	7.5	57.3	64.8	- 49.8
1919 At	—	0.6	0.6	- 0.6
1920 pre-war	1.4	29.3	30.7	- 27.9
1921 prices	20.2	210.0*	230.2	- 189.8
1922	81.6	269.9*	351.5	- 188.3
1923	205.8	144.0*	349.8	+ 61.8
1924	311.0	228.1	539.1	+ 82.9
1924-25† at pre-war prices	370.8	421.8	792.6	- 51.0
at present-day prices	575.3	719.9	1,295.2	- 144.6
1925-26† at pre-war prices	476.5	466.9	943.4	+ 9.6
at present-day prices	676.6	756.4	1,433.0	- 79.8
1926-27† at pre-war prices	566.5	505.5	1,072.0	+ 61.0
at present day prices	770.5	713.7	1,483.2	+ 57.8
1927-28† at pre-war prices	615.8	751.7	1,367.5	- 135.9
at present day prices	773.9	944.7	1,718.6	- 170.8

* In addition to the imports by the Soviet Union in 1921, 1922, 1923 which are tabulated above there were imports for famine relief and other charities which in 1921 amounted to 22.4 million roubles; in 1922 to 184.5 million roubles; and in 1923 to 35.1 million roubles.

† The economic year begins on October 1, and ends on the following September 30.

1. The Foreign Trade Turnover of Russia Prior to the War.

During the twenty-five years immediately before the Great War, Russia's foreign trade, when compared with that of other countries, developed with very great intensity. Thus, the average yearly imports for the five years of 1889-1893 amounted to 420 million roubles, and for the last five years before the war, 1909-1913, it reached 1,140 million roubles. During the whole of this period an uninterrupted increase in imports was registered year by year. Hence, imports during the quarter of a century referred to increased by 2.7 times. The same quarter of a century shows the same process in respect of exports—the average yearly exports for the five years of 1889-1893 amounted to 639 million roubles, and in the last five years before the war, 1909-1913, they grew to 1,521 million roubles—an increase of 2.4 times.

The increase of the foreign trade turnover of Russia during the 25 years which immediately preceded the war had for its basis the vast natural riches of Russia and the great export possibilities in respect of grain products, and some other materials such as timber, flax, hemp, oil products and so forth. It should also be noted, in this connection, that the former Government of Russia did not particularly concern itself with economic improvement in the sense of applying the latest scientific inventions to particular branches of economy. Though Russia's foreign trade was increasing intensively, a still more rapid rate of development would have taken place before the war if the vast export resources of Russia had been adequately utilised.

Russia's foreign trade in pre-war times invariably showed an excess of exports over imports, that is, the balance of trade was favourable to Russia. Still, in spite of such results in the balance of trade, Russia was growing poorer because the sums which the assets of the balance yielded had to go back abroad in the form of payment of interest to foreign holders of Russian securities, or as payment of interest on Russia's foreign debts.

2. The Foreign Trade Turnover During the War Period.

During the period of the war Russia's foreign trade greatly expanded in respect of imports and, on the other hand, consider-

ably contracted in regard to exports. The contraction of exports was brought about by the loss of Russia's chief purchaser of export commodities, namely, Germany. A considerable quantity of the commodities which previously had been used for foreign export purposes was utilised as supplies for the army, consisting of many million men, during the war. The increase in imports during the war was due to the necessity of obtaining war materials, the production of which, within Russia itself, proved insufficient. This war period, however, cannot be regarded in any sense as characteristic of Russia's foreign trade, because it was a period in which the international economic relations were abnormal.

3. The Foreign Trade Turnover.

The Soviet Government, which had replaced the Government of the Tsar and the Provisional Government of Kerensky, came into power with new economic plans, with the desire to reconstruct the economy of the country on the foundation of the most up-to-date achievements in the realm of culture and technology. But as is well known the Soviet Government had to deal with post-war devastated economy and of a country in destitution which had further to experience the ruin brought about by a protracted civil war. The result of all this, and of the complicated international situation during the years of 1918-1920, has been that the foreign trade of Soviet Russia sank to negligible figures.

Soviet Russia, after it secured by conquest its own sovereignty and independence, formally received in 1920 certain possibilities of exit on the foreign market. (The declaration of the Supreme Council in Paris, dated January 16, 1920, for raising the blockade of Soviet Russia.) But even before 1920 Soviet Russia was not entirely without some foreign trade operations, although such transactions were of a casual nature and small proportions.

The year 1920 marks the commencement of the re-establishment of treaty relations between Soviet Russia and foreign States—at first with the Baltic States, and later on with certain States of Western Europe.

It is only in 1921 that the foreign trade turnover of Soviet Russia begins to acquire serious dimensions. In subsequent years the foreign trade turnover of the Soviet Union shows an intensive development. The total exports of the Soviet Union for 1927-28 amounted to 773.9 million roubles. The total 1927-28 imports amounted to 944.7 million roubles. The table below shows the foreign trade turnover of the Soviet Union across the European and Asiatic frontiers for the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 as compared with 1913, both in respect of quantity and of value.

Total Turnovers of the Foreign Trade of Russia and of the Soviet Union Across the European and Asiatic Frontiers for the Years 1913, 1926-27, and 1927-28, Showing Weight and Value.

	1913	1926-27	1927-28
Total exports in million roubles	1,520.1	770.5	773.9
Exports across the European Frontiers in million roubles	1,421.0	678.2	635.8
Exports across the Asiatic Frontiers in million roubles	99.1	92.3	138.1
Total exports in thousand tons	24,132	9,550	8,764
Exports across the European Frontiers in thousand tons	20,567	8,792	7,723
Exports across the Asiatic Frontiers in thousand tons	3,565	758	1,041
Total imports in million roubles	1,374.0	712.7	944.7
Imports across the European Frontiers in million roubles	1,220.5	623.8	820.1
Imports across the Asiatic Frontiers in million roubles	153.5	88.9	124.6
Total imports in thousand tons	15,354	1,845	2,013
Imports across the European Frontiers in thousand tons	14,112	1,631	1,752
Imports across the Asiatic Frontiers in thousand tons	1,242	214	261
Total exports and imports in million roubles	2,894.1	1,483.2	1,718.6
Exports and imports across the European Frontiers in million roubles	2,641.5	1,302.0	1,455.9
Exports and imports across the Asiatic Frontiers in million roubles	252.6	181.2	262.7
Total exports and imports in thousand tons	39,486	11,395	10,777
Exports and imports across the European Frontiers in thousand tons	34,678	10,423	9,475
Exports and imports across the Asiatic Frontiers in thousand tons	4,808	972	1,302

From the above table it is clear that the Soviet Union is far from having reached the pre-war levels of foreign trade, although in certain other branches of the national economy the pre-war standards have been reached. This is explained by the fact that at the present time, when the economy of the country is organised in accordance with a plan, the Soviet Union does not import any commodities which are not necessary for the process of economic evolution of the country, as well as by the fact that the Soviet Union only exports foodstuffs such as wheat, butter, eggs and so forth when there is a surplus after the requirements of the population have been satisfied. Though before the war grain was exported from Russia at the cost of the semi-starvation of the people, the Soviet Union at the present time prefers, in the first place, to satisfy completely the needs of the people and then to export only the surpluses. Furthermore, the foreign trade of the Soviet Union could not be more thoroughly re-established, because the Soviet Union is concentrating all its care and resources on the reconstruction and extension of industry, transport, and agriculture. The foreign trade of Russia in pre-war times was assisted by the large credits it obtained from foreign States. Now, however, the Soviet Union has the use of limited credits in respect of its foreign trade. The noticeably rapid rate at which the foreign trade of the Soviet Union developed would have been greater still if there had been at the disposal of the country adequate money or credit resources. However, in spite of the existence of these adverse circumstances, it will still be possible for the Soviet Union to enlarge its foreign trade, because it possesses enormous natural resources, and because it is making energetic efforts to reconstruct and extend the economy of the country.

III. NATURE AND CONTENT OF THE FOREIGN TRADE.

Since the re-establishment of the foreign trade of the Soviet Union several important changes have taken place for the improvement of the content of this trade.

I. Exports.

The nature of the exports of the Soviet Union as an agricultural country was not normal during the first years of the re-establishment of foreign trade. Very slight quantities of grain products were exported, and in certain years grain was even imported, owing to the failure of the crops. But the harvests of recent years have proved to be good. The area under grain has been considerably enlarged, and the Soviet Union is once more taking its place on the grain market of the world as one of the principal grain exporters. The Soviet Union has also achieved considerable success in the re-establishment of the export of other commodities such as flax, furs, oil products, butter, eggs, and so forth.

At the present time the principal articles of export are agricul-

tural produce—grain, butter, eggs, flax and furs, which form about two-thirds of the total exports, while industrial goods form about one-third. The principal industrial commodities exported are timber materials, manganese ore and oil products. Of late the exports of manufactures and sugar have also developed.

2. Imports.

When the foreign trade of the Soviet Union was first re-established, after the impoverishment of the country through the Great War, the Civil War, the famine, and after the breakdown of industry, the commodities which were imported in the first instance were textile goods and grain products. In the last few years the Soviet Union has improved the nature of its imports.

On examination of the general imports into the U.S.S.R. it is seen that there is a marked tendency in recent years towards an increase in the proportion of imports intended for production, while there is a diminution in the proportion of imports for consumption. The latter decrease is due to the growth in the output of industry within the U.S.S.R. which satisfies to a greater extent the demands of the home market, while the reconstruction of industry and the electrification of the country call for the importation of technical equipment, plant, machinery and raw materials in increasing quantities.

The following table shows the categories of the various goods imported during the past two years :—

Imports	1926-27		1927-28	
	Thou. roubles.	%	Thou. roubles.	%
I.—Foodstuffs	30,268	4.8	68,011	8.3
II.—Raw materials and semi-manufactures	381,617	61.2	443,095	54.0
III.—Live stock	2,622	0.4	4,471	0.5
IV.—Manufactured goods	209,302	33.6	304,509	37.2

IV. PROSPECTS OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The following economic factors may be said to determine the expansion of the foreign trade of the Soviet Union :—

The rebuilding of the economic structure of the Soviet Union, and its development, i.e., the erection of new factories and workshops, the execution of the electrification scheme, the industrialisation of agriculture, etc., demand considerable imports from abroad of diverse technical equipment for the mining and manufacturing industries, agricultural machinery, and tools. On the

other hand the Soviet Union is using every means for the exploitation of its vast natural resources with a view to stimulate and develop exports. In this connection it will suffice to quote the budgetary estimates of the development programme for the five years from 1926-27 to 1931-32. Out of the accumulated resources, and internal savings, more than 2,000 million roubles have been earmarked as additional capital to be invested in the development of the national economy. A considerable part of this amount will be devoted to purchases from abroad of all kinds of technical equipment, plant and machinery, etc. At the same time, imports will, of course, continue to expand normally, out of the proceeds of the Union's exports.

The development of the foreign trade mentioned above has been going on without the help of foreign capital. In the course of the last few years, however, individual firms and financial houses have begun to grant considerable credit facilities, and this will undoubtedly stimulate the development of the trade of the U.S.S.R.

The question of the sources of the Soviet Union's imports, i.e., from which countries goods will be drawn, is determined by the following considerations:—

The Soviet Union is now buying and will continue to buy preferably in those countries with which its relations are most satisfactory and where it can obtain the largest credits on the best terms.

Such countries as will take part in the reconstruction of the Union's industries, will also, undoubtedly, remain in the future the chief sources of supply; for, under the existing system of unified State control over the reorganisation and the reconstruction of the national economy, the Soviet industries and other branches of national economy, having once been adapted to certain types of plant and machinery, will also continue to import such machinery, plant and spare parts from the same source.

The tendency is to transfer the purchase of raw materials (e.g., cotton, rubber, quebracho, wool, non-ferrous metals, etc.), from the re-exporting countries (Great Britain, Germany, France) to the producing countries (the U.S.A., the states of South America, Egypt, South Africa, Australia, etc.).

As far as can be seen, the main composition of the Union's exports will for a long time yet remain unaltered and will chiefly comprise the products of agriculture (e.g., grain, timber, eggs, flax, furs, etc.), and certain raw materials, such as timber, oil, manganese ore, etc. Alongside of these, however, though as yet unimportant, the export of manufactured goods has been growing from year to year, and will continue to increase.

The following detailed statistical information illustrates the foreign trade of the Soviet Union and furnishes data of its development.

TABLE I.
EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM THE SOVIET UNION CONSIGNED TO
COUNTRIES IN THE FIRST COLUMN.

Countries (Via European frontiers)	1926-27			1927-28		
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	%	Tons	Thou. rbls.	%
Argentina	1,388	255	0.0	6,465	774	0.2
Austria	9,838	3,597	0.5	31,978	7,578	1.2
Belgium	219,381	13,178	1.9	231,959	11,156	1.8
Bulgaria	4,887	152	0.0	4,978	163	0.0
Canada	1	68	0.0	—	—	—
Czecho- Slovakia	2,594	2,217	0.3	19,144	3,745	0.8
Denmark	136,099	9,880	1.5	156,149	11,446	1.8
Egypt	145,980	5,866	0.9	233,706	9,488	1.5
Estonia	87,320	6,947	1.0	63,070	4,815	0.9
Finland	230,235	10,479	1.5	202,120	7,487	1.2
France	814,779	54,093	8.0	609,560	40,549	6.6
Germany	1,453,654	167,284	24.7	1,169,832	185,384	29.2
Great Britain	2,469,616	197,458	29.1	1,819,831	147,727	23.3
Greece	103,999	6,796	1.0	114,844	5,458	0.8
Holland	684,421	23,249	3.4	568,412	16,582	2.8
India	16,359	533	0.1	120,297	3,965	0.7
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	887,463	37,658	5.6	731,439	25,827	4.2
Latvia	325,267	57,412	8.6	349,280	79,916	12.7
Lithuania	8,657	261	0.0	10,542	1,305	0.3
Mexico	52	30	0.0	23	32	0.0
Norway	165,016	15,721	2.3	41,193	2,363	0.6
Persia	—	—	—	3,404	1,014	0.2
Poland	311,353	19,476	2.9	398,186	14,934	2.3
Roumania	25,704	818	0.1	18,955	709	0.2
Spain	63,661	3,402	0.5	220,083	11,123	1.8
Sweden	75,343	6,209	0.9	5,778	3,475	0.6
Turkey	247,723	13,184	1.9	241,380	14,071	0.4
U.S.A.	233,858	17,278	2.6	250,689	22,056	3.4
Other Coun- tries	67,713	4,739	0.7	99,293	2,699	0.5
Total	8,792,361	678,240	100.0	7,722,590	635,841	100.0

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE II.

EXPORT OF MERCHANDISE FROM THE SOVIET UNION CONSIGNED TO COUNTRIES IN THE FIRST COLUMN.

Countries (Via the Asiatic Frontiers)	1926-27			1927-28		
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	%	Tons	Thou. rbls.	%
Afghanistan	5,167	3,422	3.7	8,808	6,849	5.0
China	205,461	18,675	20.2	274,538	24,325	17.6
Great Britain	10,849	1,155	1.2	27,484	3,059	2.2
India	2,291	74	0.1	—	—	—
Japan	383,945	11,492	12.7	510,211	13,680	9.9
Korea	972	40	0.0	—	—	—
Mongolia	10,995	4,633	5.0	18,035	7,546	5.5
Persia	122,935	43,277	46.9	153,261	70,449	51.1
Turkey	2,894	526	9.5	4,551	1,119	0.8
U.S.A.	311	5,929	0.4	228	5,861	4.2
Other Countries	12,340	3,080	3.3	43,949	5,182	3.7
Total	758,160	92,303	100.0	1,041,065	138,070	100.0

TABLE III.

CHIEF COUNTRIES TO WHICH PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT WERE CONSIGNED, *via* EUROPEAN FRONTIERS.

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
WHEAT	Belgium	17,741	1,881	1	0.1
	Estonia	4,326	458	649	68
	France	155,662	16,275	3,069	324
	Germany	197,830	20,780	18,980	1,983
	Great Britain	346,953	36,435	19,566	1,983
	Holland	26,892	2,856	11,693	1,220
	Italy	140,212	14,763	11,004	1,154
	Latvia	6,193	671	362	39
	Poland	68,764	7,371	99	11
	Sweden	27,680	2,964	3,724	389
	Turkey	41,480	4,411	6,437	675
	Total, Wheat	1,196,456	125,936	107,971	11,210

TABLE III. (Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
RYE	Belgium	1,964	161	495	43
	Denmark	15,872	1,256	12,092	1,104
	Esthonia	22,708	2,142	6,767	627
	Finland	68,052	5,930	19,397	1,782
	France	5,327	434	—	—
	Germany	29,804	2,504	16,637	1,497
	Great Britain	111,580	9,010	1,439	134
	Holland	11,556	964	3,350	306
	Italy	7,715	723	12,644	1,102
	Latvia	33,985	2,981	8,487	731
	Poland	46,724	4,078	3,085	268
	Sweden	923	80	9,778	833
	Turkey	4,117	427	—	—
	Total, Rye	417,370	35,405	108,906	9,671
BARLEY.	Esthonia	115	8	—	—
	France	3,410	260	—	—
	Germany	72,686	4,863	2,317	188
	Great Britain	175,745	11,728	—	—
	Holland	580	43	—	—
	Italy	5,012	300	—	—
	Poland	1,531	100	33	3
	Total, Barley	262,290	17,559	4,933	394
OATS.	Belgium	3,670	238	1,986	146
	Esthonia	4,713	313	1,074	85
	Finland	252	16	742	10
	Germany	8,191	542	6,348	475
	Great Britain	5,281	365	6,774	502
	Holland	9,742	721	12,945	967
	Italy	1,830	139	—	—
	Latvia	10,027	682	3,693	280
	Poland	20,431	1,529	81	6
	Total, Oats	64,268	4,553	36,007	2,704

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE III. (Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
FLOUR	Austria	17	3	—	—
	Belgium	16	3	—	—
	Estonia	82	14	—	—
	Finland	889	160	1,791	154
	Germany	—	—	49	6
	Latvia	33	5	—	—
	Poland	382	67	—	—
	Turkey	40	8	—	—
	Total, Flour	4,290	642	10,044	1,160
MAIZE	Belgium	4,092	234	—	—
	Denmark	2,846	157	—	—
	France	34,373	1,871	—	—
	Germany	13,374	722	3,235	216
	Great Britain	82,356	4,443	6,298	395
	Holland	3,758	200	—	—
	Italy	3,078	171	4,637	295
	Sweden	2,675	146	—	—
	Total, Maize	153,210	8,284	20,620	1,358
PEAS	France	2,369	216	2,320	226
	Germany	3,794	354	4,772	558
	Great Britain	6,685	589	781	91
	Holland	1,818	167	3,567	315
	Total, Peas	15,616	1,411	16,739	1,789
BEANS & LENTILS	France	2,433	271	5,159	580
	Germany	44,846	7,218	24,176	2,985
	Great Britain	3,897	328	1,066	152
	Holland	3,976	349	1,619	235
	Italy	1,299	150	743	96
	Total, Beans & Lentils	58,827	8,624	38,042	4,681

TABLE III. (Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
BRAN	Esthonia	6,322	305	2,084	134
	Finland	10,905	537	2,381	146
	Germany	21,682	984	7,645	460
	Latvia	3,828	175	1,445	94
	Poland	10,123	464	4,124	235
	Sweden	1,217	65	385	21
	Total, Bran	54,297	2,536	18,064	1,090
FRUIT & BERRIES	Denmark	673	209	443	76
	Esthonia	1,099	515	0.3	0.1
	Finland	612	167	422	63
	France	693	286	906	380
	Germany	1,760	643	2,309	660
	Great Britain	1,758	525	1,557	326
	Latvia	280	86	1,251	650
	Sweden	1,078	298	1,270	202
	Total, Fruit & Berries	8,838	3,096	9,631	2,770
GAME & POULTRY, DEAD	France	15	11	695	404
	Germany	829	593	3,786	2,370
	Great Britain	2,829	2,247	3,366	2,260
	Latvia	5,584	4,261	8,011	5,347
	Total, Game & Poultry, dead	9,257	7,112	16,353	10,687
BUTTER	Denmark	93	93	180	215
	Germany	9,396	10,618	10,135	12,090
	Great Britain ...	16,087	17,916	15,801	18,815
	Holland	213	233	—	—
	Latvia	4,166	4,988	6,476	7,728
	Turkey	109	127	54	62
	Total, Butter	30,284	34,224	32,821	39,120

TABLE III. (Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
EGGS	Austria	2,195	981	5,958	2,668
	France	99	57	800	429
	Germany	41,267	19,314	60,750	26,151
	Great Britain	8,123	4,182	14,933	6,847
	Latvia	9,918	4,298	11,382	4,102
	Poland	214	114	9	5
	Total, Eggs	61,825	28,954	94,405	40,462
CAVIARE, BLACK & RED	Germany	277	2,171	581	3,457
	Greece	404	219	—	—
	Latvia	39	250	52	372
	Turkey	694	636	672	470
	U.S.A.	36	17	121	687
	Total, Caviare, Black & Red....	1,473	3,501	1,999	5,828
OIL CAKE	Denmark	103,925	6,680	89,612	7,959
	Esthonia	1,996	121	2,099	162
	Finland	4,811	322	6,422	590
	France	1,447	79	1,166	48
	Germany	105,258	6,446	18,113	1,553
	Great Britain	71,944	4,784	51,063	4,523
	Holland	13,229	979	1,428	124
	Poland	14,424	1,014	12,685	1,173
	Sweden	28,143	1,780	3,223	272
	Total, Oil Cake	345,869	22,251	188,032	16,602
HARD WOOD	France	134	27	—	—
	Germany	1,362	208	—	—
	Italy....	194	39	—	—
	U.S.A.	223	35	—	—
	Total, Hard Wood	2,065	341	—	—

TABLE III. (Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
ROUGH TIMBER	Esthonia	23,712	385	14,164	306
	Finland	89,718	854	109,617	1,351
	France	16,214	287	53,943	1,042
	Germany	114,232	2,660	133,337	3,185
	Great Britain	146,587	2,326	281,440	4,093
	Holland	236,484	4,055	284,958	4,787
	Latvia	148,101	2,503	157,991	3,274
	Sweden	12,994	445	25,598	839
	Total, Rough Timber	793,576	13,727	1,097,545	20,350
SAWN TIMBER	Belgium	16,795	701	40,443	1,679
	Denmark	4,183	170	5,912	248
	France	45,566	2,974	29,436	1,908
	Germany	92,844	4,392	154,273	7,043
	Great Britain	1,017,283	40,396	910,673	36,712
	Holland	116,533	4,428	163,689	6,088
	Italy	3,954	291	4,428	461
	Latvia	13,523	1,503	15,144	1,560
	Poland	3,241	332	13,696	1,474
	U.S.A.	3,827	237	28,278	1,178
	Total, Sawn Timber	1,339,604	56,537	1,397,672	59,917
OIL SEEDS	Denmark	36	5	0.1	.0
	France	456	53	469	57
	Germany	5,332	681	774	152
	Great Britain	22,430	2,807	61	14
	Greece	1,031	94	—	—
	Holland	886	113	2,666	275
	Italy	—	—	60	6
	Total, Oil Seeds	30,339	3,801	5,001	682
LIQUORICE	Germany	344	71	1,113	215
	U.S.A.	12,090	1,259	8,946	1,112
	Total, Liquorice	12,568	1,350	10,838	1,415

TABLE III. (Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
HIDES, DRESSED & UNDRESSED	France	2	7	206	666
	Germany	1,621	3,595	1,120	2,331
	Great Britain	17	59	12	30
	Latvia	415	716	875	1,499
	U.S.A.	145	284	6	3
	Total, Hides	2,447	5,234	2,267	4,763
FURS	France	25	354	223	9,182
	Germany	1,305	36,367	1,810	60,579
	Great Britain	758	29,577	728	27,697
	Italy	10	106	1	31
	Latvia	439	10,454	463	12,085
	Turkey	31	463	0.1	46
	U.S.A.	93	2,781	63	3,147
	Total, Furs	2,683	80,319	3,350	113,376
CASINGS & ENTRAILS	Denmark	69	846	1	4
	Germany	1,979	4,415	3,343	4,968
	Great Britain	81	502	69	221
	Italy	122	181	31	44
	U.S.A.	267	3,168	351	4,328
	Total, Casings & Entrails	2,760	9,664	4,364	10,659
HORSEHAIR, MANES & TAILS	Austria	205	371	333	564
	France	100	199	108	213
	Germany	349	754	477	915
	Great Britain	17	43	6	9
	Italy	103	194	38	66
	Latvia	133	277	68	154
	Total, Horsehair, manes & tails	1,048	2,133	1,213	2,255

TABLE III. (Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
BRISTLES	France	79	247	104	322
	Germany	418	2,044	541	2,128
	Great Britain	124	1,175	259	1,361
	Latvia	273	1,572	121	651
	U.S.A.	92	738	234	1,729
	Total, Bristles	1,192	6,709	1,362	6,587
DOWN & FEATHERS	Germany	345	988	699	1,834
	Great Britain	13	72	28	94
	Latvia	159	351	106	268
	Poland	54	149	—	—
	Total, Down & Feathers	622	1,679	858	2,272
FLAX	Belgium	2,796	1,543	579	498
	Esthonia	1,081	524	—	—
	France	178	85	0.1	0.1
	Germany	1,589	866	22	27
	Great Britain	50	27	—	—
	Latvia	24,278	11,962	19,091	15,570
	U.S.A.	40	22	603	519
	Total, Flax	30,169	15,105	20,351	16,662
CODILLA	Belgium	1,100	273	1,780	340
	Esthonia	895	432	112	17
	France	—	—	100	19
	Germany	787	187	650	108
	Latvia	8,698	3,231	14,441	6,515
	U.S.A.	32	15	10	2
	Total, Codilla	11,648	4,162	17,096	7,001
HEMP & Tow thereof	Belgium	1,158	181	161	26
	Germany	3,650	885	7,062	1,876
	Latvia	2,685	729	4,817	1,410
	Total, Hemp & Tow thereof	7,972	1,896	13,540	3,660

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE III. (Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
SILK COCOONS	France	24	136	0.2	0.4
	Italy	259	1,442	193	936
	Total, Silk Cocoons	283	1,579	193	936
SILK WASTE	France	250	772	222	413
	Italy	64	165	188	342
	Total, Silk Waste	314	937	411	758
ASBESTOS	Finland	1,100	273	—	—
	Germany	8,441	2,148	10,452	2,958
	Italy	385	112	—	—
	Total, Asbestos	9,927	2,533	11,147	3,206
COAL, COKE & ANTHRACITE	France	15,964	209	52,120	549
	Italy	134,967	1,554	67,299	661
	Turkey	101,587	1,260	52,697	391
	Total, Coal, Coke, Anthracite	272,218	3,231	219,288	2,016
IRON ORE	Germany	279,050	2,901	113,528	1,151
	Italy	5,304	42	5,842	41
	Poland	113,730	1,195	275,065	3,034
	Total, Iron Ore	407,685	4,215	428,425	4,527
MANGANESE ORE	Belgium	72,064	1,602	65,908	1,476
	France	80,699	2,697	64,532	1,759
	Germany	72,955	2,237	44,062	1,285
	Great Britain	26,154	747	13,174	277
	Holland	244,794	7,565	44,953	1,135
	Italy	32,487	923	46,344	1,112
	Poland	21,360	552	30,820	672
	Turkey	7,643	206	—	—
	U.S.A.	214,527	7,152	189,088	6,036
	Total, Mangan- ese Ore	784,686	24,090	498,882	13,752

FOREIGN TRADE

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TABLE III. (Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
METALS	Belgium	157	224	—	—
	Germany	2,369	944	333	44
	Great Britain	300	251	—	—
	Total, Metals	2,826	1,420	600	69
SCRAP METAL	Finland	1,525	20	—	—
	France	—	—	26	3
	Germany	36,630	1,033	22,231	714
	Total, Scrap Metal	39,660	1,085	22,319	738
OIL, CRUDE	Germany	26,571	759	40,354	958
	Italy	79,487	2,309	94,195	2,226
	Latvia	13,361	394	11,759	295
	Total, Oil, Crude	126,401	3,692	169,243	4,032
LIGHT PETROLEUM OILS (MOTOR SPIRIT)	Belgium	46,540	2,979	56,517	3,352
	Finland	4,507	556	3,435	456
	France	187,881	11,431	190,820	10,982
	Germany	92,614	5,913	121,774	7,201
	Great Britain	173,155	10,735	127,145	7,147
	Italy	50,489	3,070	77,866	4,632
	Turkey	8,985	655	16,544	1,028
	Total, Light Petroleum Oils	605,952	37,798	749,171	44,030
LAMP OILS (KEROSENE, PARAFFIN)	Belgium	16,850	676	16,492	584
	Esthonia	9,119	361	5,687	189
	Finland	3,133	185	3,729	215
	France	1,781	87	2,873	120
	Germany	19,267	903	41,701	1,685
	Great Britain	143,402	4,711	219,782	7,264
	Italy	61,508	2,060	45,619	1,626
	Latvia	10,900	418	15,884	640
	Turkey	32,251	1,202	40,672	1,346
	Total, Burning Oils	468,701	16,194	697,878	23,814

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE III. (Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
LUBRICATING OILS	Belgium	16,720	1,019	18,975	1,014
	Denmark	3,171	204	9,887	568
	France	41,420	2,618	37,079	2,054
	Germany	51,688	3,247	58,088	3,274
	Great Britain	35,326	2,234	29,077	1,605
	Holland	3,577	225	3,241	187
	Italy	8,801	535	10,225	575
	Turkey	993	81	906	61
	Total, Lubricating Oils	164,346	10,340	181,630	10,262
FUEL OIL	France	121,349	2,650	114,245	1,549
	Germany	23,686	522	40,328	853
	Great Britain	3,228	75	33,715	590
	Italy	337,219	7,557	309,235	5,588
	Turkey	759	20	45,523	1,068
	Total, Fuel Oil	518,444	11,606	644,597	11,381
VEGETABLE OILS	Germany	3,771	1,190	4,644	1,569
	Great Britain	—	—	10,838	3,662
	Latvia	11	7	38	13
	Poland	360	113	14	6
	Total, Vegetable Oils	4,159	1,322	15,546	5,253
RAGS	Austria	1,806	215	5,959	883
	Belgium	2,350	405	2,294	446
	France	3,709	605	4,558	788
	Germany	2,124	288	1,514	219
	Great Britain	4,140	705	3,638	585
	Latvia	5,903	916	2,646	423
	U.S.A.	1,169	136	2,761	326
	Total, Rags	22,820	3,550	27,815	4,457
WOOLLEN CARPETS	Great Britain	217	2,097	273	3,313
	Turkey	47	427	9	156
	Total, Woollen Carpets	281	2,694	344	4,357

TABLE IV.

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT FROM THE U.S.S.R. *via* THE ASIATIC FRONTIERS.

Principal Articles Exported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
Grain	9,512	817	27,891	4,713
Sugar	52,353	22,081	56,410	23,673
Fish, Fresh and Salted	13,389	1,417	14,242	2,680
Preserved Fish	831	841	1,180	1,183
Timber	351,803	9,556	402,840	12,398
Furs	100	5,784	71	5,831
Coal, Coke and Anthracite	160,883	1,759	278,031	2,352
Oil Products	80,816	6,400	139,791	8,747
Rubber Footwear	395	1,333	562	1,724
Metal Manufactures	3,814	2,114	6,602	3,453
Cotton Fabrics	5,328	20,754	12,018	47,982
Manufactures of Flax, Hemp and Jute	980	1,485	1,710	2,229
Earthenware and Porcel'n	1,157	1,134	1,245	1,187
Glassware	3,546	1,566	4,153	1,971
Matches	1,170	610	2,341	1,187
Paper and Cardboard	1,224	612	2,049	902
Grand Total	758,160	92,303	1,041,065	138,070

TABLE V.

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT FROM THE U.S.S.R. *via* EUROPEAN FRONTIERS.

Principal Articles Exported •	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
I.—AGRICULTURE, incl: —				
A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, the most important of which was				
Wheat	1,196,456	125,936	107,971	11,210
Rye	417,370	35,405	108,906	9,671
Barley	262,290	17,559	4,933	394
Oats	64,268	4,553	36,007	2,704
Maize	153,210	8,284	20,620	1,358
Peas	15,616	1,411	16,739	1,789
Beans and Lentils	58,827	8,624	38,042	4,681

TABLE V.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Exported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
Buckwheat Groats	148	16	—	—
Flax Seed	28,646	3,597	66	10
Hemp Seed	—	—	151	20
Rape Seed	225	21	514	39
Mustard Seed	270	35	11	5
Cotton Seed	—	—	0.2	0.1
Sunflower Seed	1,031	94	3,499	379
Clover and Timothy Seed....	231	211	4,738	3,457
Vetch Seed	86	27	4,908	439
Beetroot Seed	45	17	163	67
Flax, Combed and Raw	30,169	15,105	20,351	16,662
Flax Tow	6,855	3,281	6,010	4,041
Flax Waste	4,793	881	11,086	2,960
Hemp	3,967	1,266	8,126	2,809
Hemp Tow	4,006	630	5,413	850
Potatoes	4,154	162	64,861	1,182
Onions	733	99	7,258	778
Green Peas, dried	45	115	64	131
Apples	5,059	1,449	5,681	1,009
Pears	790	255	455	108
Dried Fruit	2,025	987	2,635	1,147
Berries, fresh and pickled	62	13	1,477	262
Berries, dried	832	380	248	150
Liquorice	12,568	1,350	10,838	1,415
Licopodium	46	119	44	103
Ergot	158	478	242	545
Medicinal Herbs, (various)	976	328	1,380	612
Aniseed	120	41	949	313
Mushrooms, dried	267	630	552	1,274
Almonds and other Nuts	639	352	4,454	2,240
Hay and Straw	10,237	327	13,574	406
Total, Group A	2,291,947	238,688	532,355	84,749
B. ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, the most important articles of which were			Skins	
Sheep Skins, undressed	771	1,642	833,997	1,416
Goat Skins, undressed	919	1,657	436,532	644
Calf Skins, undressed	547	1,442	661,753	1,361
Horse Fronts and Sides	38	50	8,013	34

TABLE V.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Exported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Skins	Thou. rbls.
Other Hides and Skins, undressed	143	101	20,235	173
Russian Leather	9	39	—	—
Chamois Leather	8	240	20,418	258
Other kinds of Leather	12	63	—	—
			Tons	
Cow, Calf and Horse Hair....	1,036	438	1,216	550
Wool (various)	434	250	428	261
Bristles, unmanufactured	1,192	6,709	1,362	6,587
Horses' Manes and Tails....	1,048	2,133	1,213	2,255
Hairs (various kinds)	239	255	173	227
Animal Entrails (wet salted)	2,556	8,898	4,364	10,659
Animal Entrails (dry salted)	204	766		
Eggs	61,825	28,954	94,405	40,462
Butter	30,284	34,224	32,821	39,120
Cheese (all kinds)	461	287	375	325
Game (dead)	544	387	1,205	975
Poultry (dead)	8,713	6,725	15,147	9,713
Meat and Meat Products other than those men- tioned below	20	14	235	128
Bacon	7,499	4,836	15,471	9,635
Geese (alive)	99*	175	155*	291
Poultry, except Geese (alive)	288*	239	404*	390
Horned Cattle	19,658†	862	21,121†	1,385
Pigs	25,026†	1,244	9,413†	457
Sheep	61,961†	502	67,191†	606
Camels	203†	94	28†	10
Live Stock (various)	6	55	5	38
Down and Feathers	622	1,679	858	2,272
Cocoons	283	1,579	193	936
Silk Waste	314	937	411	758
Horns and Hoofs	177	59	329	103
Total, Group B ...	129,932	107,585	206,272	138,304
Total, Class I.	2,417,980	341,910	738,627	223,053

* In 1,000. † In numbers.

TABLE V.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Exported	19 26-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
II.—WOOD AND TIMBER,				
the most important articles of which were—				
Box, Yew, Guaiac, Walnut, Burr Walnut, Plane, Dogwood, not worked up	2,065	341	3,611	740
Wood (other kinds)	836	11	1,695	57
Oak Beams	17,102	1,226	22,920	1,583
Spruce and Fir Beams	291,162	4,052	271,911	4,355
Beams of various Woods	—	—	18,035	399
Pit Props	135,907	2,031	221,603	3,039
Fir, Silver Fir, Pine and Aspen, Pulp Wood	305,506	4,792	452,443	7,408
Aspen Blocks	38,446	1,182	46,751	1,406
Blocks of various Woods	377	31	6,560	350
Poles of Fir and Pine	2,173	59	830	83
Tree-agaric	2	2	132	13
Joists of Oak (Wainscots, Planks)	3,923	311	—	—
Joists of Fir and Pine (Balks, Planks, English Square Timber)	522	14	—	—
Joists of various Woods	17	0.3	63	7
Oak Sleepers	—	—	1,863	48
Fir Sleepers	73,450	1,267	37,628	712
Oak Boards and Planks	586	59	4,984	386
Fir and Pine Boards and Planks	1,208,538	48,671	1,273,702	50,132
Boards and Planks of various Woods	442	16	4,378	156
Staves, Memel Oak	11,534	1,219	11,580	1,060
Staves, French Oak	21,671	2,078	14,446	1,364
Staves, of various Woods	90	10	1,553	91
Oak Parquet and Friezes	32	2	2,447	194
Alder Veneer	4,315	751	8,242	1,342
Veneer of various Woods	13,355	2,049	20,421	3,039
Match Splints	7,324	85	5,149	69
Timber Material (various)	31	3	1	0.2
Resin	5,773	482	10,780	1,047
Turpentine	183	60	1,278	280
Pine Oil	219	330	284	440
Total, Class II.	2,139,356	71,135	2,508,227	82,284

TABLE V.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Exported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Number.	Thou. rbls.	Number.	Thou. rbls.
III.—FURS AND FISHING PRODUCTS, the most important articles of which were—				
FURS, Raw—				
Sable	10,866	1,226	10,160	1,065
Ermine	547,219	3,088	886,841	5,585
Marten	40,626	1,512	49,520	2,226
White Fox	78,064	5,791	67,254	5,630
Mink	47,065	769	62,790	1,088
Cross Fox	3,980	248	1,996	140
Weasel	49,717	53	289,183	345
Young White Fox	13,342	674	6,298	352
Broadtails	36,812	763	125,486	2,636
White Fox Cub	3,183	76	290	9
Red Fox	213,391	4,978	232,964	7,883
Dark Fitch	254,009	1,461	313,343	2,456
Lynx	3,474	144	5,062	342
White Fitch	673,370	3,049	1,004,869	6,087
Kolinski	206,501	1,509	241,577	2,287
South Russia Fox	55,224	619	80,501	1,188
Wolverine	1,162	40	1,387	58
Kitt Fox	22,343	239	15,722	164
Squirrel	7,016,116	17,796	9,417,267	22,599
Squirrel Tails	kgs. 5,248	136	kgs. 6,981	221
Karaganka Fox	50,374	384	17,834	138
Mezheumok Fox	55,488	581	38,094	426
Badger	68,789	186	61,729	158
White Hare	829,612	930	46,371	43
Grey Hare	2,827,729	3,168	3,831,371	3,737
Marmot	257,256	748	507,371	1,869
Burunduk	524,518	131	798,803	136
Tarabagan	101,047	260	273,746	906
Suslik	8,320,256	4,769	6,817,823	5,900
Wolf	12,575	377	23,143	536
Brown Bear	3,716	84	2,110	26
Grey Persian Lamb	41,883	607	132,821	1,633
Astrakhan	663,627	9,325	963,059	14,204
Merlushka	757,167	2,259	628,407	2,687
Pony	271,839	3,390	426,894	3,967
Other Raw Furs	38,387	46	828,017	339
FURS, DRESSED—				
Broadtails	—	—	192	4

TABLE V.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Exported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Kilos.	Thou. rbls.	Number	Thou. rbls.
Squirrel	13,438	2,412	130,168	1,180
White Hare	356,336	4,106	4,161,337	6,598
Moufflon	94,210	1,064	307,035	1,483
Various Dressed Furs	91,303	1,179	111,936	1,938
Total, Furs	2,683,341	80,319	3,350,254	113,376
FISH, the most important articles of which were—	Tons		Tons	
Fresh Fish	4,680	1,965	5,970	2,764
Smoked and Salted Fish	1,589	441	4,558	1,060
Black Caviare	410	2,857	866	5,142
Red Caviare	1,063	644	1,133	686
Fish Glue	18	125	28	123
Total, Class III.	10,502	86,413	16,064	123,351
IV.—FOOD, DRINK AND	Tons		Tons	
TOBACCO, the most important articles of which were—				
Sugar, Granulated	68,298	8,900	65,983	8,583
„ Refined, Lump	1,333	214	9,865	1,547
Tobacco in leaf	3,899	4,362	214	70
Cigarettes	13	34	25	66
Sunflower Seed Oil	756	62	10,837	3,684
Cotton Seed Oil	3,403	1,060	4,709	1,569
Oil Cake, Linseed	60,406	4,747	17,044	1,591
„ „ Hemp Seed	4,980	204	1,328	96
„ „ Sunflower Seed	260,255	15,980	157,386	13,974
„ „ other kinds	20,228	1,518	12,275	941
Wheat Flour	3,798	548	8,425	1,001
Rye Flour	492	94	1,619	159
Bran	54,297	2,536	18,064	1,090
Potato Flour	924	152	7,713	1,476
Chicory	1,353	308	757	83
Preserved Vegetables	32	17	147	62
„ Fruits	70	34	237	92
„ Fish	110	99	205	158
Mustard, Dried, Grains	59	36	145	57
Confectionery and prepared Fruits and Berries	113	88	231	232
Total, Class IV.	484,137	37,668	366,893	41,045

TABLE V.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Exported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
V.—MINING AND MINERAL PRODUCTS, the most important articles of which were—				
Iron Ore	407,685	4,215	428,425	4,527
Manganese Ore	784,686	24,090	498,882	13,752
Calamine (Zinc Ore & Ash)	2,585	216	3,141	293
Ores, various	2,429	138	57	4
Asbestos	9,927	2,533	11,147	3,206
Scrap Metal	39,660	1,085	22,319	738
Slag	20,004	185	25,856	127
Salt	21,927	220	30,464	300
Coal	186,603	2,051	104,984	782
Anthracite	85,614	1,180	114,201	1,233
Magnesite	2,448	124	8,371	408
Ozocerite	164	126	33	18
Kaolin	2,088	41	5,897	95
Graphite	717	48	3	1
Crude Oil	126,401	3,692	169,243	4,032
Motor Spirit	587,050	36,816	726,338	42,948
Ligroine	18,902	982	22,833	1,082
Petroleum	437,946	14,683	647,944	21,640
Solar Oil	30,755	1,511	49,934	2,174
Spindle Oil	10,811	587	15,129	692
Machine Oil	141,418	8,902	148,984	8,329
Cylinder Oil	10,029	773	17,517	1,241
Wagon oil (Mazout)	2,088	78	—	—
Motor Fuel....	1,300	91	2,789	132
Fuel Oil	518,444	11,606	644,597	11,381
Gas Oil	119,882	3,078	194,865	4,453
Total, Class V.	3,572,730	119,210	3,881,277	125,218
VI.—MANUFACTURES OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, the most important articles of which were—				
Bone, crushed, charred & ash	6,323	236	8,759	426
Fertilising Substances, vari's	105	15	2,895	108
Glycerine and Glycerine	—	—	—	—
Lye, not refined	1,978	1,177	2,878	1,060
Flax, combed	711	752	2,475	3,369
Flax, Yarn	39	129	49	37

TABLE V.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Exported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
Hemp, Yarn	35	20	38	16
Cotton Yarn, coarse	9	59		
Cement	44,722	680	50,052	742
Sheet Iron	425	7	50	13
Copper	1,713	813	—	—
Other Metals	688	600	333	44
Fusel Oil	62	31	286	162
Coal Tar	34,649	1,437	22,010	848
Tanning Substances	311	39	1,270	93
Potash	—	—	1,031	208
Soda Ash	49	5	—	—
Caustic Soda	5,496	641	7,373	881
Chemical and Pharmaceu- tical Products, various	3,719	301	3,164	3,373
Bone and Scrapings Glue	72	26	3,669	1,115
Flax, Ends and Waste	3,179	577	2,948	569
Hemp, Ends and Waste	5,079	737	2,456	428
Cotton and Linen Rags	4,860	742	9,768	1,654
Rags of Various Materials	9,693	1,491	3,017	388
Porcelain Ware	7	23	120	81
Copper Manufactures	5	11	29	54
Cast Iron Goods	28	11	9	2
Iron Manufactures	16	15	31	22
Steel Manufactures	8	4	454	20
Machinery, and parts	880	324	194	144
Tools, etc.	2	2	3	6
Various Metal Manufactures	2	362	3	18
Manufactures of Wood	89	45	99	90
Rubber Footwear	210	811	941	3,725
Other Rubber Manufactures	18	99	80	515
Bast Mats and Sacking	259	99	1,245	332
Tow, Tarred	1,076	349	988	326
Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	209	75	341	141
Linen Piece Goods	73	234	871	2,068
Woollen Carpets	281	2,694	344	4,357
Soap, Ordinary	15	7	101	37
Matches	179	43	6,814	2,223
Plates, Engravings and Prints	1	24	2	25
Books	100	126	95	141
Cinema Films	5	630	6	656
Objets d'Art and Antiques	49	246	135	2,425
Art-Handicraft Products	22	73	164	537
Total, Class VI.	222,752	18,824	234,421	41,697
Total, Exports of Merchandise	8,792,361	678,240	7,722,590	635,841

TABLE VI.

THE IMPORT OF MERCHANDISE INTO THE U.S.S.R. CONSIGNED FROM COUNTRIES IN THE FIRST COLUMN, *via* THE EUROPEAN FRONTIERS.

Countries	1926-27			1927-28		
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	%	Tons	Thou. rbls.	%
Afghanistan	135	201	0.0	127	234	0.0
Argentina	38,641	25,650	4.1	192,800	48,393	5.9
Australia	4,980	15,583	2.5	15,268	29,046	3.6
Austria	29,885	19,710	3.2	19,885	16,741	2.0
Belgium	406	52	0.0	6,150	1,256	0.1
Bulgaria	0.1	20	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Brazil	1,765	1,845	0.3	7,973	4,021	0.4
Canada	8,175	2,506	0.4	96,578	11,386	1.5
Ceylon	2,127	1,428	0.2	3,575	4,696	0.5
China	7,758	9,047	1.4	13,753	21,396	2.8
Czecho-Slovakia	66,397	10,753	1.7	94,319	17,230	2.2
Denmark	1,712	916	0.1	5,119	1,971	0.2
Egypt	17,462	20,802	3.3	21,840	32,603	3.9
Estonia	23,945	3,608	0.6	21,032	2,675	0.3
Finland	150,159	17,712	2.8	153,429	16,469	2.2
France	23,813	21,661	3.6	49,971	35,317	4.5
Germany	411,919	157,716	25.3	415,953	242,040	29.6
Great Britain	135,299	97,085	15.6	78,319	45,391	5.5
Greece	1,146	402	0.1	439	157	0.0
Holland	2,079	4,917	0.8	2,836	3,980	0.5
Hungary	167	290	0.0	812	1,365	0.1
India	22,039	17,723	2.9	33,491	24,957	3.0
Italy	13,593	3,152	0.5	27,951	9,140	1.2
Japan	129	350	0.1	442	1,252	0.2
Latvia	2,171	1,593	0.3	29,433	5,759	0.8
Lithuania	470	245	0.0	278	294	0.0
Mexico	2,633	791	0.1	1,041	243	0.0
New Zealand	• 368	760	0.1	280	564	0.0
Norway	31,132	3,006	0.5	55,458	4,961	0.6
Persia	1,731	2,383	0.3	3,133	5,397	0.7
Poland	353,718	13,149	2.1	43,268	6,926	0.8
Portugal	3,220	947	0.2	2,574	839	0.1
Spain	1,068	1,009	0.2	3,459	2,438	0.5
Sweden	23,864	11,826	1.9	24,039	15,916	1.8
Switzerland	16	68	0.0	479	1,016	0.2
Turkey	32,337	9,664	1.5	24,583	13,049	1.8
U.S.A.	209,063	143,423	23.0	247,151	181,505	22.2
Other Countries	5,016	1,815	0.3	49,187	8,890	1.2
Total	1,630,538	623,809	100.0	1,751,834	820,086	100.0

TABLE VII.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT WERE
CONSIGNED, *via* THE EUROPEAN FRONTIERS.

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
TEA.	Ceylon....	538	955	1,540	2,703
	China	7,169	8,658	12,326	20,438
	Holland	—	—	213	279
	Total, Tea	14,444	20,552	17,517	28,965
COFFEE.	Brazil	119	142	239	226
	Germany	102	107	109	140
	Great Britain	22	29	—	—
	Total, Coffee	518	558	709	753
COCOA.	Brazil	926	743	784	621
	Germany	93	72	900	670
	Great Britain	118	83	75	51
	Holland	593	486	183	129
	U.S.A.....	448	340	497	372
	Total, Cocoa	2,804	2,210	4,641	3,493
HERRINGS.	Great Britain	9,419	1,440	3,373	511
	Norway	24,492	1,459	33,866	1,983
	Sweden	1,858	164	—	—
	Total, Herrings	36,755	3,159	37,250	2,496
HIDES, UNDRESSED.	Argentina	31,536	24,092	23,282	23,217
	Germany	2,080	1,333	3,895	4,428
	Great Britain	10,740	7,684	185	239
	Turkey	125	89	38	28
	U.S.A.....	4,109	3,073	5,723	5,551
	Total, Hides, Undressed	50,154	37,650	38,097	38,505
HIDES, DRESSED	Finland	16	40	9	27
	France	5	111	19	401
	Germany	107	2,020	25	590

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TABLE VII.—(Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
HIDES, DRESSED (contd.).	Great Britain	10	127	3	25
	Persia	137	493	135	427
	Turkey	63	234	45	203
	U.S.A.....	1	13	19	482
	Total, Hides, Dressed	437	4,092	513	3,015
CORK BARK	France	1,556	434	3,809	1,146
	Portugal	2,904	868	2,363	769
	Total, Cork Bark	6,426	1,776	7,407	2,295
COPRA.	Germany	412	111	241	66
	Great Britain	528	158	1,479	417
	Total, Copra	2,439	678	2,632	729
COAL.	Germany	133,743	1,708	20,539	254
	Great Britain	17,343	192	25,626	193
	Poland	319,926	3,301	9,103	83
	Total, Coal	471,561	5,212	61,272	620
WHITE RESIN	France	387	80	125	27
	Germany	710	175	122	20
	U.S.A.....	10,877	2,124	8,864	1,244
	Total, White Resin	12,670	2,520	9,339	1,326
CAOUTCHOUC & RUBBER (RAW)	Germany	78	187	3	16
	Great Britain	10,190	22,066	2,221	3,574
	U.S.A.....	361	740	3,588	5,269
	Total, Caout- chouc & Rub- ber (Raw)	10,964	23,555	14,707	24,097
CHEMICALS.	Czecho-Slovakia	171	182	73	30
	Finland	748	172	1,461	338

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE VII.—(Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-7		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
CHEMICALS (contd.).	France	1,208	272	536	337
	Germany	10,413	8,537	12,456	11,261
	Great Britain	3,897	1,059	179	429
	Holland	67	757	48	1,243
	Italy	255	167	691	686
	Poland	885	222	149	194
	U.S.A.....	110	130	634	344
	Total, Chemicals	18,555	11,979	18,367	16,315
QUEBRACHO	Argentina	7,025	1,452	36,201	8,298
	Germany	5,257	833	1,160	180
	Great Britain	29,424	5,759	474	119
	Turkey	17,483	2,124	9,080	2,046
	U.S.A.....	4,643	693	7,574	1,602
	Total, Quebracho	69,477	11,678	69,741	14,720
COLOURS & DYESTUFFS	Austria	5	13	0.4	1
	Czecho-Slovakia	62	321	5	41
	France	956	1,653	1,686	1,363
	Germany	1,923	7,433	2,868	8,931
	Great Britain	326	167	11	14
	Poland	66	189	36	94
	U.S.A.....	209	288	573	321
	Total, Colours & Dyestuffs	3,762	10,189	* 5,475	10,964
FERROUS METALS.	Austria	4,436	1,424	4,619	1,775
	Czecho-Slovakia	34,122	2,304	55,569	5,199
	Finland	915	136	460	105
	France	406	319	3,085	737
	Germany	14,947	3,530	19,645	3,789
	Great Britain	3,441	800	838	385
	Norway	1,852	318	611	123
	Poland	11,086	797	8,803	890
	Sweden	5,682	972	4,588	1,206
	U.S.A.....	559	138	2,632	587
	Total, Ferrous Metals	77,452	10,742	106,779	15,560

FOREIGN TRADE

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TABLE VII.—(Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons.	Thou. rbls.
NON-FERROUS METALS	Austria	10,954	4,871	3,585	1,564
	Canada	8,040	2,428	2,934	726
	France	6,118	3,499	16,702	7,782
	Germany	13,025	8,176	25,442	11,411
	Great Britain	5,453	5,348	12,077	8,874
	Holland	1,226	2,944	415	854
	Norway	673	335	234	383
	Poland	13,195	4,174	10,543	3,011
	U.S.A.....	22,374	10,629	31,837	17,462
	Total, Non-ferrous Metals	85,785	44,540	114,849	54,700
WIRE, ALL KINDS.	Austria	1,106	357	799	295
	Czecho-Slovakia	4	3	50	7
	Germany	4,683	2,168	2,832	1,403
	Great Britain	1,943	548	1,946	755
	Sweden	119	67	137	125
	Total, Wire, all kinds	7,929	3,211	6,403	2,905
PAPER PULP	Czecho-Slovakia	4,962	719	2,034	294
	Finland	79,622	7,538	66,380	5,526
	Germany	1,425	196	1,874	233
	Norway	—	—	1,500	43
	Sweden	226	43	—	—
	Total, Paper Pulp	86,486	8,528	73,200	6,154
COTTON, RAW	China	241	175	646	576
	Egypt	17,455	20,795	21,789	32,534
	Great Britain	463	405	2	2
	Persia	452	332	937	844
	Turkey	7,164	4,326	5,550	6,733
	U.S.A.....	122,323	94,573	96,377	94,157
	Total, Cotton, Raw	148,145	120,651	125,323	134,865
JUTE, RAW	Great Britain	9,277	3,174	—	—
	Total, Jute, raw	17,672	5,976	20,072	6,784

TABLE VII.—(Continued).

Articles.	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
WOOL, RAW	Australia	3,575	11,319	7,216	22,628
	Finland	238	808	126	589
	France	1,171	3,855	1,055	3,731
	Germany	1,199	4,378	2,845	8,002
	Great Britain	3,880	11,531	370	1,010
	Persia	412	474	356	479
	Turkey	287	301	89	89
	U.S.A.....	339	1,137	704	2,099
	Total Wool	11,733	35,323	14,183	42,582
COTTON YARN	France	4	41	39	407
	Germany	27	112	73	267
	Great Britain	158	680	71	598
	Poland	321	738	11	77
	Turkey	180	278	79	175
	U.S.A.....	0.0	0.1	—	—
	Total, Cotton Yarn	716	1,972	292	1,651
WOOL, CARDED, SPUN & TWISTED	Austria	39	286	187	1,637
	Australia	927	4,103	1,105	4,880
	France	151	675	1,412	7,396
	Germany	177	1,111	653	3,948
	Great Britain	1,424	6,614	688	2,831
	Total, Wool, Carded, Spun & twisted	2,822	13,179	4,565	23,531
ANIMALS, VARIOUS	Austria	806	1,230	222	363
	France	67	425	78	450
	Germany	298	334	3,006	1,461
	U.S.A.....	132	135	722	402
	Total, Animals, Various	1,831	2,622	5,430	4,471

FOREIGN TRADE

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TABLE VII.—(Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
COPPER, MANUFACTURES.	Austria	25	18	4	13
	Germany	308	602	456	1,122
	Great Britain	66	84	46	118
	Sweden	10	33	24	67
	Total, Copper, Manufactures	490	893	602	1,716
CAST IRON, IRON & STEEL MANUFACTURES.	Austria	1,632	562	1,417	492
	Czecho-Slovakia	4,781	1,648	15,169	4,501
	France	2,002	670	3,896	1,188
	Germany	38,709	14,647	101,264	30,960
	Great Britain	2,555	1,462	8,441	3,671
	Poland	1,151	501	1,356	246
	Sweden	354	322	822	591
	U.S.A.....	5,379	1,934	11,277	4,434
	Total, Cast Iron, Iron and Steel Manufactures	56,886	22,007	147,535	47,658
TIN, MANUFACTURES.	Austria	1	2	4	5
	Czecho-Slovakia	0.5	0.4	1	1
	Germany	427	331	1,164	602
	Poland	6	5	4	5
	Total, Tin, Manufactures	668	499	1,404	797
WIRE, MANUFACTURES.	Austria	51	163	45	175
	Germany	882	995	1,422	1,015
	Great Britain	275	969	227	435
	Sweden	96	127	285	450
	U.S.A.....	99	62	112	96
	Total, Wire, Manufactures	1,479	2,453	2,174	2,292
TOOLS.	Austria	609	499	366	434
	France	27	129	19	62
	Germany	224	452	243	552
	Great Britain	340	529	155	188

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE VII.—(Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
TOOLS (contd.).	Sweden	62	99	184	317
	U.S.A.....	72	206	84	257
	Total, Tools	1,438	2,014	1,189	1,946
AGRICUL- TURAL IM- PLEMENTS.	Austria	1,387	1,929	446	609
	Czecho-Slovakia	25	10	—	—
	Germany	176	82	80	75
	Total, Agricul- tural Imple- ments	1,703	2,111	581	726
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	Austria	968	908	2,135	2,019
	Czecho-Slovakia	225	253	862	835
	Denmark	153	349	306	537
	Finland	108	102	26	52
	France	741	893	1,003	1,276
	Germany	40,417	41,021	58,200	57,056
	Great Britain	16,305	16,293	10,369	10,279
	Italy	245	404	259	298
	Poland	928	709	341	359
	Sweden	1,510	1,774	1,226	2,040
	U.S.A.....	5,028	6,758	8,066	12,139
	Total, Machin- ery & Appara- tus	66,768	69,576	83,031	87,316
AGRICUL- TURAL MA- CHINERY.	Austria	1,262	712	3,158	2,335
	Czecho-Slovakia	4,610	1,681	760	399
	Finland	82	67	111	114
	France	45	57	361	182
	Germany	13,907	5,956	6,360	2,655
	Great Britain	168	141	149	133
	Poland	1,715	449	513	129
	Sweden	1,785	2,047	700	635
	U.S.A.....	14,638	9,880	16,101	12,820
	Total, Agricul- tural Machin- ery	38,274	20,929	29,611	19,947

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE VII.—(Continued).

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Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
PARTS OF MACHINERY	Austria	135	195	179	285
	Czecho-Slovakia	792	404	1,784	1,009
	France	125	418	221	532
	Germany	9,196	8,850	15,371	19,434
	Great Britain	782	1,576	480	1,552
	Poland	279	193	64	65
	Sweden	856	1,750	863	2,011
	U.S.A.....	1,113	2,820	1,421	2,794
	Total, Parts of Machinery	13,389	16,429	20,712	30,891
AUTOMO- BILES.	Austria	170	222	604	1,045
	France	2,366	2,590	333	540
	Germany	754	1,409	857	1,543
	Great Britain	440	959	44	102
	Italy	112	335	558	1,375
	U.S.A.....	516	658	1,297	2,064
	Total, Auto- mobiles	4,386	6,220	3,756	6,782
SCIENTIFIC INSTRU- MENTS FOR PHYSICS, OPTICS, CHEMISTRY, ETC.	Austria	22	298	49	571
	France	51	547	19	343
	Germany	589	5,709	1,176	11,702
	Great Britain	19	264	28	305
	Sweden	10	145	22	200
	U.S.A.....	20	359	102	1,722
	Total, Scientific	763	7,992	1,417	15,099
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES	Austria	370	497	371	685
	Czecho-Slovakia	179	274	317	509
	France	323	816	620	952
	Germany	9,557	15,950	17,715	30,178
	Great Britain	1,063	2,573	1,577	2,679
	Italy	143	253	9	44
	Sweden	1,418	2,347	3,808	7,015
	U.S.A.....	524	1,310	1,716	4,024
	Total, Electric Appliances	13,708	24,286	26,465	46,594

TABLE VII.—(Continued).

Articles	Countries	1926-27		1927-28	
		Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
PAPER AND CARDBOARD	Czecho-Slovakia	2,039	345	54	64
	Finland	52,117	7,651	52,462	6,900
	France	135	228	88	206
	Germany	12,362	2,415	6,462	2,286
	Great Britain	40	48	35	28
	Norway	3,048	552	5,054	659
	Poland	366	440	36	46
	Sweden	8,868	1,276	2,573	301
	Total, Paper & Cardboard	103,323	17,311	87,613	13,728
COTTON FABRICS.	Austria	0.3	1	0.1	1
	Czecho-Slovakia	1	1	0.3	0.4
	Germany	97	255	25	104
	Great Britain	13	61	10	41
	France	3	13	0.3	2
	Italy	1	8	0	0
	Poland	6	22	2	10
	U.S.A.....	0.5	2	4	12
	Total, Cotton Fabrics	125	387	60	216
FLAX AND HEMP MANUFAC- TURES AND FABRICS.	Czecho-Slovakia	972	528	147	97
	France	182	119	18	15
	Germany	377	366	225	408
	Great Britain	782	474	27	31
	U.S.A.....	4,748	2,378	4,605	2,305
	Total, Flax and Hemp Manu- factures and Fabrics	7,354	4,066	5,678	3,505
WOOLLEN FABRICS & MANUFAC- TURES.	Austria	174	860	226	1,188
	Germany	26	111	73	390
	Great Britain	86	592	46	212
	Italy	7	39	0	0
	Poland	1	8	0.2	2
	Total, Woollen Fabrics and Manufactures	304	1,670	389	2,028

TABLE VIII.
THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT INTO THE U.S.S.R.
via THE EUROPEAN FRONTIERS.

Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
I.—FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO, the most important articles of which were—				
Rice, polished	252	82	1	0.3
Fruit and Berries (chiefly Oranges, and Melons)	11,823	2,102	15,799	3,811
Nuts	695	213	480	230
Spices (chiefly Cloves, Cin- namon and Pepper)	698	739	1,051	1,340
Coffee	518	558	709	753
Cocoa	2,804	2,210	4,641	3,493
Tea	14,444	20,552	17,517	28,965
Sugar and Products thereof	3,810	599	1,520	238
Herrings	36,755	3,159	37,250	2,496
Total, Class I.	71,925	30,271	314,285	68,067
II.—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, the most im- portant articles of which were—				
Sheep	4,118*	229	35,402*	1,251
Horses	4,162*	2,297	5,104*	2,630
Animal Fats	110	67	232	146
Fish Glue, Gelatine, Com- pounds of Glycerine and Gelatine	35	120	65	234
Wax	91	140	42	63
Hides, undressed	50,154	37,650	38,097	38,505
Hides, dressed	437	4,092	513	3,015
Furs....	566	915	785	2,181
Footwear and Leather Goods	34	185	38	223
Total, Class II.	53,405	46,119	45,658	49,391
III.—WOOD, PLANTS & SEEDS—				
Timber	16,215	469	32,127	756
Worked-up Timber	3,154	535	7,782	864

* Heads

TABLE VIII.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
Bobbins for Yarn (without Metal Bands)	563	423	270	211
Corkwood Bark	6,426	1,776	7,407	2,295
Teasels	149	281	175	320
Seeds	4,468	2,623	5,005	2,299
Copra	2,439	678	2,632	729
Ivory Nuts	2,086	601	4,011	978
Medicinal Herbs	71	106	221	371
Herbs, Cut up	34	36	20	21
Plants (in growth) other than those mentioned	—	—	4	3
Fruit, Berry and Industrial Plants	538	241	296	175
Total, Class III.	37,149	8,585	61,687	10,249
IV.—BUILDING MATERIAL, EARTHENWARE, GLASS, ETC., the most important articles of which were—				
Clay, Bauxite, Lime, Cement, etc.	2,890	138	1,779	81
Building Stone	2,893	420	3,179	442
Grinding and Polishing Materials and Manufactures	1,727	860	2,499	1,201
Artificial Building Stones and Fireproof Manufactures	46,992	3,086	57,019	3,243
Ceramics and Pottery	3,236	318	5,927	690
China and Porcelain	46	39	82	96
Glass and Glass Manufactures	229	325	563	576
Total, Class IV.	58,379	5,528	71,531	6,602
V.—COAL, COKE, MANUFACTURED FUEL, ETC., the most important articles of which were—				
Coal	471,561	5,212	61,272	620

TABLE VIII.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
Coke and Briquettes	19,803	256	62	1
Mineral Tar, Asphalt Mastic and all kinds of Asphalt....	323	65	620	78
Petroleum, all kinds	3,343	842	167	47
Vaseline, all kinds	419	142	475	153
Colophony	12,670	2,520	9,339	1,326
Gum Tragacanth	125	223	573	831
Gum Resin	1,777	2,130	1,944	2,554
Caoutchouc, Gutta-percha, Balata	10,959	23,548	14,707	24,097
	Kilos.		Kilos	
Rubber Thread	9,883	63	89,961	462
Manufactures of Soft Rubber with the admixture of other Materials	8,738	45	10,721	53
Tubes for Pneumatic Tyres	6,237	44	2,680	13
Pneumatic Tyres	30,495	95	7,574	23
Rubber Belting	4,403	15	15,320	45
Total, Class V.	521,930	35,858	90,719	31,542
VI.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES AND COLOURS, the most important articles of which were—				
Potassium Salts "Stassfurt and Alsace Salts"	314	38	2,417	98
Potassium Chloride and Potassium Sulphate other than chemically purified	1,194	106	2,100	168
Sulphur and Flowers of Sulphur	11,533	892	17,780	1,312
Phosphorus, Common and Red	118	157	52	44
Boracic Minerals : Boracite, Boro-calcite as well as Crude Borax, Tincal	2,774	396	2,745	321
Borax refined (Crystals and Pulverised)	132	28	2	1
Boracic Acid, refined, and Dehydrated Borax	233	76	1	1
Talc, Ground	322	30	3	0.4

TABLE VIII.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
Antimony, Crude, and Flowers of Antimony, not refined	121	42	156	54
Antimonyl Potassium Tartrate, Antimony Phosphite, Antimony Lactate, Antimony Oxolate and Corresp. Double Salts, Antimony Sulphide	106	94	289	243
Saltpetre	19,969	2,523	68,422	7,056
Cream of Tartar, Calcium Tartrate, Raw Crude, Wine Yeast Dead	208	80	481	249
Grey Acetate of Lime (Acetate of Lime from Crude Pyroligneous Acid)	0.1	0.0	73	22
Yellow Prussiate of Potassium Ferro-Cyanide and Sodium Ferro-cyanide	284	176	473	201
Red Prussiate of Potassium Ferri-cyanide and Sodium Ferri-cyanide	20	19	24	18
Potassium Chromate and Bichromate	138	52	0.3	0.2
Soda, other than chemically refined	2	0.2	10	3
Sodium, Potassium Zinc, Hyposulphites, Corresp. Sulphoxylates and their Formaldehyde Derivatives	542	410	300	272
Sodium Chloride	236	52	571	124
Chlorinated Lime and Bleaching Lye	744	47	13	1
Copper Sulphate, except Anhydrous, also Salzburg i.e., Iron-Copper Sulphate	1,879	425	281	63
Carbon Bisulphide	553	85	394	52
Carbon Bisulphide (for the extermination of Vermin)	298	33	519	70

TABLE VIII.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
Formic Acid	79	26	2	2
Tartaric Acid	50	53	29	35
Citric Acid	182	274	515	790
Carbonic Acid (liquid) and other Condensed Gases	19	102	25	125
Salts and Derivatives containing Silver	Kilos. 1,609	30	Kilos. 2,757	36
Salts and Derivatives containing Gold and Platinum	1,230	234	607	79
Compounds of Bismuth and Inorganic Acids	Tons 29	123	Tons 21	162
Compounds of Mercury : Mercurous Chloride Calomel, Cinnabar, Mercuric Oxides, and their Salts, with Inorganic Acids	10	50	3	18
Iodine and its Compounds with Copper	112	1,663	228	3,546
Divers Salts of Hydroiodic Acid	Kilos. 822	10	Kilos. 828	14
Sodium Cyanide, Potassium Cyanide, Barium Cyanide	Tons 46	37	Tons 272	170
Phenetidin, Phenacetin, Phenocoll and Derivatives	Kilos. 16,156	50	Kilos. 16,418	49
Phenyl-Pyrazolone and Derivatives	14,272	120	25,449	177
Salicylic Acid Derivatives, other than those specially mentioned, Sulphonal and Homologues thereof	2,926	16	10,210	48
Guaiacol and its Sulpho Derivatives, Guaiacol Carbonate and Creosote	40,246	143	42,083	143
Lecithin and Haloid Derivatives	43	0.1	84	1
Arsenic Preparations : Salvarsan and Neo-Salvarsan and Derivatives thereof, in dose quantities or otherwise ; Adrenalin, etc.	1,392	29	1,508	42

TABLE VIII.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Kilos.	Thou. rbls.	Kilos.	Thou. rbls.
Quinine and Salts thereof	59,562	1,239	79,116	2,062
Strychnine, Theophylline, Veratrine, Pilocarpine, Caffeine, Theobromine, Derivatives of Quinine	4,974	51	46,937	392
Opium Alkaloids, Morphine, Codeine and Derivatives, Dionin, Heroin, Apomorphine, etc. Compounds thereof: Atropin, Hyoscyamine, Glucosides and their compounds	3,491	96	43	2
Preparations for the protection and treatment of diseased Vines and Fruit Trees and for the destruction of Plant Pests	Tons 358	117	Tons 1,355	368
Vegetable Oils	435	315	1,711	741
Essential Oils	Kilos. 15,083	318	Kilos. 44,277	839
Camphor, all kinds	66,679	180	291,491	581
Peruvian Balsam, Tolu Balsam, Myrrh, Styrax, Aromatic Gums, Frankincense	28,079	59	25,450	42
Menthol and Derivatives, Terpeneol, Synthetic Musk, Aromatic Oils and Perfumes	87,801	1,128	157,938	1,706
Tanning Materials....	Tons 69,477	11,678	Tons 69,741	14,720
Paints and Dyestuffs	1,825	1,088	3,564	1,660
Alpha and Beta Naphthol....	106	70	1	2
Naphthol Sulphonic Acids and their Salts	58	95	76	84
Naphthol Di- and Tri-Sulphonic Acids and their Salts	53	176	41	140
Naphtho Carbonic Acids and their Derivative Salts	8	41	41	254

TABLE VIII.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
Nitro- and Polynitro Anilines: Nitro- and Polynitro Toluidines, their Acetyl, haloid-sulpho Derivatives	52	102	18	69
Para-Phenylendiamine, Acetyl-para-phenylendiamine and Derivatives	26	88	15	52
Aminophenol, Nitro-, Sulpho- and Chloro-Aminophenol and Derivatives	21	100	58	362
Diphenylamine, Nitro-oxi- and Aminodiphenylamine and Derivatives	50	105	28	63
Benzidine, its Salts and Sulpho Derivatives	168	430	124	396
Naphthylamine, its Halogen Salts and Sulphates, their Nitro Products and their Mono-, Di-, and Tri-Sulphonic and other Derivatives	151	314	125	217
Amido naphthols and their Derivative Sulpho-Disulpho and Carbamide Salts	530	916	416	810
Sulphur Dyestuffs	218	1,007	105	479
Alizarine and Alizarine Varnish	30	106	40	107
Indigo, Crude and Artificial, and the Leuco Compounds thereof, Thio Indigo Indoxyl, Thio Indoxyl (Oxythio Naphthene) ...	219	756	202	842
Azo Dyestuffs, and all Artificial Organic Dyestuffs other than those mentioned, and their Leuco Compounds and bases	1,298	6,958	1,360	7,519

TABLE VIII.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Imported	1925-26		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
Oil Paints and Varnishes, Mixtures and Compounds of Dyestuffs, and Dyestuffs not otherwise mentioned	171	269	195	335
Lacquers of every colour : Oil, Spirit, Benzine, Turpentine and so forth	135	149	188	243
Total, Class VI.	124,542	39,703	246,065	57,659
VII.—ORES, METALS AND MANUFACTURES, the most important articles of which were—				
Basic Slag	1,316	55	7,405	144
Cast Iron (Pig, Scrap, Rod and Chip)....	22,174	1,035	460	82
Ferro-Silicon (not less than 25% of Silicon), Ferro-Tungsten, Ferro-Vanadium, Ferro-molybdenum, Ferro-Titanium, Ferro-Aluminium	5 537	1,987	6,151	1,919
Specular Pig Iron, Silicon Spiegel (Manganese, Silicon 5 to 25%) Ferro-Chromium	2,152	419	785	323
Iron and Steel (Scrap), Iron (Chip, Powder), Ingots, etc.	3,526	261	88	18
Rails, all kinds, (not less than 15 kg. in weight)	98	25	209	30
Crossings, Points and Switchrails	58	57	154	163
Iron and Steel: Sheets, Assorted, Round and Square, more than 5 mm. thick; Slab, with or without trimmed edges; Rails, not above 15 kg. to the metre, with or without				

TABLE VIII.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
drilled holes and grooves; "T" and "L", Angle, Cubical, "Z" - shaped, Semi-circular, hexagonal and other Complex Sec- tions	41,334	6,251	95,225	11,960
Iron and Steel Sheets and Plates, Tinned, Galvan- ised, Coated with Lead or other Metals or Alloys, Planished, Polished, Lacquered, Enamelled, Chequered and Painted (Moire)	2,572	708	3,707	1,066
Copper (Bar, Ingot, Chip, Slab, Pig, Filings, Scrap)	18,214	11,304	26,586	16,540
Copper (Sheet, Strip, Rod)	255	186	143	117
Nickel (Bar, Ingot, Chip, Slab, Pig, Filings, Scrap, Sheet, strip, and Rod)	361	578	1,731	2,632
Aluminium (Bar, Ingot, Chip, Slab, Pig, Filings, Scrap)	2,755	2,778	5,730	5,848
Aluminium (Sheet, Strip, and Rod)....	73	94	59	119
Bismuth and other Un- specified Metals and their Alloys (Bar, Ingot, etc.)	76	281	158	397
Bronze Powder*	20	29	26	39
Bismuth (Sheet, Strip and Rod)	109	285	58	127
Tin (Slab, Pig, Rod, Chip and Scrap)	3,467	10,316	4,198	10,756
Lead (Slab, Pig, Chip and Scrap)	30,491	8,690	46,563	9,656
Lead (Roll, Sheet, Wire, Pipe)	126	70	401	180
Zinc (Pig, Chip, Scrap, Powder, Ash, Dust)	27,963	8,929	28,385	7,864
Zinc (Sheet and Bar)	1,538	669	771	385
Precious Metals and Manu- factures thereof	Kilos. 0.2	65	Kilos. 0.1	59

TABLE VIII.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
Copper Manufactures	490	893	602	1,716
Cast Iron, Steel and Iron Manufactures	56,891	22,010	147,535	47,658
Tin Manufactures	668	499	1,404	797
Wire of all kinds	7,929	3,212	6,403	2,905
Wire Manufactures	1,469	2,453	2,174	2,292
	Kilos.		Kilos.	
Sewing Needles	19,046	274	19,586	616
Rifles, Air-guns, Guns (Hunting)	17,891	213	64,938	550
Cartridges, Shells, Percussion Caps, Bullets	46,064	286	85,159	237
	Tons		Tons	
Tools and Instruments	1,438	2,014	1,189	1,946
Scythes]	1,346	1,929	478	656
Dredgers and Excavators	2,621	1,845	353	296
Notching and Perforating Machines	524	1,418	548	1,500
Machines for Filling Matchboxes	44	105	36	144
Matchbox-making Machines with Transmission Drive	11	19	183	347
Self-filling Paper-making Machines	1,790	1,471	4,598	13,478
Typographic and Lithographic Machines	563	927	494	901
Paper-cutting Machines	83	73	193	225
Composing Machines : "Linotype," "Monotype," "Typograph"	1	24	5	38
Wire-sewing Machines	1	1	16	52
Ruling Machines	0.4	3	6	10
Letter-casting Machines	1	3	10	47
Machines for Spinning and Twisting Cotton Wool, Flax, Silk and Bast Fibres	11,141	10,221	11,471	11,222
Weaving Machines	342	238	185	177
Calico Printing Machines....	94	97	7	5
Planing Machines	8	26	—	—
Special Machinery for the Oil Industry	2,777	2,930	1,435	1,713
Machinery for the Mechanical working up of Glass	8	11	41	52

TABLE VIII.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
Frame-Sawing Machines	401	322	279	214
Steam Roll Trains	667	475	1,168	636
Hammers and Presses (Steam, Hydraulic and Pneumatic)	1,466	976	2,177	1,847
Drilling Machines, Milling Machines, Bevel Gear Cutting Machines	3,325	4,268	3,159	4,547
Various Machines of Cast Iron, Iron and Steel	16,056	15,749	24,175	19,759
Lathes for Metal Working....	12,931	14,899	13,130	15,411
Lathes for Wood-working	1,127	1,089	1,165	1,225
Steam Engines	667	453	454	512
Water and Steam Turbines of less than 10,000 kw.	655	740	1,501	2,354
Locomotives	291	232	1,017	784
Stationary Locomobiles	514	278	507	345
Steam and Motor Rollers	304	305	492	448
Internal Combustion Engines	1,293	1,684	1,756	2,704
Screw and Differential Pulleys, Jacks and Winches	3,480	2,306	4,190	2,851
Pumps and Hand Fire Hose	2,527	3,307	4,231	5,187
Gasmeters and Hydrometers	294	517	288	642
Water and Steam Turbines of more than 10,000 kw. capacity	141	160	1,845	2,358
Sewing Machines and Parts	68	578	484	2,281
Knitting Machines and Parts	117	741		
Typewriters and Parts	45	367	82	664
Various Machines and Apparatus of Copper, Copper Alloys, etc.	161	417	561	1,151
Ploughs, other than those specially mentioned	7,467	2,672	688	310
Harrows	1,331	423	268	76
Reaping, Mowing Machines other than those men- tioned	2,099	805	369	172

TABLE VIII.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
Thrashing Machines other than those mentioned	2,916	1,312	276	154
Winnowing Machines, other than those mentioned	1,120	337	1,374	527
Drills	264	162	46	32
Chaff-cutters, Turnip-cutters, Seed-crushers, etc.	2,244	670	797	282
Churns, Separators, other than those mentioned	22	37		
Triers	263	162	2,146	1,718
Various Agricultural Machines and Implements not worked by steam power	1,610	816	671	448
Self-binding Reaping Machines	2,230	1,000	2,212	1,065
Complex Clover-threshing Machines with Drums, having Beaters and Spikes	885	519	866	486
Hay-tossing Machines and Horse Rakes	1,517	392	3,444	951
Grass Seed Sorters....	7	7	250	161
Powdered Fertiliser Scatterers, Bellows, Injectors for Vines and Fruit Trees	3	6	29	40
Wine-presses (various)	287	87	97	53
Centrifugal Cream Separators	1,184	1,925	369	582
Disc Harrows and Chain Meadow Harrows	320	134	832	340
Parts of Machines of Cast Iron, Iron, Steel, etc.	8,195	12,583	15,669	26,795
Parts of Machines of Copper and Copper Alloys, weight per piece not less than 2 kg.	82	238	113	399
Parts of Machines of Copper and other metals, weight per piece not more than 2 kg.	25	210	37	418

TABLE VIII.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
Parts of Agricultural Machines and Implements....	3,911	2,932	2,864	2,359
Tractors	9,833	8,074	10,014	9,880
Motor Ploughs, Spare Parts and Accessories thereof	26	13	50	23
Tractor Ploughs	1,605	773	1,357	701
Tractor Drills	391	205	—	—
Light Motor Cars	479	731	1,077	2,002
Automobiles with more than eight passenger seats	773	1,369	361	745
Motor Lorries	2,390	3,297	2,223	3,776
Automobiles for Fire Brigades	738	823	88	245
Motor Cycles and Sidecars	138	357	236	580
Parts and Accessories of Automobiles and Motor-Cycles	405	982	568	1,219
Bicycles	Number 969	71	Number 13,324	718
Railway Carriages	Tons 2,273	554	Tons 10,165	2,607
Sea Vessels	356	191	17,329	5,154
Total, Class VII.	361,840	205,425	555,073	286,687
VIII.—ELECTRICAL, GOODS AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, the most important articles of which were—				
Instruments and Apparatus, Physical, Optical, Chemical, Mathematical, Astronomical, Globes, Optical Mirrors	Kilos. 305,256	3,473	Kilos. 494,693	6,089
Medical Instruments and Appliances	38,998	516	57,322	1,155
Microscopes and Accessories	12,099	231	42,213	895
Technical Measuring Sets and Instruments	38,454	425	64,686	1,036

TABLE VIII.—(Continued).

Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Kilos.	Thou. rbls.	Kilos.	Thou. rbls.
Manometers, Vacuumeters, Indicators, Counter-Casters, Tachometers	20,275	337	28,948	414
Photographic and Cinematographic Apparatus....	14,585	182	31,565	512
Cinematographic and other Films	206,947	2,044	280,875	2,688
Theodolites	1,796	60	5,920	167
Stationary Cinematographs	2,855	24	80	3
Portable Cinematographs	581	3	326	9
Magic & Projection Lanterns	3,755	36	2,793	25
Arithmometers and similar Instruments	7,826	246	22,959	774
Switches, Change - over Switches, Dry, Knife, Automatic or otherwise, Oil-break Switches, Spark Detectors, Lightning-Conductors, Relays, Coils				
Releasers, Current Receivers for Tramways and Cranes, Accumulator Switches	Tons 1,165	2,177	Tons. 2,705	4,792
Electric Lamps	16	179	3	84
Electric Apparatus, various	13,708	24,286	26,465	46,594
Timepieces	5	128		
Spectacles, Lorgnettes, Binoculars	Kilos. 1,441	33	Kilos. 11,933	495
Spectacles and Lorgnette Glass	1,988	20	1,371	21
Total, Class VIII.	Tons 14,495	32,638	Tons 27,974	63,210
IX.—PAPER, CARDBOARD AND PRINTED MATERIAL, the most important articles of which were—				
Paper Pulp	86,486	8,528	73,200	6,154
Paper and Cardboard	103,323	17,311	87,613	13,728
Books and Pictures	179	318	229	507
Total, Class IX.....	189,988	26,156	161,045	20,389

FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE VIII.—(Continued).

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Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
X.—TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES, RAG MATERIAL, the most important articles of which were—				
Cotton and Cotton Ends	148,145	120,651	125,323	134,865
Jute—Raw, Kenaf, and Jute Combings	17,672	5,976	20,072	6,784
Silk	43	633	107	1,205
Wool	11,733	35,323	14,183	42,582
Rag Material	6,567	5,345	5,386	3,803
Cotton Yarn	716	1,972	292	1,651
Flax, Jute and Hemp Yarn	22	122	42	244
Silk, Twisted and Yarn	2	59	30	355
Wool Yarn	2,822	13,179	4,565	23,531
Cotton Fabrics	125	387	60	216
Flax & Hemp Manufactures	7,354	4,066	5,678	3,505
Silk and Semi-Silk Fabrics	3	303	3	398
Knitted Goods	20	216	71	1,020
Tulle, Lace and Embroidery	0.1	1	0.1	2
Total, Class X.	196,275	190,399	176,946	222,559
XI.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, the most important articles of which were—				
Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, Natural and Artificial, in the rough or manufactured, but unmounted	Kilos.		Kilos.	
Pearls, Real and Artificial, Loose or Strung	80	863	205	979
Viscose, Galalith and Celluloid (Lump, Ring, Slab, Stick, Tube, polished or otherwise, but not manufactured)	28	288	8	2
Buttons	447,096 Tons	1,072	709,378 Tons.	1,748
Fancy Goods	35	156	10	83
	17	144	2	30
Pens....	Kilos.		Kilos.	
Pencils	35,600	205	91,730	448
	36,784	176	6,251	33
Total, Class XI.....	Tons 610	3,127	Tons 853	3,731
Grand Total, Imports of Merchandise into the U.S.S.R. via European Frontiers	1,620,528	622,800	1,757,824	2,200,086

TABLE IX.

THE IMPORT OF MERCHANDISE INTO THE U.S.S.R. CONSIGNED FROM COUNTRIES IN THE FIRST COLUMN, *via* THE ASIATIC FRONTIERS :—

Countries	1926-27			1927-28		
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	%	Tons	Thou. rbls.	%
Afghanistan	8,580	3,960	4.5	9,672	6,164	4.9
China	34,266	20,887	23.5	50,691	23,702	19.1
Germany	3,040	3,830	4.3	6,870	6,393	5.1
Great Britain	6,562	3,997	4.5	5,375	2,130	1.7
Japan	8,720	3,083	3.5	11,654	4,157	3.3
Mongolia	21,213	7,553	8.5	22,170	12,001	9.6
Persia	111,449	38,439	43.2	126,279	57,086	45.9
Turkey	6,877	1,125	1.3	7,190	991	0.8
U.S.A.	4,317	2,228	2.5	11,890	6,249	5.0
Other Countries	8,881	3,780	4.2	8,742	5,746	4.6
Total	213,905	88,892	100.0	260,533	124,619	100.0

TABLE X.

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE U.S.S.R. *via* THE ASIATIC FRONTIERS.

Principal Articles Imported	1926-27		1927-28	
	Tons	Thou. rbls.	Tons	Thou. rbls.
Rice, all kinds	58,082	10,806	60,860	15,494
Fruit	23,322	7,043	26,224	8,285
Tea	8,069	7,391	10,253	7,825
Animals	33,900	5,992	34,114	5,973
Animal Fats	2,166	985	2,251	1,040
Hides, all kinds	2,296	4,405	2,946	5,834
Furs	3,076	4,529	5,676	8,565
Chemicals and their Manufactures	5,410	2,740	5,288	2,574
Metal Manufactures	11,423	7,408	12,077	9,939
Paper and Cardboard	4,539	1,129	3,440	861
Cotton	14,338	10,854	19,825	19,351
Wool	18,028	15,799	20,482	19,472
Grand Total	213,905	88,882	260,533	124,619

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE.

I. The Development of Anglo-Soviet Trade.

The trading relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union, which had broken down during the war, revolution and blockade, began gradually to be restored after 1920.

The Government of the Soviet Union availed itself of the first opportunity to resume trading relations with Great Britain. This became possible after the decision of the Supreme Council at Paris on January 16th, 1920, to raise the blockade of Soviet Russia. The actual resumption of trade between Great Britain and the Soviet Union dates from June, 1920. The first organisation for the carrying out of Anglo-Soviet trade was Arcos (All Russian Co-operative Society), Ltd., established in 1920.

After the conclusion of the preliminary Trade Agreement between Great Britain and the Soviet Union on March 16th, 1921, the Trade Delegation of the U.S.S.R. in Great Britain was established, whose function was the general direction, regulation and supervision of the Soviet trading activities in this country.

With the development of trade between Great Britain and the Soviet Union special organisations were created by the Trade Delegation to cope with different branches of Anglo-Soviet trade. Limited liability companies were formed to deal with exports of different goods from Russia, such as the Russian Oil Products, Ltd., Russo-British Grain Export Co., Ltd., Russian Wood Agency Ltd., Russian Bristle Export Co., Ltd., etc. Both the import and export activities of Arcos Limited were largely extended, and new organisations were established to deal with the growing volume of Soviet purchases in Great Britain. The co-operative organisations of Soviet Russia have formed their agencies in Great Britain — Centrosoyus (England) Limited, Selosoyus Limited, Ukrainian Co-operatives Limited, Central Association of Flax Growers, Limited—for the purposes of selling the produce of Russian co-operatives and buying British goods for their societies.

The most important trading organisations of the Soviet Union, such as Gostorg, the All-Union Textile Syndicate, the Tea Trust, the Rubber Trust, etc., have established offices in London to conduct negotiations with British firms and to purchase goods for their respective organisations either directly or through the buying departments of Arcos Limited. Transport and insurance companies were formed for services connected with shipments of goods to and from the Soviet Union; these were the Arcos Steamship Co., Ltd. (renamed later the "Anglo-Soviet Shipping Co., Ltd."), the Russo-Norwegian Navigation Co., Ltd., the Freight Office and the Black Sea and Baltic General Insurance Co., Ltd. For the purpose of financing Anglo-Soviet trade two banks were established—the Bank for Russian Trade, Ltd., and the Moscow Narodny Bank, Ltd.

Before the cancellation of the Trade Agreement between Great Britain and the Soviet Union, the Soviet trading organisations in this country represented a complete system of organisations specialised in different branches of foreign trade, intimately connected with the Russian exporters and importers, and able to extend and develop trade between the two countries. As a result of the activities of these organisations, the period from June, 1920, to May, 1927, was marked by a steady growth of Anglo-Soviet trade.

The position, however, underwent a drastic change in 1927. The Trade Agreement between Great Britain and the Soviet Union having been terminated by the British Government in May, 1927, the Trade Delegation of the U.S.S.R. in Great Britain left the country. Several of the Soviet trading organisations have been wound up; the activities of the remaining organisations have been reduced considerably. Soviet orders, that were intended to be placed in Great Britain, were transferred to a large extent to other countries, and in consequence, the amount of orders placed in this country has fallen much below the amount allocated for purchases in Great Britain in the estimates of the Soviet authorities for 1927. The decline in the amount of Soviet orders has continued in the year 1928 with a result that in that year Soviet purchases fell below the level of any year since 1923.

II. Organisation of Anglo-Soviet Trade.

The foreign trade of the Soviet Union being a State monopoly, it can be conducted only by organisations specially authorised by the Soviet authorities to perform export and import operations. The organisations conducting the foreign trade of the Soviet Union in Great Britain, a list of which is given below, are registered in this country as limited liability companies and are subject to British jurisdiction.

According to the functions performed by the different organisations in Anglo-Soviet trade, they can be classed in the following groups :—

1. *Trading Organisations.* This group consists of three kinds of organisations :
 - (a) Limited liability companies with Soviet capital.
 - (b) Mixed limited liability companies with Soviet and foreign capital.
 - (c) Co-operative organisations, which are also limited liability companies with Soviet capital. These, however, must be considered separately because of their special function of conducting the trade of the co-operative organisations of the Soviet Union.
2. *Merchant Shipping Organisations,* established for transport services in connection with Anglo-Soviet trade.

3. *Insurance Organisations*, engaged in insuring and re-insuring Soviet-British cargoes.
4. *Banks*, engaged in financing Anglo-Soviet trade.
5. *Representatives of various trading and industrial organisations of the Soviet Union*.

The following is a list of the organisations conducting the foreign trade of the Soviet Union in Great Britain.

1. TRADING ORGANISATIONS.

(a) Limited Liability Companies with Soviet Capital.

Aroos Ltd.

Purchasing and selling agency in Great Britain for principal importing and exporting organisations in the U.S.S.R.; importers from the Soviet Union of timber, manganese ore, matches, furs, eggs, butter, bacon, poultry, fruit, tinned fish, santonin and crude chemicals; exporters of machinery, tools, scientific instruments, motor cars, non-ferrous metals, cotton, wool, jute, hemp, rubber, hides, tanning materials, fine chemicals, etc.

Head Office: 31-35, Wilson Street, London, E.C.2.

Telephone: Clerkenwell 0900 (Private Branch Exchange).

Inland telegrams: Arcosarcos, Finsquare, London.

Foreign telegrams: Arcosarcos, London.

Codes: A.B.C., 5th and 6th edition, Bentley's, Marconi, Zebra, Rutkod.

Authorised capital: £1,000,000.

Paid-up capital: £900,000.

Established in June, 1920.

Trading Departments:

Timber Dept., Moorgate Hall, 153, Moorgate, E.C.2;
cables: Arcolessa, London.

Fur Dept., 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4; cables:
Arcosmeh, London.

Produce Dept., 99, Tooley St., S.E.1; cables: Produ-
arcos, London.

Chemical Dept., 33-36, King William Street, E.C.3;
cables: Chimarcos, London.

General Export Dept., 33-36, King William Street, E.C.3;
cables: Exparcos, London.

Textile Import Dept., 31-35, Wilson Street, E.C.2;
cables: Arcostexti, London.

Metal Import Dept., 31-35, Wilson Street, E.C.2; cables:
Armetalcos, London.

Electrical Import Dept., 31-35, Wilson Street, E.C.2;
cables: Electrarcos, London.

Rubber Dept., 31-35, Wilson Street, E.C.2; cables,
Rezinarcos, London.

Russian Oil Products, Ltd.

Sole agents of the Naptha Syndicate of the U.S.S.R., Moscow, for Great Britain and Ireland; importers of Russian motor spirit, kerosene, gas oil, lubricants and other oil products.

Head Office: Moorgate Hall, 153, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Telephones: London Wall 9204-5, 6053-8.

Inland telegrams: Russoilprod, Ave, London.

Foreign telegrams: Russoilprod, London.

Codes. A.B.C., 5th and 6th editions, Bentley's, Marconi, Zebra.

Share capital: £100,000 (fully paid).

Established in July, 1924.

Branch Offices:

Birmingham, Tudor House, Livery Street. Tel.: Central 2016-17.

Bristol, Lloyds Bank Buildings, Baldwin Street. Tel.: Bristol 2336.

Cardiff, Royal Buildings, Park Place. Tel.: Cardiff 7143.

London, Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. Tel.: City 0894-5.

London Wharf: Highbridge Road, Barking. Tel.: Grangewood 2284.

Plymouth, 80, Old Town Street. Tel.: Plymouth 2997.

Liverpool, Dominion Buildings, 28, Brunswick Street.

Sheffield, Castle Chambers, Castle Street. Tel.: Sheffield 23011.

Scotland, Grange Docks, Grangemouth. Tel.: 158.

Ireland, 33, Lower O'Connell Street, Dublin. Tel.: 2091.

White Sea Timber Trust, Ltd.

Agents for sale of Russian timber, materials produced by Exportless Ltd. and other timber trusts.

Address: Moorgate Hall, 153, Moorgate, E.C.2.

Telephone: Clerkenwell 0900.

Cables: Exportless, London.

Authorised capital: £300,000.

Paid-up capital: £100,000.

Established in April, 1925.

Russian Bristle Export Co., Ltd.

Importers of Russian bristles and horsehair.

Address: 58-60, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Telephone: London Wall, 4412.

Cables: Russbrisex, London.

Codes: A.B.C., 5th and 6th edition, Bentley's, Marconi, Zebra, Rutkod.

Share capital: £3,000 (fully paid).

Established in April, 1923.

Mosekust (Russian Handicrafts), Ltd.

Importers of Russian crash, drawn thread work, embroidery, Orenburg shawls, carpets, cigarette cases, toys, woodcarvings, papier-maché, antiques, porcelain, confectionery, etc.

Address: 7a, High St., Kensington, W.8.

Telephone: Kelvin 8936.

Share capital: £100.

Established in July, 1925.

(b) Mixed Limited Liability Companies.**The Russo-British Grain Export Co., Ltd.**

Sole selling agents in Great Britain and Ireland for the Corn Export Co., Ltd. (Exportkheib), Moscow; importers of Russian grain, seeds, oil-cakes, offals, vegetable oils, etc.

Address: 2, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3.

Telephones: Monument 1604-8 (5 lines).

Inland telegrams: Russobrit, Fen, London.

Foreign telegrams: Russobrit, London.

Codes: Marconi, Bentley and Boe.

Share capital: £200,000 (fully paid).

Established in November, 1923.

Russian Wood Agency, Ltd.

Agents for sale of Russian timber materials on behalf of Exportless, Moscow, Severoless, Sevsapless, Karelless and other Russian timber trusts.

Address: Moorgate Hall, 153, Moorgate, E.C.2.

Telephones: London Wall 3444-3445 and 8817.

Cables: Russkyless, Ave, London.

Share capital: £240,000 (fully paid).

Established in February, 1923.

Dvinoless Export, Ltd.

Importers of Russian timber materials.

Address: 9, Basinghall St., London, E.C.2.

Telephone: London Wall 6556.

Cables: Dvinoless, London.

Share capital: £100,000 (fully paid).

Established in October, 1922.

(c) Co-operative Organisations.**Centrosoyus (England), Ltd.**

Agents in the U.K. for the Central Union of Russian Consumers' Co-operative Societies (Centrosoyus), Moscow, and other co-operative unions in the U.S.S.R.; importers from Russia of flax, hemp, furs, eggs, poultry, beans, feathers and down, etc.; exporters into Russia of

tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, herrings, tools, machinery, etc.

Address: Hazlitt House, 46, Southampton Buildings,

Holborn, London, W.C.2.

Telephones: Holborn 3641-8 (8 lines).

Cables: Potrebitel, London.

Codes: Marconi International, Bentley's Complete phrase code, Schofield, Rutcode.

Share capital: £250,000 (fully paid).

Established in 1919.

Selosoyus, Ltd.

Agents in Great Britain for the All-Russian Union of Agricultural Co-operation "Selskosoyus," the All-Russian Union of Co-operative Creameries "Maslocentre," the Union of Timber Produce Co-operative Associations "Vsekoless," the Union of Potato Growers' Co-operative Societies "Soyuskartofel," the Union of Fruit Growers' and Wine Producers' Co-operative Associations "Plodovinsoyus," the Central Union of Poultry and Egg Producers' Associations "Ptizevodsoyus"; importers from Russia of butter, eggs, poultry, bacon, furs, bristles, tar and pitch, etc.; exporters of agricultural machinery, tools, twine, fertilisers, metals, livestock, etc.

Head Office: Lincoln House, 300, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Telephones: Holborn 6223-4, 6692, 2986.

Inland telegrams: Selosoyus, Holb., London.

Foreign telegrams: Selosoyus, London.

Codes: Marconi, International, Rutcode.

Authorised capital: £75,000.

Paid-up capital: £52,261.

Established in June, 1920.

Branch Offices: T-2, Cotton's Wharf, Tooley St., S.E.1.

Tel.: HO 2872.

Royal Chambers, Wellington St., Hull. Tel.: Central 1702.

Ukrainian Co-operatives Ltd.

Representatives in Great Britain of the All-Ukrainian Co-operative Wholesale Society "Wukopspilka," All-Ukrainian Co-operative Bank "Ukrainbank," All-Ukrainian Union of Agricultural Co-operatives "Silsky Hospodar," All-Ukrainian Co-operative Union of Poultry Breeders and Egg Exporters "Kooptakh," All-Ukrainian Union of Cattle Breeding and Dairy Co-operatives "Dobroboot," All-Ukrainian Union of Home Industry and Handicraft Co-operatives, "Wukopromkreditsoyus," All-Ukrainian Union of Fruit, Vegetable and Grape Growers' and Beekeepers' Societies "Plodospilka," and other Ukrainian Co-operative Unions; importers from the Ukraine of bacon,

poultry, butter, eggs, cheese, honey, vegetables, and other agricultural produce, exporters of agricultural machinery, implements, twine, live stock, spices, etc.

Address: Hazlitt House, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London, W.C.2.

Telephones: Holborn 3641-8 (8 lines).

Cables: Koopukra, London.

Authorised capital: £30,000.

Paid-up capital: £21,009.

Established in December, 1923.

Central Association of Flax Growers, Ltd.

Sole representatives of "Exportlen," Moscow. Importers from the Soviet Union of flax, tow and hemp.

Address: Lincoln House, 300, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

Telephone: Holborn 6223-4.

Cables: Lenovody, Holb., London.

Authorised capital: £100,000.

Paid-up capital: £44,750.

Established in May, 1920.

2. MERCHANT SHIPPING ORGANISATIONS.

Anglo-Soviet Shipping Co., Ltd. (formerly Arcos Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Loading brokers and general agents for the Soviet Mercantile Fleet "Sovtorgflot," and Forwarding Agents to Messrs. Arcos, Ltd.

Address: 58-60, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Telephone: London Wall 9815.

Inland telegrams: Sovflot, Avenue, London

Foreign telegrams: Sovflot, London.

Codes: A.B.C., 5th Edition, Scott's Watkins, Boe Code.

Share capital: £1,000 (fully paid).

Established in June, 1923.

3. INSURANCE ORGANISATIONS.

Black Sea and Baltic General Insurance Co., Ltd.

Agents of the U.S.S.R. State Insurance Department "Gosstrakh."

Address: 106, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Telephone: Monument 1317-8-9.

Telegrams: Blakbalsea, London.

Codes: A.B.C. 6th edition, Bentley's, Marconi's.

Share capital: £100,000.

Established in March, 1925.

4. BANKS.

Bank for Russian Trade, Ltd.

Address: 58-60 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Telephone: London Wall 9815.

Telegrams: Socrabank, London.

Codes : Bentley's, Peterson's 1st and 2nd edition, Rutkod,
 Russian Banking Code.
 Authorised capital : £750,000.
 Paid-up capital : £550,000.
 Reserves : £190,000.
 Established in July, 1923.

Moscow Narodny Bank, Ltd.

Address : Lincoln House, 300, High Holborn, London,
 W.C.
 Telephone : Holborn 6141, 6142, 6143, 6144.
 Telegrams : Narodny, Holb., London.
 Codes : Bentley's, Marconi's International, Rutkod.
 Authorised capital, £1,000,000.
 Paid-up capital : £800,000.
 Reserves : £120,000.
 Established in October, 1919.

5. REPRESENTATIVES OF TRADING ORGANISATIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION.

General Representative of the Russian State Import and Export Trading Office, "Gostorg," Moscow.

Address : 58-60, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.
 Telephone : London Wall 9815.
 Cables : Gengostorg, London.

General Representative of the Ukrainian State Import and Export Trading Office "Ukrgostorg," Kharkov.

Address : 58-60, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.
 Telephone : London Wall 4412.
 Cables : Uvneshtorg, London.

Representative of the Transcaucasian State Import and Export Trading Office "Zakgostorg," Tiflis.

Address : 33-35, King William Street, E.C.4.
 Telephone : Clerkenwell 0900.
 Cables : Exparcos Zakgostorg, London.

III. EXTENT OF ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE.

During the eight-and-a-half years, from the renewal of trade between Great Britain and Soviet Russia in June, 1920, to the end of 1928, the total turnover of Anglo-Soviet trade amounted to £235,895,000. Out of this total, sales of the Soviet Union on the British market amounted to £135,786,000 and Soviet purchases to £100,109,000. This sum does not include expenses

incurred by the Soviet Union in Great Britain on the chartering of British steamers, payment of port dues, loading and unloading operations at British ports, insurance with British firms, taxation, interest on credit operations, etc. The total expenditure on these items for the period 1920-28 amounted approximately to £21,500,000.

According to the actual figures of sales and purchases of the Soviet trading organisations in Great Britain, Anglo-Soviet trade has grown as follows :—

Year	Soviet Sales on the British market (goods invoiced to buyers) In £1,000, c.i.f British ports	Soviet purchases on the British market (orders placed with British firms) In £1,000 f.o.b British ports	Total turnover of Anglo- Soviet trade In £1,000
1920	—	2,810	2,810
1921	1,866	7,281	9,147
1922	5,933	9,433	15,366
1923	10,458	4,659	15,117
1924	19,444	14,801	34,245
1925	26,908	31,171	58,079
1926	23,617	13,440	37,057
1927	23,362	10,140	33,502
1928	24,198	6,374	30,572
Grand total for the whole period	135,786	100,109	235,895

As can be seen from the above table, the period 1920-1925 was characterised by a constant growth of Anglo-Soviet trade. From small beginnings (less than £3,000,000 in 1920) the total turnover of Anglo-Soviet trade reached in 1925 the sum of over £58,000,000. Both sales and purchases of the Soviet Union show during that period a sharp upward tendency, Soviet sales rising from £1,866,000 in 1921 to £26,908,000 in 1925 and Soviet purchases from £2,810,000 in 1920 to £31,171,000 in 1925. The only year during that period which was out of harmony with the general upward tendency of Anglo-Soviet trade was the year 1923. Soviet purchases in that year declined considerably as compared with 1922. This was due to the tension produced by the

Note of Lord Curzon, the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Soviet Government in May, 1923. However, in 1924 and especially in 1925, trade between Great Britain and Russia not only recovered the lost ground, but considerably exceeded the level of 1922.

The years 1926-1928 mark a decline of Anglo-Soviet trade. Soviet purchases in 1926 formed only £13,440,000 as compared with £31,171,000 in 1925. The chief cause of this decline is to be found in the credit policy of the British Government and banks towards Anglo-Soviet trade. While in other countries the government and banks accorded every facility to the Soviet trading organisations by granting them long-term credits, the British Government not only did not assist the growth of Anglo-Soviet trade, but excluded the Soviet Union from its general policy of financing the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries. Similarly, the British banks did not accord to the Soviet exporters the same credit facilities that were given to exporters to other countries. Naturally enough, under these conditions orders of the Soviet Union, which were intended to be placed in Great Britain, have been transferred to other countries where better credit facilities were provided. The granting by Germany of three hundred million marks credits resulted in a transfer to Germany of a number of large orders which, under normal conditions, would have been placed in Great Britain.

Another reason for the decline of trade between Great Britain and Russia in 1926 lies in the fact that Anglo-Soviet relations have been growing more and more acute. In that year a section of the British Press raised an intensive propaganda against trading with the Soviet Union. This anti-Soviet campaign, which was also supported by some members of the British Government, had undoubtedly a detrimental effect on trade between the two countries.

In the year 1927 the break of relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union took place. The immediate result of the Anglo-Soviet rupture was a sharp decline in Soviet orders. In 1927 Soviet orders amounted to £10,140,000; in 1928 they have declined to £6,374,000. Purchases by the Soviet Union in 1928 have been lower than in any complete year since the resumption of trade relations between Great Britain and the U.S.S.R., with the exception of 1923.

IV. PURCHASES AND SALES OF DIFFERENT SOVIET TRADING ORGANISATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The tables given below show the purchases and sales made on the British market by the principal organisations conducting the

foreign trade of the Soviet Union in Great Britain. Among these organisations both for the purchase and sale of goods Arcos, Ltd., occupies the foremost place. To its share belongs 64.6 per cent. of the total amount of purchases made by the Soviet Union on the British market during 1920-1928 and 40.8 per cent. of the total amount of sales. The representative of the Textile Syndicate occupied an important position among the Soviet purchasing organisations in Great Britain—with 21.4 per cent. of the total purchases for the period under review. This organisation, however, was wound up in August, 1927, further purchases of goods for the Soviet textile industry having been transferred to the Textile-Import Department of Arcos Ltd.

The purchases of Centrosoyus (England) Ltd. formed 7.1 per cent. of the total purchases of the Soviet Union in Great Britain. The purchases of this organisation show a steady growth, reaching a record figure in 1927, in spite of the abnormal conditions of Anglo-Soviet trade during that year. At present Centrosoyus (England) Ltd. ranks second only to Arcos Ltd. as far as purchases of goods in Great Britain are concerned. Purchases made by Selosoyus Ltd. and Ukrainian Co-operatives Ltd. formed about 1 per cent. of the total.

PURCHASES OF SOVIET TRADING ORGANISATIONS ON THE BRITISH MARKET FOR THE PERIOD 1920-1928 (ORDERS PLACED WITH BRITISH FIRMS).

(F.o.b. British ports, in £1,000.)

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
2,810	7,281	8,982	4,138	9,888	17,420	5,764	3,979	4,403
—	—	451	371	750	1,169	481	2,317	1,553
—	—	—	1	12	71	318	54	219
—	—	—	—	97	166	78	14	2
—	—	—	—	2,960	8,471	6,246	3,734	—
—	—	—	149	1,094	3,874	553	42	197
2,810	7,281	9,433	4,659	14,801	31,171	13,440	10,140	6,374

Among the Soviet selling organisations in Great Britain the following are the principal after Arcos Ltd.; Russo-British Grain Export Co., Ltd., with 12.9 per cent. of the total sales in Great Britain; Russian Oil Products, Ltd., 10.6 per cent.; Selosoyus Ltd., 9.0 per cent.; Centrosoyus (England), Ltd., 6.2 per cent.; and the timber organisations, 12.0 per cent.

SALES OF SOVIET TRADING ORGANISATIONS ON THE BRITISH MARKET FOR THE PERIOD 1921-1928 (GOODS INVOICED TO BRITISH BUYERS).

(C.i.f. British ports, in £1,000.)

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Tl. for 1921- 1928
Arcois Ltd. ..	1,765	4,942	6,107	5,603	7,986	5,635	12,059	11,286	55,383
Russian Oil Products Ltd. ..	—	—	—	464	2,672	2,562	3,303	5,403	14,404
Russian Bristles Export Co., Ltd. ..	—	—	119	350	716	384	295	378	2,242
Timber Organisations (Russian Wood Agency Ltd. Russnorvegoless Ltd. and others except the Timber Dpt. of Arcois Ltd.)	—	132	1,897	2,781	5,989	5,075	159	285	16,318
Russo-British Grain Export Co., Ltd.	—	—	50	3,048	3,387	5,389	3,420	2,208	17,502
Centrosoyus (England) Ltd. ..	—	769	1,345	1,893	1,400	972	1,105	975	8,459
Selosoyus Ltd. ..	—	—	221	1,049	3,233	2,436	2,695	2,618	12,252
Ukrainian Co-operatives Ltd. ..	—	—	—	101	176	66	170	631	1,144
Central Association of Flaxgrowers Ltd. ..	—	—	97	1,459	345	79	22	384	2,386
Others ..	101	90	622	2,696	1,004	1,019	134	30	5,696
Total ..	1,866	5,933	10,458	19,444	26,908	23,617	23,362	24,198	135,786

V. THE CONTENT AND CHARACTER OF ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE.

A. Purchases of the Soviet Union in Great Britain.

The total purchases which the Soviet Union made in Great Britain during the years 1920-1928 amount to £100,109,000. About thirty-eight per cent. of this total represents goods produced in Great Britain itself, and sixty-two per cent. goods which Great Britain re-exported. Of the re-exports, about thirty-three per cent. of the total represents purchases coming from other countries, i.e., goods not from the British Empire,—and twenty-nine per cent. is taken up by goods coming from British Colonies and Dominions. That is to say, sixty-seven per cent. of the whole sum of Soviet Union purchases in Great Britain, for the period under review, is covered by goods from Great Britain and the British Empire. This fact serves to show that the restoration and extension of Anglo-Soviet trade is of interest not only to Great Britain, but to the whole British Empire. Here it should be added that as regards the Colonies and Dominions of Great Britain, only those figures of Anglo-Soviet trade have been given which relate to the trade that passes

through Great Britain, but in addition to this the Soviet Union conducts a direct trade with certain parts of the British Empire.

Among the goods of home production which were purchased in Great Britain, it should be noticed that the purchases of machinery, equipment, and all sorts of industrial plant are beginning to predominate. When the character of the purchases made in Great Britain for the Soviet Union is considered, it is seen that prior to 1923 articles for consumption predominated, but since 1923 machinery, raw materials and semi-manufactured goods are acquiring increasing importance. The table here given shows the most important commodities purchased in Great Britain by the Soviet Union.

PURCHASES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY THE SOVIET UNION IN GREAT BRITAIN IN THE PERIOD 1920-1928.

(f.o.b. British ports, in £1,000.)

Commodity	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Total 1920- 1928.
Grain (seed and flour) ..	—	3,564	4,550	16	544	2,561	—	—	—	11,235
Herrings ..	—	230	27	4	730	167	167	42	48	1,415
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa ..	—	327	210	121	492	1,080	230	2,187	1,133	5,708
Rubber, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	4,834	1,562	789	632	7,817
Wool and W. Yarn ..	—	—	—	—	1,005	3,580	1,715	1,982	377	8,668
Cotton ..	—	—	—	246	4,212	6,808	3,292	1,526	148	16,232
Hides and Skins ..	—	—	—	289	1,749	2,892	1,065	286	1	6,282
Non-ferrous Metals ..	—	—	230	679	1,171	1,884	406	363	1,104	5,837
Agricultural Machines ..	—	606	322	264	287	218	223	14	6	1,940
Automobiles & Bicycles ..	52	97	183	52	197	359	139	75	69	1,223
Various Machinery ..	73	261	643	607	1,108	2,528	3,172	1,602	1,977	11,971
Chemicals ..	282	121	617	673	1,276	1,333	464	481	16	5,263
Fabrics ..	2,129	595	491	83	—	854	22	18	23	4,155
Others ..	274	1,540	2,151	1,625	2,030	2,055	983	775	840	12,273
Total ..	2,810	7,281	9,433	4,659	14,801	31,171	13,440	10,140	6,374	100,109

B. Soviet Sales in Great Britain.

The total sales by the Soviet Union on the British market for the period of 1920-1928 amounted to £135,786,000. The following goods occupy the foremost place:—Grain, butter, eggs, timber materials, oil products, flax, crude chemicals, furs, etc. Even in pre-war days Great Britain used to import these goods from Russia. In the first years of renewed trading relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain the character of imports from the Soviet Union differed considerably from that of the pre-war

period. Before the war Great Britain used to import foodstuffs from Russia. The contrary was the case in 1921 and in 1922. In those years the Soviet Union was buying foodstuffs on the British market owing to the failure of the harvest in 1921. Since 1923, the Soviet Union was able to recommence the export of grain which, however, still lags considerably behind the pre-war exports from Russia.

The growth of imports from the Soviet Union has a favourable effect on the British market and is in the interests of British industry and the British people. The imports of commodities like grain, butter, eggs, etc., bring down the cost of living for the people of England. In the extending building operations of Great Britain the importation of timber materials from the Soviet Union is having a wholesome effect on the timber market, which is natural enough, considering that the imports from the Soviet Union form about 15 per cent. of the total timber imports of Great Britain.

The following table shows the sales of the principal commodities which the Soviet Union imports into Great Britain :

SALES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION IN
GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE PERIOD 1921-1928.

(C.i.f. British Ports, in £1,000).

Commodity	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Tl for 1921- 1928
Wheat	—	—	314	580	1,047	1,084	2,021	29	5,984
Rye	—	—	94	60	8	—	—	—	171
Barley	—	—	223	685	583	1,507	301	—	3,299
Maize	—	—	23	928	226	415	214	—	1,806
Oats	8	—	6	60	14	—	119	—	207
Seeds	—	—	6	830	1,037	858	398	29	2,058
Oil Cakes	—	—	5	115	466	680	224	231	1,721
Other Grain Products	—	—	—	—	7	32	—	1,601	1,640
Butter	—	—	252	1,009	2,869	2,341	2,543	2,686	11,700
Eggs	—	—	35	293	1,172	589	877	859	3,825
Bristles	3	106	490	543	876	371	302	372	3,063
Horsehair	1	84	166	96	126	45	15	6	539
Fur	14	877	2,327	2,128	4,063	3,648	3,486	2,332	18,875
Flax, Hemp, Tow	202	645	1,676	2,768	1,677	781	322	384	8,455
Timber Materials	847	1,762	2,903	4,932	7,322	6,608	7,006	6,881	38,261
Oil Products	409	1,209	1,071	2,063	2,672	2,563	3,303	5,402	19,292
Crude Chemicals	53	83	171	75	189	221	340	382	1,523
Others	329	1,167	696	1,661	2,554	1,174	1,882	3,004	12,467
Total	1,866	5,933	10,458	19,444	26,908	23,617	23,362	24,198	135,786

No sales were effected in 1920.

VI. THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION FOR THE YEARS 1920-1928.

In the table given on pp. 322-3 an estimate has been made of all payments between Great Britain and the Soviet Union for the period from the resumption of trade between the two countries in 1920 until the end of the year 1928. Under the heading "British Assets" are shown all the amounts which Great Britain has received from the Soviet Union. The most important items coming under this heading are exports and re-exports to the U.S.S.R. as well as receipts in respect of the invisible exports of Great Britain to the Soviet Union such as receipts for transport services in connection with Anglo-Soviet trade, for the insurance of goods with British companies, for interest on credits granted by British banks and firms to the Soviet Union, for trading and administrative expenditure of the Soviet trading organisations in this country (commissions, taxes, excise, salaries, rent, etc.).

Under the heading "British Liabilities" come the amounts which Great Britain has paid to the Soviet Union. The only important item under this heading is the Soviet sales in Great Britain, the other items being either non-existent, in so far as trade with the Soviet Union is concerned, or forming quite negligible amounts.

The Visible Trade Balance.

(a) *Goods.* The trade balance between Great Britain and the Soviet Union is constituted, on the one hand by the amounts received by Great Britain for goods sold to the Soviet Union and on the other hand by amounts spent by Great Britain on purchases of Soviet goods. The data of Soviet purchases and sales, as shown in the table, are taken from the records of the Soviet trading organisations operating in Great Britain, and are calculated on the basis of the actual prices of goods purchased or sold in this country. The statistics of the Soviet trading organisations do not correspond to the figures of Anglo-Soviet trade, as published by the British Customs authorities, for the following reasons.

The British Customs statistics, like the Customs statistics of any other country, deal with the movement of goods across the frontiers, while the statistics of the Soviet trading organisations deal with the actual sales and purchases of the Soviet Union in Great Britain. As a consequence of the different methods used the following disparities arise between the British Customs statistics and the statistics of the Soviet trading organisations:—

(1) Sales of the Soviet trading organisations in Great Britain do not correspond with the imports from the Soviet Union into Great Britain, as shown by the Customs authorities. Soviet sales in Great Britain appear in the statistics of the Russian trading organisations only when the goods are actually delivered to the

BALANCE OF PAYMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION
FOR THE YEARS 1920-1928.

(in £1,000)

Years		TRADE BALANCE			TRANSPORT SERVICES			Insurance	Trade and administrative expenditure (Including taxes and excise)	Interest on credits	Total of all items included in the balance of payment
		Goods	Precious Metals	Total	Freight	Loading and unloading, storage, packing, etc.	Total				
1920	British Assets ..	2,810	—	2,810	14	1	15	—	175	—	3,000
	Liabilities ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Balance ..	+2,810	—	+2,810	+14	+1	+15	—	+175	—	+3,000
1921	British Assets ..	7,281	—	7,281	243	37	280	90	278	—	7,929
	Liabilities ..	1,867	559	2,426	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,426
	Balance ..	+5,414	-559	+4,855	+243	+37	+280	+90	+278	—	+5,503
1922	British Assets ..	9,433	—	9,433	739	119	858	183	411	53	10,038
	Liabilities ..	5,913	—	5,913	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,913
	Balance ..	+3,500	—	+3,500	+739	+119	+858	+183	+411	+53	+5,005
1923	British Assets ..	4,659	—	4,659	777	209	986	75	590	67	6,377
	Liabilities ..	10,458	—	10,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,458
	Balance ..	-5,799	—	-5,799	+777	+209	+986	+75	+590	+67	-4,081

BALANCE OF PAYMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION
FOR THE YEARS 1920-1928.—Cont.

(in £1,000)

1924	British Assets	14,801	6,664	21,465	960	389	1,349	110	1,250	268	24,442
	Liabilities	19,444	1,078	20,522	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,522
	Balance	- 4,643	+ 5,586	+ 943	+ 960	+ 389	+ 1,349	+ 110	+ 1,250	+ 268	+ 3,920
1925	British Assets	31,171	1,136	32,307	1,337	525	1,862	119	848	512	35,648
	Liabilities	26,908	4,504	31,412	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,412
	Balance	+ 4,263	- 3,368	+ 895	+ 1,337	+ 525	+ 1,862	+ 119	+ 848	+ 512	+ 4,236
1926	British Assets	13,440	1,057	14,497	1,062	336	1,398	191	829	858	17,773
	Liabilities	23,617	2,538	26,155	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,155
	Balance	- 10,177	- 1,481	- 11,658	+ 1,062	+ 336	+ 1,398	+ 191	+ 829	+ 858	- 8,382
1927	British Assets	10,140	1,589	11,729	1,665	405	2,070	72	1,134	520	15,525
	Liabilities	23,362	183	23,545	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,545
	Balance	- 13,222	+ 1,406	- 11,816	+ 1,665	+ 405	+ 2,070	+ 72	+ 1,134	+ 520	- 8,020
1928	British Assets	6,374	192	6,566	1,598	152	1,750	175	1,586	561	10,638
	Liabilities	24,197	3,818	28,015	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,015
	Balance	- 17,823	- 3,626	- 21,449	+ 1,598	+ 152	+ 1,750	+ 175	+ 1,586	+ 561	- 17,377
1920 to 1928	British Assets	100,109	10,638	110,747	8,395	2,173	10,568	1,015	7,101	2,839	132,270
	Liabilities	135,786	12,680	148,466	—	—	—	—	—	—	148,466
	Balance	- 35,677	- 2,042	- 37,719	+ 8,395	+ 2,173	+ 10,568	+ 1,015	+ 7,101	+ 2,839	- 16,196

buyers, while the Customs statistics include them in imports from Russia as soon as the goods enter Great Britain. The amounts of sales as shown in the statistics of the Soviet organisations are based upon the actual prices realised for the goods, while the value of goods imported from Russia as shown in the British Customs statistics is mostly based on their approximate valuation, the majority of goods from the U.S.S.R. being sent to Great Britain on consignment.

(2) Shipments to the Soviet Union of goods purchased in Great Britain, as compiled by the Soviet trading organisations, do not necessarily correspond to Customs statistics of exports and re-exports to Russia, because some colonial goods, though bought in this country, are shipped to the Soviet Union direct from the country of origin, without touching at English ports. This often happens in the case of tea, rubber, non-ferrous metals, jute, cotton and other goods. These goods do not appear, of course, in the British Customs statistics, but being purchased in Great Britain, from British firms and paid for in British currency are included in the statistics of the Soviet trading organisations.

The above facts lead us to the conclusion that the statistics of the Soviet trading organisations, which deal with actual sales and purchases, and which are based on the real prices of goods sold and purchased by the Soviets, are the best available, and give a better insight into the state of the Anglo-Soviet balance of payment than the British Customs statistics.

(b) *Precious metals.* The statistics of exports to and imports from the Soviet Union of precious metals (gold and silver) are based on the British official returns except for the year 1920, when the Custom authorities included in their returns under "Russia" countries separated from the Union, i.e., Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. In fact no import or export transactions of precious metals took place in 1920 between the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

The Invisible Exports of Great Britain to the Soviet Union.

(a) *Transport services.* The expenditure of the Soviet Union in Great Britain on maritime freight, loading and unloading operations, storage and warehousing, sorting, packing, etc., has been calculated on the basis of figures supplied by the organisations conducting the Soviet trade in Great Britain.

(b) *Insurance.* The sums, spent by the Soviet Union on insurance of goods with British companies were calculated from the figures supplied by the Soviet insurance organisations. The amounts shown under this heading in the table represent actual payments of premiums to British insurance companies minus amounts received from the companies as compensation for losses.

(c) *Trading and administrative expenditure.* Under this heading are included payments of commission, brokerage rates, taxes, salaries, rent, excise and all other payments connected with the trading activities of the Soviet organisations in this country. The amounts shown are based on figures supplied by the above organisations.

(d) *Interest on credit.* This item represents payments of interest and commission in connection with credits granted to the Soviet trading organisations by British banks and firms, the figures being based on the actual expenditure of the organisations conducting the Anglo-Soviet trade.

Summary.

For the nine years since the establishment of trade relations between Great Britain and the U.S.S.R., Soviet purchases in this country amounted to £100,109,000, while Soviet sales amounted to £135,786,000. Thus the sales of the Soviet trading organisations exceeded their purchases by £35,677,000. It is noteworthy, that the excess of Soviet sales over their purchases has greatly increased after the Anglo-Soviet rupture. While during the seven years 1920-26, preceding the break of relations between Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. Soviet sales exceeded purchases by only £4,632,000, the adverse balance of Anglo-Soviet trade from the British point of view during 1927 alone has amounted to £13,222,000, and it has increased to £17,823,000 in 1928.

It is sometimes argued by opponents of Anglo-Soviet trade that Britain derives no advantage from the trading relations with the U.S.S.R. because of the unfavourable balance of trade between the two countries. It could be argued with as much right that the foreign trade of Great Britain in general is of no advantage to the country as the total imports into Great Britain exceed exports every year. In 1928 Great Britain imported more goods than she exported (re-exports included) by £353 million, while imports from the United States exceeded exports by £120 million, from Denmark by £44 million, from France by £17 million, from Egypt by £15 million, from New Zealand by £27 million, and so on.

The practice of Anglo-Soviet trade has shown that exports of goods to the Soviet Union are liable to decline in consequence of unsatisfactory political relations much more than the imports from the Soviet Union. The explanation of this fact lies probably in the nature of Soviet sales and purchases in this country. The bulk of Soviet sales in Great Britain consists of foodstuffs and raw materials, which are standard goods, having a ready market and are sold on a cash basis. On the other hand goods purchased by the Soviet Union in this country consist to a great extent of machinery and technical equipment which take often a very long time to deliver and are usually bought on credit terms extending

over a considerable length of time. Under such circumstances, stability of political and commercial relations becomes a factor of great importance as far as Soviet purchases in this country are concerned.

Referring to the exports and imports of precious metals, imports of gold and silver from the Soviet Union have exceeded exports during the period under review by £2,042,000. The Soviet Union being potentially one of the richest gold-producing countries, imports of gold from the U.S.S.R., under normal circumstances, would continue to increase, which is of interest to the London money market.

The invisible exports of Great Britain to the Soviet Union have amounted for the period 1920-28 to £21,523,000, of which about one half was for transport services rendered by Great Britain to the U.S.S.R.

After taking into account all the above items, the balance of payments between the two countries shows an adverse balance for Great Britain of £16,196,000 for the whole period 1920-28.

VII. PROSPECTS OF ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE.

The years 1927 and 1928 were bad years as far as Anglo-Soviet trade was concerned. As a result of the unsatisfactory relations between the two countries the total turnover of Anglo-Soviet trade in 1927 declined by 10 per cent., as compared with 1926 and by 42 per cent. as compared with 1925. The downward tendency continued in 1928, in which year the total turnover of Anglo-Soviet trade was 18 per cent. lower than in 1926 and 47 per cent. lower than in 1925.

Purchases of the Soviet Union in Great Britain have been specially affected by the break of relations between the two countries, as can be seen from the following figures:—

MONTHLY AVERAGE OF SOVIET ORDERS PLACED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

				£1,000	%
1925	...	...	...	2,598	100.0
1926	...	...	...	1,120	43.1
1927	...	...	...	845	32.5
1928	...	...	...	531	20.4

Since the Anglo-Soviet rupture purchases of hides, tanning materials, chemicals, jute and hemp, which were previously important items of British exports to the Soviet Union, have practically stopped, while purchases of wool, cotton and yarn were reduced to about five per cent. of their former value. Herrings, agricultural machinery, tools, motor-cars and rubber are other important items which show a considerable decrease since 1927.

While trade between Great Britain and the Soviet Union has sharply declined after the rupture, purchases of the U.S.S.R. in Germany, the United States and France have considerably increased. The following table, based on the Soviet Customs Statistics, shows the imports into the U.S.S.R. from the above countries during the financial years 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28.

(Value c.i.f., in 1,000's roubles.)

Countries	1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		Imports in 1927-28 as % of 1926-27
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Great Britain	125,378	18.6	97,085	15.6	45,391	5.5	46.8
Germany ...	172,215	25.6	157,716	25.3	242,040	29.5	153.5
United States	119,882	17.8	143,423	23.0	181,505	22.1	126.6
France	19,035	2.8	21,661	3.5	35,317	4.3	163.0
Other countries	237,167	35.2	203,924	32.6	315,833	38.6	154.9
Total	673,677	100.0	623,809	100.0	820,086	100.0	131.5

The share of Great Britain in the total imports to the U.S.S.R. has decreased from 18.6 per cent. in 1925-26 to 15.6 per cent. in 1926-27 and to 5.5 per cent. in 1927-28. At the same time Germany's share has increased during the above three years from 25.6 per cent. to 29.5 per cent., the share of the United States from 17.8 to 22.1 per cent., and that of France from 2.8 to 4.3 per cent.

In 1925-26 Great Britain was second to Germany only as an importer into the U.S.S.R. In 1926-27 imports from this country have fallen considerably below those from the United States, and Great Britain ranked third among the importers of goods to the Soviet Union. In 1927-28 British imports were $5\frac{1}{2}$ times smaller than those of Germany and four times smaller than those of the United States, while Argentina was the third country which exceeded Great Britain in so far as imports into the U.S.S.R. were concerned.

The above figures show that after the Anglo-Soviet rupture, Great Britain lost considerable ground in the U.S.S.R. to other countries, mainly to Germany and the United States.

The importance of the Soviet market for British industry has been recognised by a number of the more far-seeing British industrialists, which, in spite of the abnormal relations between the two countries, have shown their keen desire to extend business with the Soviet Union. With this purpose in view, several British engineering and boiler-making firms have concluded agreements in 1927 with Arcos Limited, granting to this organisation long-term credits for the purchase of various machinery and factory equipment in this country. These agreements resulted in the placing by Arcos Limited of considerable orders for textile machinery, boiler plant and equipment for power stations.

The growing foreign trade of the Soviet Union, the satisfactory conclusion of a trade agreement with Germany, the commercial rapprochement with the United States, the increase in the number of unemployed in Great Britain—all these factors assisted to convince an important section of the business community of Great Britain of the necessity of revising the Anglo-Soviet relations.

In March, 1929, a British trade delegation, representing 85 different firms with an aggregate capital of £500 millions went to Moscow with the object of promoting trade between England and Russia.

The future of Anglo-Soviet trade is to a large extent connected with and dependent upon the political relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. It is hardly possible to predict the future development of trade between the two countries as long as political relations remain severed. However, the change of heart which is becoming increasingly manifest raises hopes that the restoration of normal relations between the two countries will take place in the not too distant future.

SOVIET AMERICAN TRADE.

Trade between the Soviet Union and the United States of America is now being conducted by the following four organisations with headquarters in New York :—The Amtorg Trading Corporation; the All-Union Textile Syndicate, New York Incorporated; the Centrosoyus, New York Incorporated; the Selskosoyus, New York Incorporated.

The Amtorg was registered in New York on May 27th, 1924. Its share capital is 3,000,000 dollars. The Amtorg conducts trade operations between the two countries on a commission basis and has taken over the liabilities and assets of the Products Exchange Company and of the New York branch of Arcos, Limited. The Amtorg is an extensive business organisation, trading in every kind of commodity imported or exported by the Soviet Union, with the exception of cotton and wool.

The All-Union Textile Syndicate, New York Incorporated, purchases in the United States machinery and raw materials for the textile industry of the U.S.S.R.

The Centrosoyus, New York Incorporated, sells on the American market goods imported into the States by the Consumers' Co-operative Societies of the U.S.S.R., and purchases various goods for the latter on the American market.

The Centrosoyus chiefly sells furs, flax and hemp, and purchases office equipment, typewriters and various goods for general consumption.

The Selskosoyus, New York Incorporated, sells on the American market goods imported by the agricultural co-operatives of the U.S.S.R., and purchases in the United States agricultural machinery and equipment, tractors, and so on.

Amkino, New York Incorporated, sells Soviet cinematograph films in the U.S.A. and purchases technical appliances for the Soviet cinematograph industry. Amderutra, New York Incorporated, acts as shipping agent for Soviet-American trade, undertakes storage and insurance transactions in regard thereto and organises tours of American citizens to the U.S.S.R.

Extent of Soviet-American Trade.

The sale of Soviet goods on the American market began in 1922-23. The following table shows the extent of Soviet sales in the United States from 1923-24 to 1927-28:—

AGGREGATE SALES OF SOVIET GOODS IN THE U.S.A. ACCORDING TO THE ORGANISATIONS

(In 1,000 dollars.)

Organisation	1923- 1924	1924- 25	1925- 26	1926- 27	1927- 28	Total for the five years 1923- 28
1. Amtorg	1,631	6,671	7,187	9,489	12,292	37,270
2. Centrosoyus	3,862	4,613	3,343	3,484	3,204	18,506
3. Selskosoyus	—	23	572	150	156	901
4. Amkino....	—	—	—	34	46	80
Total (1-4)....	5,493	11,307	11,102	13,157	15,698	56,757
5. Exports of concessionary enterprises from U.S.S.R. to U.S.A.	1,352	4,101	5,046	3,437	3,483	17,419
6. Exports by American firms from the U.S.S.R. to the U.S.A.	—	—	8,000	4,500	3,126	15,626
Total (1-6)....	6,845	15,408	24,148	21,094	22,307	89,802

Thus the total sales of goods imported from the Soviet Union during the years 1923-24—1927-28 amounted to 89,802,000 dollars. The Soviet goods sold on the United States market in 1927-28 by all organisations amounted to 22,307,000 dollars. According to United States statistics the total imports from Russia into the U.S.A. in 1913-14 amounted to 23,294,000 dollars.

The following table shows the principal commodities imported into the United States from the Soviet Union during 1926-27 and 1927-28:—

SALES OF SOVIET GOODS IN THE U.S.A. DURING 1926-27 AND
1927-28.

(In dollars.)

Commodity	1926-27	1927-28
Seed (various)	45,006.18	323,255.56
Flax, Hemp, Waste	954,134.65	671,588.45
Medicinal Herbs	611,451.47	1,433,810.09
Dried Mushrooms	215,497.11	246,282.12
Hides	448,095.61	24,249.52
Wool	80,377.93	15,581.44
Bristles	619,689.38	1,066,261.93
Horse Hair	32,107.77	19,992.48
Guts and Entrails	2,444,548.12	2,638,312.78
Butter	19,656.90	125,881.85
Poultry and Game	—	82,481.31
Down and Feathers	20,198.30	—
Furs	9,774,494.49	7,162,693.24
Fish Products	735,088.15	1,763,124.25
Timber	117,909.86	347,834.77
Products of dry distillation of		
Wood	1,390.70	11,305.38
Carpets	7,064.69	19,912.52
Peasant Craft Work	4,639.59	17,017.68
Rags	39,842.55	120,292.14
Precious Metals	1,399,684.42	2,549,114.70
Manganese Ore....	3,437,349.00	3,483,256.00
Other Goods	85,586.52	155,169.35
Total	21,093,813.39	22,306,528.96

As in the pre-war period, the exports of the Soviet Union to the United States are but little developed. Considering the huge possibilities of the Soviet Union, the exports could be considerably increased. Certain goods of the Soviet Union, like furs, mushrooms, caviare and others, have been imported into the States via European countries, owing to the greater knowledge of the conditions on the European markets, and the more advantageous credit facilities. At the present time American firms are financing Soviet exports to a greater extent, and in consequence direct trade is developing.

In addition to the above-named goods, the Soviet Union can import into the United States various other commodities which are at present imported from abroad.

Purchases for the Soviet Union in the United States began to develop in 1923-24. The following table shows purchases for the Soviet Union in dollars during the past five years :—

SOVIET PURCHASES IN THE U.S.A. BY THE DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS,
(in 1,000 dollars).

Commodity	1923- 24	1924- 25	1925- 26	1926- 27	1927- 28	Total for the years 1923/ 24- 1927/28
1. Amtorg	4,092	40,859	13,157	26,325	33,146	117,580
2. All - Union Textile Syn- dicate	39,206	44,401	31,542	42,714	52,550	210,413
3. Centrosoyus	580	198	438	418	503	2,137
4. Selskosoyus	38	831	2,008	2,166	4,948	9,991
Total (1-4)	43,916	86,289	47,145	71,623	91,147	340,121
5. Exports from the U. S. A. into the U.S.S.R. by concessionary enterprises	—	649	1,415	66	85	2,214
Total (1-5)	43,916	86,938	48,560	71,689	*91,232	342,335

* The values of the purchases are given exclusive of the cost of freight, insurance, etc.; including these charges the value for the year 1927-28 is not \$91,232,000, but \$96,620,000.

Thus, during the last five years, the purchases for the Soviet Union in the United States amounted to 342,335,000 dollars. In the past 1927-28 financial year such purchases amounted to 91,232,000 dollars, as compared with 31,557,000 in 1913-14. Out of the purchases in 1927-28 cotton accounted for 56.4 per cent., equipment for industry 13.4 per cent., and tractors and agricultural machinery more than 14.5 per cent.

The following table shows the goods purchased in the United States in 1926-27 and 1927-28 :—

FOREIGN TRADE

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SOVIET PURCHASES IN U.S.A. ACCORDING TO COMMODITIES.

Commodity	1926-27		1927-28	
	Value in \$	%	Value in \$	%
I. Raw Materials :				
Cotton	42,661,427.55	59.50	51,480,311.57	56.43
Rubber	1,388,983.22	1.94	2,152,577.50	2.36
Non-ferrous Metals	4,914,948.83	6.86	3,803,882.73	4.18
Other Raw Materials	—	—	553,840.78	0.60
Total	48,965,359.60	68.30	57,990,612.58	63.57
II. Semi-manufactures :				
Resin	—	—	603,953.58	0.66
White Metal	98,092.82	0.14	326,238.41	0.36
Chemical Products	1,758,067.95	2.45	179,209.29	0.19
Polishing Materials	20,354.21	0.03	110,324.71	0.12
Wire	10,338.18	0.01	80,110.59	0.09
Other semi-manufactures	33,266.78	0.05	191,561.75	0.21
Total	1,920,119.94	2.68	1,491,398.33	1.63
III. Industrial Equipment for :				
The Mining Industry	1,643,095.34	2.29	2,221,083.35	2.43
The Building Trade	83,637.30	0.12	1,557,065.99	1.71
The Oil Industry	4,799,681.94	6.70	1,262,826.24	1.38
Electrical Industry	1,250,220.98	0.79	2,052,986.04	1.35
The Metal Industry	1,028,390.77	1.43	1,223,476.52	1.34
The Canning Industry	56,612.25	0.08	537,235.73	0.58
The Paper Industry	290,702.92	0.41	419,470.03	0.46
The Timber Industry	—	—	378,786.44	0.42
Refrigerating	182,218.67	0.25	335,000.00	0.38
Sewing Machines	199,116.34	0.28	181,601.46	0.20
Chemical Industry*	—	—	149,597.62	0.16
Textile Industry	255,690.21	0.35	603,258.37	0.66
Other Equipment	1,015,932.42	1.41	1,287,457.94	1.42
Total	10,805,299.14	15.07	12,209,845.83	13.38
IV. Motor Transport :				
Light Motor-cars & parts	492,923.57	0.69	796,704.25	0.87
Lorries	503,152.44	0.70	652,518.01	0.71
Motor Cycles	86,627.62	0.12	200,623.88	0.22
Other Motor-cars	532,383.71	0.74	1,152,449.27	1.27
Total	1,615,087.34	2.25	2,802,295.41	3.07

Commodity	1926-27		1927-28	
	Value in \$	%	Value in \$	%
V. Agricultural Equipment:				
Tractors and spare parts	4,377,799.27	6.10	11,116,737.87	12.18
Other Agricultural Machinery and spare parts	1,781,736.86	2.49	1,895,416.00	2.08
Equipment for repair shops	257,963.86	0.36	231,822.54	0.25
Twine	764,992.00	1.07	1,259,558.96	1.39
Cattle	346,691.67	0.48	298,628.50	0.33
Other Agricultural Goods	68,687.92	0.10	396,993.63	0.44
Total	7,597,871.58	10.60	15,199,157.50	16.67
VI. Office Equipment (Typewriters, Adding Machines, etc.)	21,587.25	0.03	595,126.01	0.65
VII. Other Goods....	763,802.13	1.07	942,717.64	1.03
Total	71,689,130.28	100.0	91,231,047.85	100.00

Prospects for the Development of Soviet-American Trade.

In view of the comprehensive programme for industrial development in the Soviet Union, there is every prospect of large imports from the United States of machinery, lathes, machine tools, etc.

As the industries of the U.S.S.R. are being concentrated in large undertakings on the principle of standardised mass production, American machinery and machine tools are considered suitable for Soviet purposes. And owing to the constant expansion of the Soviet textile industry, the United States will naturally find a market in the Union for considerable quantities of her cotton.

Though the development of Soviet-American trade is being hampered by the absence of regular diplomatic relations between the two countries, nevertheless, in the last few years trade has improved, and has already reached substantial proportions. However, the possibilities of trade between the Soviet Union and the United States can only be utilised to their fullest extent after the resumption of normal political relations.

Indeed, the purchases of American goods by the Soviet Union even in the first year could be doubled or trebled if the U.S.S.R. could utilize American loans just as other countries do. In this regard if the question of the old Russian debts is raised, it must be said that as long ago as December 16, 1923, Mr. Chicherin,

the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, in his note to President Coolidge, when referring to the old debts, said "the Soviet Government is quite prepared to commence negotiations regarding the settlement of this question, presuming, of course, that settlement will be based on the principle of reciprocity."

The economic relations between the U.S.S.R. and the United States of America have progressed far beyond the boundaries of the trade, as shown in the foregoing tables. Big American firms, having world-wide ramifications and well developed industrial and commercial concerns in many countries, are able successfully to sell certain export goods from the U.S.S.R. in the different countries of the world. As an example we will instance the transactions of the Naphtha Syndicate of the U.S.S.R. with the Standard Oil group of the U.S.A. in the selling of Soviet oil products in many countries. These transactions do not appear in the figures of Soviet-American trade, yet they run into considerable amounts.

As a second example, we may point to the orders for railway equipment amounting to several million dollars placed in the U.S.A. by the Chinese-Eastern Railway in which the Soviet Union has a half interest.

Of considerable importance are the following agreements which have been concluded by the U.S.S.R. with big American firms for technical assistance in the reconstruction of the Soviet economy: An agreement with the Radio Corporation of America for technical assistance in the production of radio apparatus, with the General Electrical Company for the production of electrical apparatus and appliances, with the Frein Engineering Corporation for the design and construction of metallurgical works and a number of others.

Trade Turnover and Trade Balance.

The following table shows the total trade turnover and balance of payment between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. in thousand dollars :—

Year	Soviet Sales	Soviet Purchases	Total Turnover	Trade Balance (excess of purchases over sales)
1923-24	6,845	43,916	50,761	37,071
1924-25	15,408	86,938	102,346	71,530
1925-26	24,148	48,560	72,708	24,412
1926-27	21,094	71,689	92,783	50,595
1927-28	22,307	91,232	113,539	68,925
For the whole period	89,802	342,335	432,137	252,533

It will thus be seen that the Soviet Union has an adverse trade balance of \$252,533,000. But this does not represent the whole of the adverse balance for, if the sums expended by the Soviet Union in the U.S.A. on invisible exports (shipping, insurance and other overhead charges) were included, the amount of the adverse balance for the U.S.S.R. would be found to be even greater. And it can safely be predicted that for the next few years the U.S.S.R. is bound to have an adverse balance in her trade with the U.S.A., just as she has done during the last few years and before the war. It is perfectly clear that to restore equilibrium the Soviet Union will have to pay the United States for the excess of imports over exports either in foreign currency (Soviet currency not being in circulation abroad) or in gold, but the latter is not permitted to be assayed in the U.S.A. This is another circumstance that tends to impede the development of trade between the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

A Trade Delegation was established by the Soviet Union in Mexico for the carrying on of trade between the two countries in 1926-27. Trade relations are expected to develop because both countries are interested in it, and each has certain commodities which the other requires.

The principal articles of import from Mexico for which there is a big demand in the Soviet Union are non-ferrous metals, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, binder twine, fibre, mother-of-pearl, rubber, and so on.

As far as the exports from the Soviet Union to Mexico are concerned, these include hides and skins, furs, butter, starch, smoked and cured fish, caviare, fish preserves, sweets, mineral waters, cigarettes, flax, timber, plywood, tar products, glycerine, stearine, acetone, acetic acid, matches, cement, mineral and lubricating oils, vaseline, and others.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Trade between the U.S.S.R. and South America is at present being conducted by the Southern Amtorg Corporation, the headquarters of which are in Buenos Aires. The purchase of goods in Buenos Aires for the Soviet Union began in November, 1925, by the local branch of the New York Amtorg. On October 1st, 1926, this branch of the Amtorg began to work as an independent concern, and ultimately it was reorganised as the Southern Amtorg, under which name it was registered on October 1st, 1927, with a share capital of 1,500,000 Argentine pesos (642,500 American dollars). The Southern Amtorg is establishing branches in Uruguay (Montevideo), in Brazil (Rio de Janeiro), in Paraguay (Asuncion), and probably in Chile (Valparaiso or Santiago). A Trade Delegation has been established in Montevideo.

Trade between the Soviet Union and South American countries is now developing for the first time, as before the war such relations were insignificant. In the period from November, 1925, to the end of 1927, the total sale of Soviet goods in the Argentine amounted to 538,000 American dollars. The following table shows the various commodities sold in the Argentine during the period mentioned, in American dollars:—

Furs	54,353	Fish	3,013
Timber	116,200	Mushrooms ...	500
Plywood	323,169	Handicraft Goods	300
Oil Products ...	3,591	Cinema Films ...	27,500
Caviare	8,533	Others	377

For the last financial year, 1927-28, the sale of Soviet goods in South America amounted to 393,500 American dollars.

Though the extent of Soviet exports to South America is still inconsiderable, it must be remembered, however, that trade relations are now being established for the first time, and when properly organised are bound to extend.

In addition to the goods enumerated in the above table, the Soviet Union can export to South America the following commodities: Macaroni, matches, eau-de-Cologne, sweetmeats, glycerine, rubber goods, coal tar, carbolic acid, crude salicylic acid, naphthaline, ammoniac, currants, green peas, hemp, rope, vegetable oil, and other goods.

The purchases for the Soviet Union during the period under consideration amounted to 29,958,972 American dollars. About 83 per cent. of the total purchases were hides and skins, and 9 per cent. quebracho. The following table shows the principal purchases for the Soviet Union in South America from November, 1925, to December 31st, 1927, in American dollars:—

Hides and Skins	24,851,408
Purchased in—	
Argentine	14,817,539
Uruguay	4,751,439
Brazil	4,172,137
Paraguay	1,000,493
Chile	109,800
Quebracho (Argentine) ...	2,708,090
Wool	1,078,023
Purchased in—	
Argentine	828,023
Uruguay	250,000
Iodine (Chile)	200,000
Others	1,121,451
Total	29,958,972

During the financial year 1927-28 the Soviet South American Trade Delegation purchased in South America goods to the value of 18,000,630 American dollars. This sum was distributed among the different countries as follows :—

The Argentine, 55 per cent,
Uruguay, 18 per cent.
Brazil, 13 per cent.
Paraguay, 3 per cent.
Chile, 11 per cent.

The following table shows the different commodities purchased by the Soviet Union in South America in the year 1927-28 :—

					American Dollars.
Hides	...	...	...	...	12,185,000
Tanning Materials	...	...	...	...	2,049,350
Quebracho	...	...	...	...	36,980
Wool	...	...	...	...	1,710,970
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	1,659,200
Iodine	...	...	...	...	338,430
Sheep	...	...	...	...	20,700
Total	...	...	...	...	18,000,630

The development of trade relations between the Soviet Union and the South American countries has extensive possibilities. While South America exports hides and skins, imports into the Soviet Union of these commodities are already very considerable and amount to about 45 million roubles per annum. These hides and skins are chiefly used in the manufacture of footwear, and seeing that the population of the U.S.S.R. is over 150 millions, the demand for leather is necessarily heavy, and large quantities have to be imported. With the increase in the purchasing power of the population, the import of this commodity will still further increase.

The annual import of quebracho amounts to about ten million roubles. Till quite recently both leather and quebracho used to be purchased through intermediary countries, chiefly Great Britain and Germany. At present the purchase of these goods is being organised in the countries of origin.

The Soviet Union is importing annually large quantities of wool, a considerable part of which can and will be purchased in South American countries.

Cotton can be partially imported from Brazil and Peru; rubber from Bolivia, Brazil and Columbia; iodine from Chile; copper from Bolivia, Chile and Peru; lead, tin and zinc from Bolivia; coffee from Brazil, Columbia, and Venezuela; cocoa from Brazil and Venezuela.

It is evident from the above that the Soviet Union and the South American countries are mutually interested in the develop-

ment of trade, and that the commercial relations between them rest on a sound economic basis; they have consequently good prospects of further growth. However, the fact that diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the South American countries have not yet been established may hinder such development. Normal trade can only develop when it is adequately financed. Though Soviet-American trade is at present financed by South American banks, full extension of credit facilities is only possible when normal relations have been established between the U.S.S.R. and the respective governments of South America, based on trade agreements.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

There are two distinct types of Chambers of Commerce in the Soviet Union:—(1) Chambers of Commerce situated within the Union, which represent and promote the interests of both the internal and the foreign trade; (2) Joint Chambers, each aiming at the development of trade with one foreign country and composed of representatives of the Soviet Union and of that particular country.

(1) There are seven chambers of the first type:—

(a) The All-Union Western Chamber of Commerce in Moscow, which is the most important of the existing chambers, was reorganised in November, 1927, out of the North-Western Regional Chamber of Commerce, established in 1921. Its aim is to further and assist the development of trade between the U.S.S.R. and Western countries.

(b) The Russo-Eastern Chamber of Commerce in Moscow, established in 1923, to further and promote trade between the U.S.S.R. and the East. There is a North-Caucasian branch of this chamber in Rostov-on-Don.

(c) The Ukrainian-Eastern Chamber of Commerce in Kharkov, established in 1924, for the development of economic relations between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Eastern countries. This chamber has a branch in Odessa.

(d) The Transcaucasian-Eastern Chamber of Commerce in Tiflis was established in 1924 to promote trade relations between the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. and Eastern countries.

(e) The Azerbaidjan Chamber of Commerce in Baku. Established in 1924 to promote trade relations between the Azerbaidjan S.S.R. and Persia.

(f) The Central-Asiatic Chamber of Commerce in Tashkent. Aims at the furtherance of trade relations between the Soviet Republics in Central Asia with Eastern countries.

(g) The Maritime Chamber of Commerce, which is concerned with the development of trade relations with Japan.

(2) Joint Chambers of Commerce. Of this type there are four examples :—

(a) The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce in New York, established in 1916 and re-organised in 1926. This chamber offers every assistance to American citizens and firms interested in the exploitation of the vast natural resources of the U.S.S.R. ; it encourages the export of American products to the U.S.S.R. ; and assists Soviet trading organisations to promote and expand their trading activities in the U.S.A. There is an office in Moscow.

Mr. Reeve Schley is the president ; Mr. Allen Wardell and Mr. Charles Haddar Smith, vice-presidents. Mr. C. H. Smith is in charge of the Moscow Office. Mr. S. R. Bertron is the Chairman of the Executive.

(b) The Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, in London, for the promotion of commerce between the British Empire and the U.S.S.R. Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

(c) The Soviet-Esthonian Chamber of Commerce in Reval. Aims at encouraging trade between Esthonia and the U.S.S.R.

(d) The Soviet-Czecho-Slovakian Chamber of Commerce in Prague, which was officially opened in December, 1927.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

The system of duties which the Soviet Government imposes on goods imported into or exported from the country is divided into two main parts, viz., a general customs tariff for imports, and a general customs tariff for exports. There are two differential tariffs which are applied to outlying frontiers, and these form exemptions to the general tariffs. These differential customs tariffs are (a) for goods which are imported and exported via the port of Murmansk, and (b) for goods imported and exported via the ports on the Pacific Ocean and via the overland frontiers of North China.

Further exemptions from the general customs tariff for imports have been fixed in respect of certain countries in the East, that is, for goods of Afghan, Mongolian, Chinese, and Tuvinsk origin, which are imported through the ports of the Caspian Sea as well as via the overland frontier of the Soviet Union which stretches from the Black Sea to Mongolia and North China.

There are, in addition to the above, various convention tariffs. These were concluded with Italy, Norway, Persia, Turkey and Latvia. As the commercial treaties concluded by the Soviet Union with Germany, Lithuania, Iceland, Denmark and Sweden contain the most favoured nation clause, the convention tariffs with European countries apply with some exemptions and modifications also to these countries.

IMPORT DUTIES on goods conveyed to the U.S.S.R. via a European frontier*

CLASSIFICATION.**

(The numbers quoted are the same as those in the official Customs Tariff of the U.S.S.R.)

GROUP I

FOODSTUFFS.

2. Rice :	Roubles
(1) Husked, 100 kg. gross	6.00
(2) Unhusked, 100 kg. gross	1.00
(3) Split rice, containing 5 per cent. or less of unsplit rice, which is used for the manufacture of starch as per regulations of the Customs Tariff Committee	free

* The above tariff is an extract from the Customs Tariff of the U.S.S.R. for the Asiatic and European import and export trade, embodying the modifications introduced on February 19, 1927, and November 28, 1928.

**The above classification contains only such goods as used to be imported from Great Britain and the United States of America during the last decade before the war and are being imported at the present time.

11. Spices :

(1) Vanilla and saffron, per kg. gross	100.00
(2) Cardamom, mace, nutmeg, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, pepper, and other unspecified spices, per kg. gross	10.00
(3) Galingale and bay-berries, per kg. gross	0.80
(4) Aniseed, cummin, dried oranges, per kg. gross	0.40

Note.—On all spices imported in the form of powder an additional duty of 50 per cent. is imposed.

13. Coffee :

(1) Raw, in the bean, 100 kg.	300.00
(2) Roasted, in the bean or ground, coffee substitutes of all kinds ground or compressed 100 kg.	500.00

14. Cocoa (in the bean) :

1. (a) Raw, 100 kg.	300.00
(b) Roasted, 100 kg.	400.00
2. Cocoa (ground) all kinds, 100 kg.	500.00

15. Tea :

(1) Bohea and tabloid, all kinds, 100 kg.	190.00
(2) Black cube tea, 100 kg.	120.00
(3) Green cube tea, 100 kg.	70.00

Note I.—Green tea, except cube tea, imported in the Usbekistan and Turkmenistan Soviet Republics, 100 kg.

55.00

Note II.—On Bohea tea, imported in small containers of one kg. or less an additional duty of 100 per cent. is imposed.

20. Meat and meat products :

(1) All kinds of meat, except those enumerated in item (2), 100 kg. gross	9.00
(2) Sausages, bacon, lard, meat preserves and essences of meat, even if hermetically packed, 100 kg. gross	30.00

21. Herrings, cod, and smelt, cured, salted, smoked, and dried, 100 kg. gross	15.00
--	-------

23. Preserved foodstuffs :

Imported hermetically packed, except those specially enumerated: Vegetables, fruit and berries—in oil and vinegar, mustard, prepared, sauces and other condiments, pastes, in any packing, 100 kg. gross	75.00
---	-------

27. Spirits, wines, and unspecified drinks, containing spirit :
- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| (1) In barrels, 100 kg. gross | ... | ... | ... | 550.00 |
| (2) In other containers, 100 kg. gross | ... | ... | ... | 800.00 |

GROUP II

ANIMALS, ANIMAL PRODUCTS, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

36. Animal fat and substitutes, 100 kg. gross ... 8.00
43. Hides and skins undressed, also in scraps :
 Bull, ox, cow, buffalo, and horse hides :
- (1) Wet salted :
- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (a) With hair, 100 kg. ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.00 |
| (b) Without hair, 100 kg. ... | ... | ... | ... | 9.00 |
- (2) Dry salted and dry :
- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (a) With hair, 100 kg. ... | ... | ... | ... | 9.00 |
| (b) Without hair, 100 kg. ... | ... | ... | ... | 12.00 |
- Note.—Undressed hides not specially mentioned are admitted in accordance with item (b) of section (2).
44. Dressed hides, whole or scraps :
- (1) Non-lacquered, without stamped patterns or artificially stamped grain :
- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| (a) Weighing 10 kg. and more a piece, 100 kg. ... | ... | ... | ... | 100.00 |
| (b) Weighing from 3.5 up to 10 kg. a piece, 100 kg. ... | ... | ... | ... | 130.00 |
- (2) Non-lacquered with stamped patterns, or artificially stamped grain and lacquered, weighing 3.5 and more a piece, 100 kg. ... 215.00
- (3) Non-lacquered, with stamped patterns, or artificially stamped grain and lacquered, weighing :
- | | |
|---|---------|
| (a) From 1.3 kg. to 3.5 kg. a piece, 100 kg. ... | 250.00 |
| (b) From 300 gr. to 1.3 kg. a piece, dyed black, 100 kg. ... | 400.00 |
| (c) From 300 gr. to 1.3 kg. a piece, dyed in other colours, 100 kg. ... | 600.00 |
| (d) Less than 300 gr. a piece, 100 kg. ... | 7500.00 |
- (4) Parchment, 100 kg. ... 110.00

Note.—The weight limit for hides and skins indicated in this article (44) refers to each hide or skin, and each piece and paring separately, except half skins, the weight limit for which is defined by the weight of the two halves.

46. Leather manufactures.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (1) Boots and shoes of every description, except those separately designated, finished or partly finished, 100 kg. | 2500.00 |
| (2) Boots and shoes up to 500 gms. a pair, and also those made of silk, silk and cotton, fancy material and leather, finished or partly finished, 100 kg. | 5000.00 |
| (6a) Machine belting, round leather belting, pickers for weaving looms, 100 kg. | 250.00 |
| (7) All kinds of cut leather for boots, shoes, and other small manufactures, 100 kg. | 1000.00 |

GROUP III

TIMBER, WOOD AND BASKET WARES, ALL KINDS OF PLANTS AND SEEDS :—

48. Timber :

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (1) Wood, fascine, brushwood, shavings, peat, charcoal and peat coal | free |
| (2) All kinds with and without bark, also squared lengthwise, even if sawn crosswise, but not otherwise worked up, 100 kg. | 1.25 |
| (3) Sawn lengthwise, more than 5 mm. thick, 100 kg. | 4.00 |
| (4) Veneer, not more than 5 mm. thick, even if planed but not glued together, 100 kg. | 25.00 |

49. Wood material ordinarily worked up for carpenters, coopers, etc., 100 kg. from 4 to 14

50. Cabinet makers' and turners' wares, 100 kg., from 25 to 300

51. Bark, corkwood and their manufactures, 100 kg. from 15 to 150

52. Teasels, 100 kg. gross 2.00

53. (5) Copra, 100 kg. gross 3.00

(6) Ivory nuts :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| (a) Not worked up, 100 kg. | 20.00 |
| (b) Sawn in parts, 100 kg. | 100.00 |

54. Wickerwork goods :

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (1) Mats | free |
| (2) Baskets : | |
| (a) Undyed, 100 kg. | 30.00 |
| (b) Dyed and lacquered, 100 kg. | 60.00 |
| (3) Special wickerwork goods, such as flower vases, frames, furniture, etc., 100 kg. | 900.00 |

GROUP IV

BUILDING MATERIALS OF MINERAL ORIGIN AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

55. Building materials :

(1) Clays used for building purposes, other than those specially mentioned, 100 kg. gross ...	1.20
(2) Bauxite, 100 kg. gross	0.30
(3) Lime :	
(a) Chalk in lumps, not purified and not calcined	free
(b) Gypsum in lumps not calcined, 100 kg. gross	0.70
(c) Chalk and other non-hydraulic lime, calcined, 100 kg. gross	0.80
(d) Precipitated Chalk, 100 kg. gross ...	3.00
(4,a) Hydraulic cement of all kinds, hydraulic ingredients, 100 kg. gross	2.00
(4,b) Gypsum, ground, not calcined; gypsum, calcined, 100 kg. gross	1.50
(5) All kinds of cement imported from countries which admit cement from the U.S.S.R. free of duty	free

56. Stones, not worked up and worked up :

(1) Stones in the shape of boulders, cobble and pieces, stones used as material for factories and mills, not worked up, or cracked, whether calcined or not	free
(2) Stones used for street paving purposes, 100 kg.	1.00
(3) Stones other than those specially mentioned :	
(a) Not worked up, 100 kg.	1.50
(b) Worked up, 100 kg.	5.00
(4) Marble, all kinds, building alabaster, serpentine :	
(a) In blocks, pieces, and slabs, more than 15 cm. thick, 100 kg.	6.00
(b) In blocks, pieces and slabs, not more than 15 cm. thick and with surface polished, 100 kg.	18.00
(5) Flint, quartz, quartz-sand, tripoli, 100 kg. ...	0.90
(6) Pegmatite, 100 kg.	2.00
(7) Stones, artificially cracked, used as material at works, 100 kg.	6.00
(8) Slates :	
(a) Split slates, with edges trimmed or not, but not otherwise worked up, 100 kg. ...	6.00

(b) Sawn slates, polished or unpolished; articles made of slate other than those specially mentioned, 100 kg.				18.00
(9) Lithographic stones:				
(a) Without drawings, 100 kg.				1.00
(b) With drawings, 100 kg.				18.00
(10) Mill stones, 100 kg.				1.50
(11) Graphite:				
(a) In lump, 100 kg.				3.00
(b) Ground, 100 kg.				6.00
(12) Mica:				
(a) In powder, 100 kg.				12.00
(b) In pieces or sheets, 100 kg.				64.00
(c) In manufactured articles, 100 kg.				750.00
57. Articles made of all sorts of non-precious stones, and of cement and gypsum, other than those mentioned in art. 61:				
(1) Articles made of non-precious stones:				
(a) Sculptured and carved goods, 100 kg.				300.00
(b) Ordinary stone cut goods, 100 kg.				100.00
(2) Articles made of cement and gypsum other than those mentioned in art. 61, 100 kg.				75.00
58. Asbestos and Manufactures thereof:				
(1) Powdered Asbestos, 100 kg.				3.00
(2) Asbestos in fibre and pieces, 100 kg.				15.00
(3) Asbestos Sheets:				
(a) In the form of cardboard with an admixture of mineral substances only, 100 kg.				25.00
(b) In the form of clinker with an admixture of other substances, 100 kg.				150.00
(4) Asbestos used for filtering purposes, 100 kg.				120.00
(5) Asbestos belting used for insulating and brake purposes, 100 kg.				60.00
(6) Asbestos thread, string, tissue and other manufactures not specially mentioned, 100 kg.				150.00
59. Polishing and grinding materials and manufactures; insulating materials, also material used for cleansing and adhesive purposes:				
(1) Corundum, emery and pumice in pieces, 100 kg.				6.00
(2) Alundum, carborundum and other artificial polishing materials, in pieces, 100 kg.				7.50
(3) Materials referred to in sections (1) and (2) of the present article, in ground or broken form, 100 kg.				30.00

(4) Natural stones used for grinding and polishing purposes, whether in block, slab, or circular form, 100 kg.	0.60
(5) All kinds of artificial goods used for grinding and polishing purposes made of materials mentioned in Sections (1), (2) and (3) of the present article, as well as articles compressed from flint and quartz :	
(a) Mill stones, 100 kg.	10.00
(b) In the form of slabs, circles and blocks, 100 kg.	60.00
(6) Polishing and grinding belts, in the form of endless belts, or in other forms :	
(a) On paper, 100 kg.	30.00
(b) On fabric, 100 kg.	50.00
(7) Insulating materials :	
(a) Containing clay, asbestos, or other mineral substances, other than those mentioned in sub-section (b) of this section, 100 kg. gross	15.00
(b) Containing carbonate of magnesium, 100 kg. gross	100.00
(8) All kinds of compounds for cleaning and adhesive purposes, 100 kg. gross	30.00
60. Jet, meerschaum, enamel and amber :	
(1) Enamel in pieces, sticks and powder ; all kinds of glazing substances ; artificial compounds for mosaic, 100 kg.	150.00
(2) Jet, meerschaum, amber, and semi-manufactures from amber, 100 kg.	300.00
(3) Semi-manufactures from jet and meerschaum, 100 kg.	400.00
61. Artificial stones for building, terra-cotta, fire-proof materials, filters made from charcoal :	
(1) Brick for building and facing purposes :	
(a) Ordinary, unglazed, 100 kg.	0.15
(b) Moulded ; hollow ; whether glazed or not, 100 kg.	2.50
(2) Terra-cotta, fire-proof material, charcoal filters :	
(a) All kinds of terra-cotta, 100 kg. gross	1.20
(b) All kinds of fire-proof stones, bricks, and tablets, charcoal filters, paving clinker, 100 kg.	1.70
(c) Gaswork retorts, fire-proof crucibles, including those of graphite, 100 kg.	4.50

(d) Stones, bricks, tablets, pipes of a thickness above 5 mm, whether polished, crusted or not, made of clay-sand, cement, etc., 100 kg.		1.50
(e) The above products of a thickness below 5 mm., 100 kg.		5.00
(3) Fire-proof stones, bricks, and tablets of all sizes and shapes, used in the ceramic, glass and metal industries, in accordance with the regulations of the Customs Tariff Committee, 100 kg.		0.60
62. Ceramic pipes, tablets, etc. :		
(1) Drain pipes made of porous material :		
(a) Unglazed, 100 kg.		0.50
(b) Glazed, 100 kg.		1.50
(2) Conduit pipes, sink water traps, etc., 100 kg.		2.40
(3) Acid-proof stone ware for factories, such as jars, bottles, reservoirs, refrigerators, cranes, pipes, 100 kg.		4.20
(4) Unglazed flags for floors, and skirting made of a stone mixture, whether with a rough surface or not, 100 kg.		10.00
(5) Earthenware slabs other than porcelain for wall facings, 100 kg.		20.00
63. Earthenware goods made of ordinary clay :		
(1) Corrugated tiles :		
(a) Non-ornamental, 100 kg.		0.60
(b) Glazed and ornamental, 100 kg.		1.50
(2) Stove tiles and all kinds of stove facings, and other earthenware goods made of ordinary clay, other than those mentioned in articles 61, 62 and sections (1) and (3) of the present article, 100 kg.		18.00
(3) Ornaments, medallions, busts, statucs, and similar goods, 100 kg.		120.00
64. Pottery, not specially mentioned :		
(1) Wares with gilded edges and rims, with paintings and coloured figures and other ornamentations, 100 kg.		100.00
(2) Other kinds of ware, except those mentioned in section (1) of this article, 100 kg.		50.00
65. Porcelain goods, not otherwise mentioned :		
(1) White and of one colour, not otherwise mentioned, whether with design of one colour, or without, 100 kg.		100.00

(2) Ware, not otherwise mentioned, with gilt edges, with many-coloured and gilt designs, patterns, 100 kg.	350.00
(3) Porcelain ornaments, such as vases, medallions, statuettes, etc., also Wedgwood ware, 100 kg.	700.00
66. Glass ware :	
(1) Bottles, jars, flasks, without designs, even with moulded letters, inscriptions, trade marks, unpolished :	
(a) Made of bottle glass, 100 kg.	18.00
(b) Made of white glass, milky and coloured glass, 100 kg.	24.00
(c) Made of all kinds of glass, with ground necks and stoppers ; also with attachments made of metal, such as in siphons, 100 kg.	36.00
(2) Glass ware other than that mentioned, made of white and semi-white glass, unpolished :	
(a) Pressed or molten, 100 kg.	30.00
(b) Blown, whether shaped or not, 100 kg.	60.00
(3) Of white and semi-white glass, polished but without ornament, 100 kg.	120.00
(4) Glass ware, other than that specially mentioned, made of glass dyed in substance, two colour glass :	
(a) Not polished, without ornaments, whether with moulded lettering or not, 100 kg.	90.00
(b) Polished, 100 kg.	200.00
(5) Glass ware, other than that specially mentioned, with all kinds of decorative effect, engraved, painted, enamelled, plated with gold or silver ; glass tissue, etc., 100 kg.	360.00
(6) Glass bulbs for electric lamps, 100 kg.	180.00
(7) Broken glass	free
67. Sheet glass and photographic glass plates, 100 kg.	
from	20.00
to	75.00

GROUP V

FUEL, ASPHALT, RESINS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF.

68. (1) Coal, 100 kg.	0.60
(2) Coke and briquets, 100 kg.	0.90
75. Resin, 100 kg. gross	16.00
79. Caoutchouc, gutta-percha, balata, and articles therefrom :	

(1) Crude caoutchouc, gutta-percha and balata, even in sheets with pressed patterns (corrugated), and also latex, 100 kg.	60.00
(2) Caoutchouc prepared from rubber waste in the form of sheet rubber even if containing vulcanised rubber waste, and also in any other form, but not containing vulcanised rubber waste, 100 kg. ...	45.00
(3) Soft rubber and manufactures thereof and dissolved caoutchouc :	
(a) Rubber threads, sheets, blocks and dissolved caoutchouc, 100 kg.	200.00
(b) All kinds of soft india-rubber manufactures free from other materials, 100 kg. ...	350.00
(c) All kinds of soft rubber manufactures mixed with other materials, 100 kg. ...	500.00
(4) Rubber boots and shoes, combined or not with other fabric, but not with leather, with or without buckles, etc., 100 kg.	180.00
(5) Rubber tyres, including those containing fibre and metal parts :	
(a) Solid tyres, 100 kg.	170.00
(b) Tubes, pneumatic tyres (for bicycles, carriages, motor-cycles, motor-cars, etc.), 100 kg.	280.00
(c) Covers for pneumatic tyres, 100 kg. ...	400.00
(6) Layers and sheets of tissues impregnated with rubber; hose; 100 kg.	300.00
(7) Rubber transmission belts, 100 kg. ...	200.00
(8) Hard horn rubber :	
(a) In sheets, slabs, sticks, tubes, whether cut or polished, 100 kg.	400.00
(b) Articles, except those separately designated, whether in combination with other materials or not, 100 kg.	800.00

Note 1.—Rubber threads covered with tissue are subject to duty according to the covering material.

Note 2.—Elastic tissues, ribbons and tapes containing rubber threads, also non-elastic threads impregnated with rubber or gummed on to rubber, except those mentioned in subdivisions 6, 7 and 8 of this section (79) are subject to duty according to the material.

Note 3.—Made up articles of wearing apparel composed of tissues covered with rubber on one or both sides, or impregnated with rubber or of two-fold tissues united by india-rubber

are assessed for duty under the respective sub-divisions of section 208.

Note 4.—Cut, gummed, or made up tissues impregnated with rubber for aeroplane covers are assessed for duty according to the tissue, with an additional duty of 50 per cent.

GROUP VI

CRUDE AND FINE CHEMICALS.

87.	Phosphorus (common and red), 100 kg. gross ...	125.00
93.	(1) Saltpetre :	
	Chilian (nitrate of soda)	free
102.	Copperas and zinc chloride :	
	(1) Iron or green copperas, even anhydrous, if not chemically pure, 100 kg. gross ...	3.50
	(2) Zinc copperas, if not chemically pure, 100 kg. gross	15.00
	(3) Zinc chloride, if not chemically pure :	
	(a) Liquid, per 100 kg. gross	15.00
	(b) Solid, per 100 kg. gross	30.00
103.	Acids and carbon disulphide :	
	(1) Sulphuric acid, and sulphuric anhydride :	
	(a) Chamber sulphuric acid, if not chemically pure, 100 kg.	2.00
	(b) Oil of vitriol, if not chemically pure, 100 kg. gross	6.00
	(c) Fuming sulphuric acid, if not chemically pure, 100 kg. gross	10.00
	(d) Sulphuric anhydride, 100 kg. gross ...	12.00
	(2) Carbon disulphide, 100 kg. gross	70.00
	(3) Hydrochloric acid, if not chemically pure, 100 kg. gross	6.00
	(4) Nitric acid, if not chemically pure, 100 kg. gross	40.00
	(5) Organic acids :	
	(a) Formic acid and acetic acid, per 100 kg. gross	40.00
	(b) Oxalic acid, if not chemically pure, per 100 kg. gross	10.00
	(c) Lactic acid, 50 per cent. pure or less, per 100 kg. gross	50.00
	(d) Lactic acid, more than 50 per cent. pure, per 100 kg. gross	185.00
	(e) Tartaric acid, tannic acid (tannin), 100 kg. gross	50.00
	(f) Pyrogalllic acid, 100 kg. gross	100.00
	(g) Citric acid, 100 kg. gross	50.00

	(h) Salicylic and benzoic acids, 100 kg. gross	300.00
107.	Medical preparations of arsenic :	
	(16) Salvarsan, neo-salvarsan and derivatives therefrom; insulin, and dry preparations of animals' glands excepting adrenalin, 100 kg. gross	850.00
109.	(1) Compounded pharmaceutical preparations (Galenic pharmaceutical preparations). Preparations in doses, not separately designated. Medicinal plasters, kg. gross ...	20.00
	(2) Organo-therapeutic, lymph and bacteriological preparations (vaccine, tubercoline, lactobaciline, etc.), kg. gross	7.50
	(3) Compound diet and food preparations, kg. gross	1.60
111.	Acetic ether (ethyl acetate) and collodion, 100 kg. gross	110.00
112.	1. Chloroform, chloral and its combinations with water, ammonia, and alcohol, 100 kg. gross ...	400.00
113.	Vegetable oils, various, 100 kg. gross	10.00
	to	200.00
114.	Essential oils, aromatic substances of animal and vegetable origin, pure or in compounds; aromatic tars; mixtures of such substances without the addition of spirit :	
	(1) Essential oils, natural as well as synthetic; aromatic products of vegetable or animal origin and their mixtures, except those specially enumerated, menthol and its derivatives, synthetic musk, kg. gross	25.00
	(2) Pomade in jars, weight with packing more than 4 kg., kg. gross	10.00
	(3) All kinds of camphor, kg. gross	1.50
115.	Cosmetics and aromatic substances :	
	(1) All kinds of perfumery and cosmetic preparations containing spirit, e.g., scents, aromatic waters, elixirs, etc., also pomade, except those mentioned in sub-division (2) of section (114), kg. gross	175.00
	(2) White toilet powder, rouge, hair-dyes, not containing spirit; cosmetic preparations of all kinds not separately designated, kg. gross	70.00
116.	Soap :	
	(1) Toilet, and medical, whether liquid, in powder or in pieces, 100 kg. gross	750.00
	(2) Soap of all kinds, except those separately designated, 100 kg. gross	10.00

118.	Tanning materials :	
	(1) All kinds of natural tanning materials ground and not ground to powder and not separately designated	free
	(2) All kinds of tanning extract, except gallot and sumac, 100 kg. gross	13.50
	(3) Gallot extract, 100 kg. gross	50.00
120.	Archil (cudbear), cutch (catechu), 100 kg. gross	6.00
125.	White paint, lithopone :	
	(1) White lead and zinc white, and lead carbonate, 100 kg. gross	40.00
	(2) Lithopone, 100 kg.	45.00
126.	Red lead, litharge :	
	(1) Red lead, 100 kg.	30.00
	(2) Litharge, 100 kg.	15.00
127.	Colours obtained from copper and arsenic, 100 kg. gross	90.00
130.	(3) Indigo, in any form; synthetic organic dyes, their leuco-compounds and bases, 100 kg. gross	200.00
	(4) Azotic dyes, indigo dyes of the anthracene series and all artificial organic dyes, except alizarin, indigo and sulphur dyes, 100 kg. gross	400.00
131.	Lacquer, oil colours, mixtures of colouring materials (pigments), with synthetic and inorganic bases and salts, and also with organic substances (pigment lacquers or cakes); not separately mentioned colours and colouring materials; ink, wax and shoe cream, 100 kg. gross	160.00

• **GROUP VII.**

ORES, METALS, AND METAL WARES OF ALL KINDS.

136.	Metal and mineral ores : basic slags :	
	(1) All kinds other than those referred to in section (2) of this article; all kinds of basic slag, 100 kg.	0.10
	(2) Copper ore and pyrites, 100 kg.	0.45
137.	Pig iron and ferro alloys :	
	(1) Pig iron other than that mentioned in sections (2) and (3) of the present article :	
	(a) In scrap	free
	(b) In pigs, rods and chips, 100 kg.	2.75

(2) Ferro-silicon containing more than 25 per cent. of silicium, ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-titanium, ferro-aluminium, 100 kg.		3.00
(3) Specular iron, ferro-manganese containing silicium from 5 to 25 per cent. inclusive, ferro-chrome, 100 kg.		6.00
188. Iron and steel :		
(1) Steel and iron scrap		free
(2) Iron in chip and powder ; ingots ; compressed pigs not more than 2 metres long and not less than 50 mm. thick, of a square and rectangular cut with rounded edges, 100 kg. ...		6.00
(3) Rails of all kinds, 100 kg.		6.00
(4) Double branch pipes ; switch rails ; supports for switch rails, 100 kg.		12.00
(5) Iron and steel sheets, sorted iron and steel, round and square (not less than 5 mm. in diameter), rails weighing less than 15 kg. per metre, tee-iron and steel, angle iron and steel, iron and steel flat, Z-iron and steel, hexagonal iron and steel, also of other compound sections, 100 kg.		8.00
(6) Iron and steel sheets not rectangular, 100 kg.		15.00
(7) Sheet iron and steel covered with lead, tin, zinc, painted, enamelled, stamped with designs, 100 kg.		25.00
Note 1.—Steel and iron of a diameter not more than 5 mm. wide are admitted in accordance with section 1 of article 151.		
Note 2.—Steel and iron, other than that specially mentioned in section (5) of the present article, covered with common metals, or lacquered, painted, enamelled, stamped with designs are subject to duty in accordance with the various sub-divisions of the present article with an extra charge of 50 per cent.		
139. Copper, nickel, aluminium, bismuth, also other metals and alloys, other than those specially mentioned :		
(1) In pieces, bars, molten bricks, ingots, scrap, powder, etc., including bronze powder, 100 kg.		37.00
(2) In rods, rectangular sheets and strips, polished or not without any kind of design on the surface, 100 kg.		65.00
(3) In sheets and strips, not rectangular, even if coated with common metals, painted, etc., 100 kg.		72.00

	(4) In sheets, strips, and rods with rolled or stamped design, 100 kg.	85.00
140.	Tin :	
	(1) In bars, pigs, rods, or scrap, 100 kg. ...	20.00
	(2) In sheets, polished or not, amalgam for mirrors, 100 kg.	25.00
	(3) In sheets, painted or lacquered, 100 kg. ...	28.00
142.	Lead :	
	(2) In bars, pigs, chips, or scraps, 100 kg. ...	15.00
	(2) In rolls, sheets, wire or piping, 100 kg. ...	20.00
	(4) Articles mentioned in section (2) painted, lacquered, or coated with common metal, 100 kg.	25.00
143.	Zinc :	
	(1) In pigs, chips, scraps, or powder, also spelter slag and spelter dust, 100 kg.	15.00
	(2) In sheets, polished or not, also in rods, 100 kg.	20.00
	(3) In sheets, coloured, lacquered, or covered with common metal, 100 kg.	25.00
144.	Silver, gold, platinum, and manufactures thereof :	
	(1) Silver, gold, platinum in lump, ingot, and strips or sheets, not less than 6 mm. in width or diameter, without any designs	free
	(2) Gold articles of all kinds, whether platinum plated or not, whether containing natural or artificial precious or semi-precious stones or not, kg.	1000.00
	(3) Articles made of platinum or other precious metals with parts of platinum, whether containing precious or semi-precious stones or not, kg.	2500.00
	(4) Silver goods, whether gilt or not, except those mentioned in section (5) of this article kg.	100.00
	(5) Silver goods of all kinds, platinum plated, whether with or without precious and semi-precious stones, kg.	200.00
	(6) Silver and gold tinsel, tulle, fabrics and ribbons, and all kinds of tinsel and tinsel goods, kg.	500.00
145.	Goods made of metal and alloys admitted in accordance with article 139, also of other common metals plated with silver, gold, platinum, or with precious metals attached to them :	

- (1) All kinds, excepting those mentioned in section (2) of this article, whether with attachments of common materials, or not, a piece :
- | | |
|---|--------|
| (a) Weighing not less than 2 kg., also pipes of all weights, 100 kg. | 110.00 |
| (b) Weighing less than 2 kg., 100 kg. ... | 175.00 |
- (2) All kinds of metal articles, plated with silver, gold or platinum, with or without attachments of precious materials, 100 kg. ...
- | | |
|--|--------|
| | 500.00 |
|--|--------|

Note.—In the case of goods imported in a non-assembled form, the limit weight per piece is fixed for every particular part.

146. Pig iron manufactures :

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (1) Castings unworked, with or without seams, bulges and rounded edges, 100 kg. | 12.00 |
| (2) Pipes and their connecting parts, 100 kg. ... | 18.00 |
| (3) Enamel ware, 100 kg. | 50.00 |
| (4) Goods other than those named in section (2) and (3) of this article,—worked up, polished bronzed, lacquered, enamelled, etc., 100 kg. | 30.00 |

Note.—Goods made of forge pig iron are admitted on the same conditions as iron and steel goods.

147. Iron and steel goods other than those specially mentioned, even if polished, bronzed, painted, or otherwise finished; nails, forged, 100 kg. ...

	30.00
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148. Iron and steel boilerwork, pipes, and goods other than those specially mentioned made of iron and steel sheets :

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (1) Iron and steel boilerwork such as bowls, casks, boilers, reservoirs, boxes, bridge-girders, pipe-apparatus, whether painted or not, all goods made of sheet iron and steel other than those specially mentioned, 100 kg. | 30.00 |
| (2) Pipes, drawn out of one piece; connecting parts of pipes, worked up and not worked up, 100 kg. | 21.00 |
| (3) Pipes, welded, worked up or not, 100 kg. ... | 18.00 |

Note.—An additional duty of 30 per cent. is imposed on bowls, boilers, reservoirs, boxes, pipe-apparatus, pipes, and their connecting parts, which have a coating of enamel, tin, lead, zinc, or of metals and their alloys which are admitted in accordance with article 139.

149.	All kinds of iron and steel skates, locks, door hasps, door and window fittings, bolts, screws, 100 kg.	65.00
150.	Goods made of metals referred to in section (7) of article 138, with or without parts of other common materials :	
	(1) All kinds, other than those specially mentioned, with or without coloured borders, designs, stampings, or marks, 100 kg. ...	70.00
	(2) The same goods with stencilled designs, or with any other ornamentation, 100 kg. ...	120.00
151.	Wire.	
	(1) Iron and steel :	
	(a) All kinds, 100 kg.	30.00
	(b) Wire imported for use in the oil industry, not less than 1 mm. thick—until October 1, 1929, in accordance with the regulations fixed by the Customs Tariff Committee, 100 kg.	15.00
	(2) Wire made of metals and their alloys, admitted in accordance with article 139 having a diameter of :	
	(a) Not less than 0.3 and not more than 12.5 mm., 100 kg.	65.00
	(b) Less than 0.3 mm., 100 kg.	115.00
	Note.—Wire specified in the present article having rolled or stamped design on its surface, also wire with a coating of common metals or lacquer, or enamel, or made blue or burnished, or painted, pays an additional duty of 30 per cent.	
152.	Wire manufactures :	
	(1) Of iron and steel :	
	(a) All except those separately designated, 100 kg.	65.00
	(b) Wire-nails, machine-made nails, horse-shoe nails, 100 kg.	40.00
	(c) Iron and steel wire (with or without zinc coating), covered with fibrous materials or guttapercha ; wire ropes and hawsers, 100 kg.	58.00
	(2) Cards and card-clothing, 100 kg.	450.00
	(3) Of all kinds of metal and metal alloys mentioned in article 139 :	
	(a) All except those specially designated, 100 kg.	90.00

(b) Netting made of wire, of one millimetre and less in diameter, 100 kg.		250.00
(c) Wire (even in the form of rope) covered with fibrous materials (except silk), gutta-percha, caoutchouc or other ordinary materials, 100 kg.		190.00
(4) Electric cables of all kinds, 100 kg.		40.00
(5) Copper wire, covered with gutta-percha, used for the preparation of submarine cables, 100 kg.		40.00
Note 1.—Under electric cables are included electric conductors or combinations of several conductors surrounded by a layer of insulating materials and a compact cover of zinc, or of steel or iron wire.		
Note 2.—Wire of all kinds, and also all manufactures of wire covered with silk, whether such silk is mixed with other fibrous substances or not, pay the respective duties specified in this article (152) with an addition of 50 per cent.		
153.	Needles :	
(1) Sewing needles and all others except those mentioned in section (2) of this article, kg. ...		12.50
(2) Sail and packing needles, knitting needles and crochet hooks ; embroidery needles ; kg.		2.50
154.	Cutlery, other than machine knives :	
(1) Made of ordinary metals and their alloys, both with smooth and notched blades, with handles of common material or without, both in an unfinished or finished condition ; knives and forks, folding or not folding ; scissors ; and other kinds of cutlery not specially mentioned, kg.		10.00
(2) The goods mentioned in section (1) of this article when they are plated with silver, gold or platinum, or when their mountings have silver, gold, platinum, ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, kg.		25.00
(3) Razors, all kinds, kg.		25.00
(4) Razor blades, kg.		100.00
(5) Shears for sheep-shearing, garden shears ; pruning-hooks, kg.		1.00
Note.—Cutlery mounted in precious metals is admitted in accordance with article 144.		
155.	Guns, other than those mentioned in article 220, and their appurtenances, kg ... from	4.00
		to 7.50

156. Goods made of tin, zinc and their alloys, other than those specially mentioned :
 - (1) Without polish or paint, 100 kg. ... 35.00
 - (2) Bronzed, painted, lacquered and polished, 100 kg. ... 50.00
 - (3) Plated with metals and their alloys admitted in accordance with article 139, 100 kg. ... 110.00
157. Goods made of lead, other than those specially mentioned ; small shot of all kinds, 100 kg. ... 25.00
158. Tinsel, white and yellow in books, together with the weight of the books ; foil of all kinds other than silver, gold, or platinum plated, kg. ... 1.75
Note.—By foil are meant thin sheets of metal and metal alloy, admitted in accordance with article 139, having a weight in the case of aluminium of not more than 1.3 gr. and in the case of other metals not more than 3.5 gr. to 100 sq. cm.
159. Hand tools for crafts, art work and factories, made of iron and steel, with or without parts of other common materials :
 - (1) Screw plates, drills, screw taps, reamers, 100 kg. ... 150.00
 - (2) Others except those mentioned in section (1) of this article, 100 kg. ... 75.00
160. Agricultural tools for hand use made of iron and steel, with or without parts of other ordinary materials :
 - (1) Scythes, sickles, choppers, 100 kg. ... 17.00
 - (2) Spades, rakes, forks, shovels, pickaxes, hoes, 100 kg. ... 14.00
161. Machines and apparatus, complete or incomplete, fitted up or in parts :
 - (1) Machines and apparatus of iron or steel, with or without parts composed of other materials, even in combination with metals, and metal alloys admitted in accordance with article 139, not exceeding 25 per cent. of the total weight of the machine or the apparatus :
 - (a) Machinery and apparatus in accordance with the lists drawn up by the Customs Tariff Committee, 100 kg. ... 12.00
 - (b) Turbines (steam and water) with a capacity above 10,000 kw., 100 kg. ... 12.00
 - (c) Internal combustion engines with a capacity above 2,000 h.p., as well as gas

engines with a capacity above 3,000 h.p., up to October 1, 1929, 100 kg.	12.00
(d) Machines and apparatus, not specially enumerated, except those admitted as per item (a) of this section, 100 kg.	30.00
(e) Sewing and knitting machines, weight per piece not less than 75 kg,—100 kg. ...	30.00
(f) Sewing and knitting machines other than those mentioned in section (e); also parts of sewing and knitting machines, 100 kg.	150.00
(h) Typewriters and their parts, kg.	15.00
(2) All other kinds of machinery and apparatus, which are not specially mentioned, made of metals and their alloys, admitted in accordance with article 139; also such as contain these metals and alloys of more than 25 per cent. of the total weight of the machine or apparatus, 100 kg.	110.00
(3) Agricultural machines and implements not mechanically propelled, not separately designated, 100 kg.	7.00
(4) Agricultural machines and implements and special machines for land improvement in accordance with the lists of the Customs Tariff Committee	free
(5) Parts of machines and implements, other than those specially mentioned, imported separately, of iron and steel with or without parts consisting of other materials even when combined with metals and their alloys admitted in accordance with article 139, not exceeding 25 per cent. of the total weight of each separate part, 100 kg.	30.00
(6) Parts of machines and implements referred to in section (5) of this article which are made of metals and their alloys enumerated in article 139, also parts which contain those metals and their alloys of more than 25 per cent. of the total, weight of each separate part:	
(a) Not less than 2 kg. per piece, 100 kg. ...	110.00
(b) Less than 2 kg. per piece, 100 kg. ...	175.00
(7) Parts of agricultural machines, imported separately, 100 kg.	14.00
(8) All mechanisms for the destruction of vermin, in accordance with the regulations fixed by the Customs Tariff Committee	free

- (9) Implements and apparatus needed in connection with safety in mines, in accordance with regulations of the Customs Tariff Committee free
- (10) Implements and apparatus of the latest technical type used for purposes of experiment and test, by the permission of the Customs Tariff Committee in each particular case free
- (11) Tractors, special motor sets and their accessories, motor ploughs and their spare parts and accessories, in accordance with the regulations of the Customs Tariff Committee ... free
- (12) Parts of agricultural machinery which are not manufactured within the U.S.S.R. imported for the use of factories and workshops which manufacture such machinery, irrespective of their material free

Note 1.—Machinery used in the harvesting of maize, and land improving machinery of a special kind, referred to in paragraph 4 of this section, are admitted in accordance with the regulations of the Customs Tariff Committee.

Note 2.—Machines, apparatus, and their parts, not specially mentioned, which are composed of common materials other than those specified in the present section, and into the composition of which iron, steel and other metals or alloys of metal mentioned in section 139 either do not enter at all or are only present as means of fastening together separate parts, as, for example, bolts, tie-beams, etc., are assessed for duty under the respective sections of the Tariff which deal with those materials. Should iron, steel or any other of the aforesaid metals enter into the composition of the machines or apparatus or their parts otherwise than as parts intended for the fastening together of such machines or apparatus they shall be admitted in accordance with the present article.

Note 3.—When applying the present article it should be noted that :—

- (a) Under complete machinery and implements is meant an assemblage of all parts which go to the formation of the machine or implement.

- (b) Under incomplete machinery and implements is meant an assemblage of parts from which it is possible to ascertain the machine or implement to which it belongs, when such an assemblage contains sides, shells, bases, or other important parts of the machine or implement.
- (c) Under combined machines, of which each several machine is subject to duty, is understood machines which are connected together and have parts in common, while each is doing its own independent work. The parts they have in common pay duty, together with the machine, which is subject to the lower duty.
- (d) Under parts of machines and implements is understood such manufactured products which are necessary for the construction of machines and implements and cannot otherwise be used than in such construction.
- (e) Under accessories of machines and implements is understood all products required for the working of machines and implements and which do not form a part of them. These are taxed apart from the machines and implements in accordance with the corresponding articles of the tariff.
- (f) Manufactured products used in connecting separate machines and implements, or in the transference of power from one machine or implement to another are assessed in accordance with the corresponding articles of the tariff.

Note 4.—Spare parts of machines and implements, imported together with the latter—apart from those which are particularly specified—in quantities and according to the regulations fixed by the Customs Tariff Committee can pay the duty which is imposed on the corresponding machines and implements.

Parts which are imported in excess of the quantity fixed by the Customs Tariff Committee pay the duty imposed for parts of machines and implements which are separately imported.

Note 5.—The regulation for fixing the price in respect of which duty on tractors, their accessories and parts, is to be paid is determined by the Customs Tariff Committee.

162. Weights and parts of weights, even if with an admixture of metals and metal alloys which are admitted in accordance with article 139 to the amount of 25 per cent. or less of their total weight :

(1) For the first 50 kg. of their weight per piece, and of small weights, kg. ...	0.55
(2) For every kg. per piece above 50 kg., kg. ...	0.25

Note.—Apothecary's and laboratory weights, big and small, composed of ordinary metal are assessed in accordance with section 1, article 166.

163. Motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles, carriages, aeroplanes :

(1) Motor cars, motor cycles, and their parts :	
(a) Motor cars (light) with not more than eight passenger seats ...	50% of their cost
(b) Motor cars, for passenger traffic, with more than eight seats ...	15% of their cost
(c) Motor lorries, motor tanks, and motor vehicles for fire brigade, sanitation purposes, etc. ...	12½% of their cost
(d) Motor cycles, all kinds and their side-cars ...	50% of their cost
(e) Parts and accessories of motor cars and motor cycles, apart from those which are particularly specified, 100 kg. ...	37.00
(2) Bicycles, invalid chairs, perambulators and their parts and accessories :—	
(a) Bicycles, each ...	50.00
(b) Invalid chairs, perambulators, each ...	30.00
(c) Parts of cycles and accessories apart from those which are particularly specified, 100 kg. ...	200.00
(3) Aeroplanes and their parts, irrespective of the material of the product, apart from those specified in section 5, article 79, 100 kg. ...	30.00
(4) Carriages, sledges, each ...	300.00
(5) Carts and sledges for goods, each ...	100.00
(6) Parts and accessories of :	
(1) Passenger carriages and sledges, 100 kg. ...	140.00
(2) Carts and sledges for goods, 100 kg. ...	37.00

Note 1.—Motor cars and motor cycles imported in a non-assembled state are admitted in

accordance with subsections *a*, *b*, *c* and *d* of section 1 of the present article.

Note 2.—Wheelbarrows, handcars, and sledges for the conveyance of goods by hand are assessed in accordance with the material of which they are made

Note 3.—The duty for motor cars and motor cycles (*a*, *b*, *c*, *d* of the present article) is reckoned on the price paid for them abroad. The regulations for the calculation of this tax are fixed by the Custom Tariff Committee.

164. Railway carriages :

(1) Goods wagons, platforms, tank wagons, 100 kg.	22.00
(2) Post, luggage, passenger carriages, not upholstered	35.00
(3) Saloon carriages, restaurant cars, passenger carriages, upholstered	75.00
(4) Internal combustion engine carriages :	
(a) Not upholstered	45.00
(b) Upholstered	75.00
(5) Electric traffic carriages :	
(a) With motors	80.00
(b) Without motors	60.00

165. Sea-going and river vessels, entire, with or without complete rigging :

(1) Sea-going steel vessels, with exception of those mentioned in sub-division (2) of the present section (165)	free
(2) Steel vessels intended for navigation in the Caspian Sea, rivers or lakes, also pleasure boats, barges, intended for coastal trade and river transport; steel vessels for special purposes: icebreakers, specially designed to clear ports of ice; tugs, etc., floating cranes, dredging machines, pumping machines, fuelers even if connected with the suction pipe; wooden vessels for sea and rivers :	
(a) Not mechanically propelled, per ton gross capacity	120.00
(b) Mechanically propelled: steam boats, pay the duty fixed under (a) of this sub-division, and in addition per square metre of heating surface of boilers ...	190.00
(c) Vessels with internal combustion engines, per ton gross capacity	200.00

- (d) Vessels designated under (c), sub-division (2), provided with auxiliary steam propellers, pay in addition to the duty fixed under (c), per sq. metre of heating surface of boilers 190.00
- (3) Floating docks, with or without steam engines (including boilers) or internal combustion engines, pumps and accessories, according to full weight, 100 kg. 15.00
- (4) Material, semi-manufactured, and manufactured articles necessary to the construction, repair, outfitting and furnishing of vessels, imported for the ship-building yards, by the regulations of the Customs Tariff Committee free
- (5) Mechanically propelled vessels engaged in whaling, fishing, and hunting activities for State and co-operative organisations and fitted out with special equipment for their pursuits, irrespective of tonnage free

Note 1.—Under a steel sea vessel is understood a metal mercantile vessel intended for navigation in foreign waters, having a capacity of more than 50 tons.

Note 2.—In calculating the weight of the dock, one ton of the water displacement equals 1020 kg., or 1.02 cubic metres (36 cubic feet) of the submerged volume of the dock when empty.

Note 3.—Articles included in the ship's inventory except such as are absolutely necessary for the regular and safe navigation of the vessel, or are securely fitted to her hull, are assessed under the corresponding sections of the Tariff. The precise list of the articles which are free of duty, is determined by the Customs Tariff Committee.

GROUP VIII

ELECTRICAL GOODS, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

166. Instruments, appliances and apparatus :

- (1) Astronomical, optical, physical, chemical, mathematical, geodetical—except those mentioned in section (2) of this article (166)—drawing and medical instruments, appliances, and apparatus; geographical globes,

	measuring apparatus; cinematograph films, kg.	1.50
	(2) Theodolites, kg.	4.00
	(3) Stationary cinematographs, kg.	5.00
	(4) Magic lanterns, projecting lanterns, portable cinematographs, kg.	15.00
	(5) Arithometers :	
	(a) Weight not exceeding 15 kg. each, kg. ...	30.00
	(b) Weight exceeding 15 kg. each, kg. ...	15.00
	(6) Apparatus and sets for the testing of various materials :	
	(a) Weight not exceeding, 25 kg., kg. ...	1.50
	(b) Weight exceeding 25 kg., first 25 kg., kg.	1.50
	Excess weight, kg.	0.37
	(7) Photographic cameras, 1 kg.	20.00
167.	Electric generators, transformers and motors :	
	(1) Electric generators, dynamo-machines, alternators, electric motors, converters, motor generators, potential regulators, synchronous compensators, weight per piece :	
	(a) Not exceeding 10 kg., 100 kg.	30.00
	(b) Above 10 kg. but not exceeding 100 kg., 100 kg.	180.00
	(c) Exceeding 10 kg., first 100 kg.	180.00
	Excess weight, 100 kg.	60.00
	(2) Generators for steam turbines and exciters for these generators, irrespective of the weight of the generators :	
	(a) Not exceeding 12,500 kilowatts, 100 kg. ...	70.00
	(b) Exceeding 12,500 kilowatts, 100 kg. ...	12.00
	(3) Electromotors, directly connected with ventilators, drilling, grinding polishing and other machines, the total weight not exceeding 16 kg., 100 kg.	30.00
	(4) Electrical stationary transformers, auto-transformers, and balancing transformers :	
	(a) Weight per piece not exceeding 300 kg., 100 kg.	110.00
	(b) 300 kg., but not exceeding 5,000 kg., 100 kg.	80.00
	(c) Exceeding 5,000 kg., 100 kg.	60.00
	(d) All transformers with a tension exceeding 66,000 volts irrespective of weight, 100 kg.	12.00
	(5) Specified parts of electric machines and transformers imported separately, weight per piece :	

	(a) Not exceeding 100 kg., 100 kg.	225.00
	(b) Exceeding 100 kg., 100 kg.	100.00
	(6) Dry cells; wet cells and their parts (excepting the separately packed glass jars, admitted in accordance with the material of the jar, 100 kg.	125.00
	(7) Electric accumulators and their parts, 100 kg.	80.00
168.	Accessories used in conducting electric current :	
	(1) Heavy current electrical apparatus for switchboards, excepting such as is mentioned in section (2) of this article:—dry and oil-break switches with or without automatic devices; resonators; lightning protectors; relays; cut-outs; tramway and crane current receivers; accumulator switches, 100 kg.	145.00
	(2) Apparatus mentioned in section (1) of this article, for a tension exceeding 66,000 volts, 100 kg.	12.00
	(3) Electric resistances; rheostats; regulators; controllers; advertisement switches, 100 kg.	135.00
	(4) Electrical measuring instruments :	
	(a) All kinds, excepting those mentioned in sub-section (b), per piece	15.00
	(b) Pocket ammeters, and voltmeters; watt meters; phasemeters; frequency meters, per piece	7.00
	(c) Parts of electrical measuring instruments, 100 kg.	600.00
	(5) Electric installation material: Safety fuses, plugs, contact screws, lampholders, ceiling roses, plug-box covers, push buttons, nipples, cable-eyes, bridge-connectors, 100 kg.	150.00
	(6) Electric insulators, rollers, funnels, bushes—of earthenware, glass or porcelain, with metallic armature or without, 100 kg.	50.00
	(7) Electrical insulators other than those of earthenware, glass and porcelain, 100 kg.	30.00
	(8) Insulating tubes for conducting wires :	
	(a) With a covering of metal or of metal alloy admitted in accordance with article 139, 100 kg.	150.00
	(b) With a covering of iron or steel, 100 kg.	50.00
169.	Electric current containers—electric lamps, electric heating instruments electric stoves, electric welding apparatus, electro-magnets :	
	(1) Electric lamps,—all kinds excepting those specially mentioned, 1 kg.	7.00

(2) Small electric lamps, for telephone signalling, medical and pocket-torch purposes, 1 kg.		12.50
(3) Arc lamps, and their parts, 1 kg. ...		0.75
(4) Electric heating appliances for domestic uses, such as tea-pots, coffee-pots, flat-irons, etc., 1 kg. ...		2.50
(5) Electric welding instruments, electric melting furnaces, electro magnetic couplings, brake-solenoids, hoisting electro magnets for cranes, and their parts, 100 kg. ...		75.00
170. Electric communication instruments, telegraph and telephone apparatus, wireless apparatus, amplifying and generating valves, accessories for equipping telegraph and telephone stations :		
(1) Telegraph apparatus of all systems and constructions, their component and spare parts; telegraphic switches; telephone apparatus of all systems and constructions, their component and spare parts (except those of carbon), telephone switches of all types and sizes, all kinds of telephone accessories, such as telephone condensers, induction and reaction coils, telephone transformers; vacuum lightning protectors, magnetic inductors; telephone bells; telephone connecting boxes; change-over switches for telephone lines; contact devices, telephonic cable and switch-boxes, etc., instruments for electric signalling on railways, at fire stations, etc., electric syrens and bells, electric indicators of water levels, 100 kg. ...		250.00
(2) Wireless receivers, wireless transmitters, their components and spare parts, including amplifiers, generating valves, excepting high frequency machines, 100 kg. ...		500.00
171. Carbon and graphite products for electro-technical appliances, electro-medical instruments, and electrical apparatus not specially mentioned :		
(1) Formed carbon and graphite products for electrical purposes :		
(a) Not exceeding 7 kg. per piece; also carbon powder for microphones, kg. ...		1.00
(b) Weight exceeding 7 kg. per piece, kg. ...		0.06
(c) Brushes for electrical machines, irrespective of weight per brush, kg. ...		5.00
(d) Carbon parts of telephone apparatus, kg.		25.00

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (2) Electro-medical instruments : | |
| (a) Röntgen tubes of all systems, kg. ... | 35.00 |
| (b) Other electro-medical apparatus, kg. ... | 1.50 |
| (3) Electric apparatus and accessories not otherwise mentioned, kg. ... | 1.50 |

Note 1.—To articles 166-171. Vessels used in laboratory, medical and pharmaceutical work, composed of clay, glass, porcelain, etc., also spare parts of electric cells, batteries, etc., which break in usage and require to be replaced by new ones, such as zinc, copper and other plates for cells (except accumulators), pay duty in accordance with the material.

Note 2.—To articles 166-171. The duty paid on the goods mentioned in articles 166-171 covers the boxes, cases, books, specially adapted for them, in which they are enclosed.

173. Spectacles and their frames, binoculars, prisms, magnifying glasses, and optical glass :
- | | |
|--|-------|
| (1) Spectacles, lorgnettes, binoculars, prisms and magnifying glasses of all kinds, in frames of common material; such frames of common material, even if unfinished and unassembled; finished optical glass except that mentioned in section (2) and (3) of this article; kg. ... | 75.00 |
| (2) Lens for condensers with diameter not exceeding 200 mm., all kinds of object glasses, 1 kg. | 20.00 |
| (3) Spectacles and condensers glass not polished, pressed, cast or made from sheets, balls for heliographs, 1 kg. ... | 1.00 |

Note 1.—Spectacles, lorgnettes, binoculars and magnifying glasses, mounted in gold, silver and platinum; also frames of such materials for them are admitted in accordance with article 144; these goods when made of metal and of metal alloys which are plated with silver, gold, and platinum, or made of mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, ivory, and such like precious materials, or are decorated with such materials, are admitted in accordance with section 1 of article 213.

Note 2.—The duty imposed on the goods specified in this article (173) covers boxes, cases, books, etc., appertaining to them in which they are enclosed.

FOREIGN TRADE

GROUP IX

PAPER MATERIAL AND PRINTED MATTER.

- Cardboard :
175. (1) Cardboard from wood or straw pulp, uncoloured, even if sized and containing 5 per cent. or less of cellulose, 100 kg. ... 7.50
- (2) Cardboard other than that mentioned in sections (1) and (4) of this article (175) containing more than 30 per cent. of wood pulp, uncoloured; tarred and untarred cardboard, 100 kg. ... 13.00
- (3) Cardboard other than that mentioned in sections (1) and (4) of this article (175) containing not more than 30 per cent. of wood pulp; cardboard dyed in pulp, polished cardboard, 100 kg. ... 25.00
- (4) Bristol board of all weights; moulding board; cardboard with water-marks; cardboard, papier-maché, carton pierre—not worked up, 100 kg. ... 64.00
- Cardboard other than Bristol implies material weighing 325 gr. or more to paper making metre.
- Note 1.—Cardboard not sized, even if it be of the square.
- Note 2.—Card is admitted in accordance with many layers, and (3) of this (175) article. Sized sections (2) other than that mentioned in section (1) of this article is admitted on the same condition as Bristol board.
176. Paper :
- (1) Packing paper of wood or straw pulp even if containing not more than 5 per cent. of cellulose, 100 kg. ... 8.50
- (2) Printing paper (including that for newspapers), and all other paper not specially mentioned, containing not more than 60 per cent. of wood pulp, without an admixture from rags, 100 kg. ... 12.50
- (3) Printing and every other piece of paper not specially mentioned containing more than 60 per cent. of wood pulp, but less than 60 per cent. piece, 100 kg. ... 18.00
- (9) Paper weighing 16 grammes per square metre, in bobbins not prepared, 100 kg. mm. wide, even if dyed in the ... 80.00

- (10) Paper weighing 16 grammes or less per square metre, excepting that mentioned in section (9) of this article (176), even if dyed in the pulp, 100 kg. 125.00

Note 1.—Not more than a 5 per cent. deviation from the specified amount of wood pulp is allowed in respect of paper admitted in accordance with section (2) of this article (176).

Note 2.—Paper admitted in accordance with sections (2), (3), and (4) of this article (176) is to be in sheets measuring 45 x 53 cm. and more; sheets measuring less than this dimension are admitted in accordance with section (2) of article 177.

177. Paper and cardboard goods :

- (1) Jacquard cards; spools for winding yarn, 100 kg. 25.00
- (2) Ruled paper; waxed, oiled, tarred, anti-septic, and such like paper, excepting that mentioned in section (5) of this article (177) paper gummed with flimsy fabric; cardboard and paper gummed with mica, 100 kg. 64.00
- (3) Millimetre paper; monotype paper; tracing paper; coloured paper not dyed in the pulp, excepting that mentioned in section (5) of this article (177), 100 kg. 80.00
- (4) Sensitive paper, 100 kg. 500.00
- (5) Typewriting paper, waxed paper for duplicating machines, 100 kg. 175.00
- (6) Transfer pictures; crape and corrugated paper; letter paper; cigarette paper; wall paper and borders; silvered, gilt, and bronzed paper and cardboard; papier-maché and fibre goods; envelopes in packets; exercise books, cheque books; lamp-shades, etc., 100 kg. ... 200.00
- (7) Bindings for books and albums; office books; files; memorandum books; all kinds of cardboard boxes even if in combination with common material, 100 kg. 250.00

178. Books, pictures, geographic maps, music paper, and other printed matter even if bound :

- (1) Pictures, drawings, maps :
- (a) Produced by hand free
- (b) Printed by any process, 100 kg. 200.00

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (2) Books and publications of all kinds, printed by any process, in any language, except in the Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Georgian, Armenian and Turkoman languages; books for the blind | free |
| (3) Books and publications of all kinds, printed, no matter by what process, in Russian, Ukrainian, White-Russian, Georgian, Armenian and Turkoman languages, 100 kg. ... | 80.00 |

GROUP X**TEXTILE MATERIALS AND ARTICLES THEREOF.****179. Vegetable fibres :**

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (1) Raw cotton, ends of cotton yarn, though pulled, fibre of kapok and swallowwort, peat wadding, 100 kg. gross | 21.00 |
| (2) Raw jute, raw kenaf, also jute combings, though impregnated with tar, pine wool, ramie, New Zealand flax, Manila hemp, nettle fibre and other vegetable fibres, except those enumerated in sections (1) and (3) of this article, 100 kg. gross | 12.00 |
| (3) Flax and hemp, other than those mentioned in section (2) of the present article (179) combed and uncombed; also their combings even if impregnated with tar | free |

180. Silk :

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (1) Cocoons, 100 kg. | 6.00 |
| (2) Floss silk and silk waste of all kinds, uncombed, 100 kg. | 6.00 |
| (3) Silk wadding, as combed floss silk, undyed or dyed, 100 kg. | 30.00 |
| (3) Raw silk or grège, 100 kg. | 1200.00 |

Note 1.—Floss silk and silk waste which contain an admixture of other fibrous material are admitted in accordance with the material which bears the highest duty.

181. Wool and wool combings, unspun :

- | | |
|--|--------|
| (1) Unwashed, 100 kg. | 30.00 |
| (2) Washed, undyed; wool combing, ends and waste undyed, whether carded or not, 100 kg. | 60.00 |
| (3) Dyed; artificial wool, made of rags; wool combings, ends and waste dyed, whether carded or not, 100 kg. | 120.00 |

182. Rags :

(1) Woollen ; wool-fabric clippings other than patterns, of a length not above 70 cm., and of a width not above 7 cm., 100 kg. ...	30.00
(2) All other, except that mentioned in section (1) of this article (182), 100 kg. ...	12.00
(3) Rags, all sorts. for paper-making works, according to the regulations of the Customs Tariff Committee ...	free

Note.—If in one of the bales be found new cuttings and lists which exceed the measures mentioned in section (1) of this article (182) then all the bales bearing the same marking are admitted in accordance with article 200.

183. Cotton, scutched, carded ; cotton wadding, in gummed layers or not ; cotton combings of all kinds ; mixtures of vegetable fibres with wool :

(1) Undyed, 100 kg. gross ...	50.00
(2) Dyed, 100 kg. gross ...	75.00
(3) Hygroscopic or antiseptic wadding, 100 kg. gross ...	140.00

184. Cotton yarn :

(1) Unbleached, untwisted,—numbers :

(a) Below 30, 100 kg. ...	52.00
(b) From 30 up to but not including 40, 100 kg. ...	60.00
(c) From 40 up to but not including 50, 100 kg. ...	85.00
(d) From 50 up to but not including 60, 100 kg. ...	135.00
(e) From 60 up to but not including 80, 100 kg. ...	165.00
(f) From 80 to 100 inclusive, 100 kg. ...	235.00
(g) Above 100, 100 kg. ...	290.00

(2) Unbleached twist of two or more threads, with the exception of that mentioned in section (3) of this article (184), prepared from ordinary yarn of numbers :

(a) Below 60, 100 kg. ...	160.00
(b) From 60 up to but not including 80, 100 kg. ...	210.00
(c) From 80 to 100 inclusive, 100 kg. ...	320.00
(d) Above 100, 100 kg. ...	420.00

(3) Unbleached twist of two or more threads, on wooden spools, prepared from ordinary yarn, of numbers :

(a) Below 60, 100 kg. gross ...	135.00
---------------------------------	--------

(b) From 60 up to but not including 80, 100 kg. gross	180.00
(c) From 80 to 100 inclusive, 100 kg. gross	270.00
(d) Above 100, 100 kg. gross	355.00
(4) Bleached, dyed (except turkey red), mercerised, not twisted :	
(a) Below number 30, 100 kg.	88.00
(b) From 30 up to but not including 40, 100 kg.	95.00
(5) Dyed turkey red, not twisted :	
(a) Below number 30, 100 kg.	130.00
(b) From 30 up to but not including 40, 100 kg.	140.00
(6) Bleached, dyed (including turkey red), mercerised, not twisted,—numbers :	
(a) From 40 up to but not including 50, 100 kg.	120.00
(b) From 50 up to but not including 60, 100 kg.	170.00
(c) From 60 up to but not including 80, 100 kg.	200.00
(d) From 80 up to and including 100, 100 kg.	270.00
(e) Above 100, 100 kg.	325.00
(7) Bleached, dyed and mercerised, twist of two or more threads, excepting that mentioned in section 8 of this article (184), prepared from ordinary yarn,—numbers :	
(a) Below 60, 100 kg.	195.00
(b) From 60 up to but not including 80, 100 kg.	245.00
(c) From 80 up to and including 100, 100 kg.	355.00
(d) Above 100, 100 kg.	455.00
(8) Bleached, dyed, and mercerised twist of two or more threads, on wooden spools, prepared from ordinary yarn,—numbers :	
(a) Below 60, 100 kg. gross	165.00
(b) From 60 up to but not including 80, 100 kg. gross	210.00
(c) From 80 up to and including 100, 100 kg. gross	300.00
(d) Above 100, 100 kg. gross	385.00
(9) All kinds of fashionable yarn with nooses, rings, etc., 100 kg. gross	455.00

Note 1.—Roping and string from cotton yarn are admitted in accordance with sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the present article (184).

Note 2.—The numbers of yarn referred to in this article are those in use in Great Britain.

85. Yarn made of materials mentioned in sections (2) and (3) of article 179 unbleached, bleached, and dyed :
- (1) Not twisted.
 - (a) Up to 25 inclusive, 100 kg. ... 90.00
 - (b) From 25 to 50 inclusive, 100 kg. ... 110.00
 - (c) Above 50, 100 kg. ... 220.00
 - (2) Twisted of two or more threads, prepared from ordinary yarn :
 - (a) Up to 50 inclusive, 100 kg. gross ... 150.00
 - (b) Above 50, 100 kg. gross ... 300.00
- Note.—The numbers referred to above are those in use in Great Britain.
86. Silk, twisted and spun :
- (1) Twisted or thrown silk :
 - (a) Raw, unbleached, undyed, 100 kg. ... 2500.00
 - (b) Scoured, bleached, and dyed, 100 kg. ... 3000.00
 - (2) Yarn made from silk floss, twisted and not twisted, even if mixed with other kinds of yarn :
 - (a) Undyed, 100 kg. ... 900.00
 - (b) Dyed, 100 kg. ... 1050.00
- 86.¹ Artificial (synthetic) fibres—artificial silk, wool, cotton, etc. :
- (1) Unspun, whether combed or not :
 - (a) Undyed, even if bleached, 100 kg. ... 130.00
 - (b) Dyed, 100 kg. ... 180.00
 - (2) Spun :
 - (a) Untwisted, undyed, even if bleached, 100 kg. ... 435.00
 - (b) Untwisted, dyed, 100 kg. ... 485.00
 - (c) Twisted of two or more threads, 100 kg. ... 635.00
87. Wool, combed (tops) :
- (1) Undyed, 100 kg. ... 130.00
 - (2) Dyed, 100 kg. ... 180.00
88. Woollen yarn :
- (1) Untwisted and undyed :
 - (a) Up to 57 inclusive, 100 kg. ... 195.00
 - (b) Above 57, 100 kg. ... 220.00
 - (2) Twisted, undyed, prepared from ordinary yarn, of numbers :
 - (a) up to 57 inclusive, 100 kg. ... 230.00
 - (b) Above 57, 100 kg. ... 265.00
 - (3) All kinds of fashionable yarn with nooses, rings, etc., undyed, 100 kg. ... 265.00
 - (4) Not twisted, dyed :
 - (a) Up to 57 inclusive, 100 kg. ... 265.00
 - (b) Above 57, 100 kg. ... 295.00

- (5) Twisted, dyed, prepared from ordinary yarn, of numbers :

(a) Up to 57 inclusive, 100 kg. ... 300.00

(b) Above 57, 100 kg. ... 340.00

- (6) All kinds of fashionable yarn with nooses, etc., dyed, 100 kg. ... 340.00

- (7) Woollen warps for carpets with stamped figures, 100 kg. gross ... 275.00

Note.—The numbers of yarn referred to in the present article are those of the metric system.

Note to articles 187 and 188. Bleached wool is subject to the same duty as undyed wool.

189. Cotton tissues, except those separately mentioned, raw, kg. ... 2.20
... 11.50

190. Cotton tissues, except those separately mentioned, bleached, mercerised, dyed, printed, variegated, kg. ... 3.00
... 14.00

191. Cotton tissues of a special make : Copcobannue with a crêped, spongy surface and patterns kg. ... 10.00
... 20.00

192. Cables, rope, string, twine and fishing nets :

- (1) Cables, rope, string—made of materials mentioned in sections (2) and (3) of article 179, tarred or untarred of which 10 metres weigh 12 gr. or more, 100 kg. ... 20.00

- (2) Fishing nets :

(a) Cotton nets, 100 kg. ... 200.00

(b) Flax and hemp nets, 100 kg. ... 300.00

Note 1.—Twine of which 10 metres weigh less than 12 gr. are admitted in accordance with section (2) of article 185, as twisted yarn.

Note 2.—Twine and rope into the composition of which silk and wool enter pay duty at the same rate as trimming material (section 2, article 204).

193. Sacks, and coarse packing fabrics made of materials mentioned in sections (2) and (3) of article 179, 100 kg. ... 40.00

Note.—Matting and other unspecified goods made of cord from materials mentioned in sections (2) and (3) of article 179 pay 50 per cent. extra to the duty imposed by this article (193).

194. Fabrics made of materials mentioned in sections (2) and (3) of article 179, excepting fabrics mentioned in articles 193 and 195 :

- (1) Fabrics for upholstery, mattresses and carpets, kg. ... 3.00

(2) Dress material, satin, coutil, drill, etc., kg.	3.50
(3) Table cloths, napkins, towelling, kg. ...	5.00
(4) Table cloths, napkins, towelling, with an ordinary hem not wider than 13 mm., kg. ...	6.50
Note.—Teazled fabrics with a cotton warp are admitted in accordance with section (1) of article 191.	
195. Cloth from untwisted yarn mentioned in article 185.	
(1) Unbleached, scoured, and bleached excepting that mentioned in section (3) of this article (195), kg. ...	7.00
(2) Dyed, printed, speckled, excepting that mentioned in section (3) of this article (195), kg.	8.00
(3) Handkerchief material, fine linen of not less than 11 square metres per 1 kg., kg. ...	11.50
(4) Handkerchiefs having an ordinary hem of not more than 13 mm. wide, kg. ...	15.00
196. Technical and special goods from fabrics made of materials mentioned in article 179 :	
(1) Waxed cloth, oil-cloth, linoleum, canvas primed with paint, tarpaulins, machine interlayers, etc., kg. ...	1.50
(2) Sleeves for fire hose, buckets, belting (without rubber), kg. ...	2.70
197. Silk fabrics, ribbons, and tulle, kg. ...	80.00
Note.—Silk gauze for sieves, kg. ...	130.00
	35.00
198. Waxed cloth and oil cloth of silk and semi-silk materials, kg. ...	35.00
199. Half-silk fabrics, kg. ...	35.00
	42.00
200. Wool-felt and felt materials; articles not specially mentioned made of felts of wool without any admixture of silk, kg. ...	5.70
201. Woollen fabrics, not separately mentioned, kg.	10.00
	13.00
Note.—On articles specified in sections 200 and 201, if printed, an additional duty of 30 per cent. above those specified is charged.	
202. (2) Transmission belts of camel hair, kg. ...	4.30
204. Knitted and plaited articles and trimming, kg.	10.00
	140.00
205. Tulle, in the piece or cut, except as separately designated, kg. ...	20.00
	40.00

206.	Lace, and lace manufactures, kg.	{ 46.00 140.00
207.	Embroideries, embroidered tulle and tissues, kg.	{ 50.00 150.00
208	Underwear and other clothing, partly or wholly made up :	
	(1) All kinds of underwear named in section 179, without ornaments or trimming, kg. ...	20.00
	(2) All kinds of underwear (except silk or half-silk), trimmed with lace, embroidery, kg.	60.00
	(3) Men's clothing, trimmed or not, with or without silk or half-silk lining :	
	(a) Of material designated in article 179, kg.	25.00
	(b) Of wool, kg.	50.00
	(4) Women's and children's apparel and other articles of clothing, except those specially mentioned with or without silk or half-silk, lining, trimmed or not, kg.	60.00
	(5) The same articles of clothing made of silk or half-silk tissues or composed of two or more tissues, of which one is silk or half-silk ; articles of clothing of all kinds of materials mentioned in articles 205, 206, 207, kg. ...	175.00
209.	Hats and caps finished and semi-finished :	
	(1) Hats and caps :	
	(a) Of felt, leather, fur, and various fabrics except those referred to in sub-division (b) of this section ; also shapes for women's hats made of a starched cotton fabric, per piece	20.00
	(b) Of silk fabric or of a silk mixture, per piece	25.00
	(c) Of straw and of various textures including silk, with or without an admixture of tinsel, kg.	100.00
	(2) Women's hats and all other kinds of headwear, trimmed with ribbons, flowers, feathers, etc., kg.	200.00
	Note.—By an admixture of silk in men's hats is not meant silk lining, a silk band round the top of the hat, or the silk binding of the brim.	

GROUP XI

GOODS NOT INCLUDED IN ANY OTHER GROUP.

310. Precious stones, pearls, and corals :
- (1) Precious and semi-precious stones, excepting those mentioned in sections (3) and (4) of

	this article (210) in an unworked state, also real and artificial in a worked up state, real and artificial pearls, kg.	200.00
	(2) Natural corals in an unworked state, and natural and artificial in a worked up state, kg.	50.00
	(3) Agates in unworked pieces for technical purposes, according to regulations of the Custom Tariff Committee, kg.	0.06
	(4) Corundum, willemite, diamond, rough and in powder for technical purposes, according to regulations of the Custom Tariff Committee, kg.	10.00
	(5) Articles made of diamond for technical purposes in fixtures of ordinary metal :	
	(a) For cutting glass, kg.	30.00
	(b) For working up materials, kg.	5.00
	(6) Manufactures of agate for technical purposes, weighing not less than 0.4 kg. a piece, kg. ...	25.00
211.	Viscose, galalith and celluloid in lumps, rings, slabs, and sticks, but in an unworked up form, kg.	4.00
212.	Buttons, studs, buckles, knobs, hooks for trimming, footwear and gloves :	
	(1) Of mother-of-pearl, kg.	25.00
	(2) Silver, gold, or platinum, plated with enamel, or with parts of such metals, kg. ...	35.00
	(3) All other, not specially mentioned, kg. ...	20.00
	Note.—Duties on articles mentioned in this section (212) will be levied on the weight, including the weight of the cards on which the articles are fixed.	
213.	Haberdashery and toilet goods not specially mentioned ; viz., mouthpieces, pipes, cigar cases, ashtrays, matchboxes, fans, bracelets, Christmas decorations, brushes, combs, etc., the weight of which is not above 1 kg. per piece :	
	(1) In the manufacture of which precious materials form a part ; also all kinds of goods not specially mentioned, made of mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, ivory, enamel, and amber, kg.	100.00
	(2) In the manufacture of which common materials form a part : also all kinds of goods not specially mentioned made of horn, bone, meerschaum, jet, cellulose, galalith, viscose, lava, wax, paraffin, whale-bone and non-metallic compositions, kg.	30.00

Note 1.—Goods in which gold, silver, or platinum form the chief value, though not the chief weight are assessed in accordance with article 144.

Note 2.—Goods mentioned in this article imported in cases, boxes, and sheaths, which are necessary for the use and protection of the article they contain, are taxed together with their packing.

214.	Materials for writing, drawing and painting, except those mentioned in other sections, complete or in parts, such as: pens, pencils, pencil-holders, inkstands, slates, etc., kg. gross ...	3.00
215.	Musical instruments:	
	(1) Pianos, organs, each	500.00
	(2) Player pianos, each	650.00
	(4) Portable organs; orchestral multivocal instruments, each	150.00
	(7) Gramophones, phonographs, dictophones, gramophone records, kg.	12.00
	(8) Parts of musical instruments:	
	(a) Keyboards for pianos, organs and harmoniums, kg.	1.25
	(b) Piano hammers, kg.	5.00
	(9) Other musical instruments, not specially mentioned; also parts of musical instruments not specially mentioned, kg.	20.00
216.	Umbrellas and combined umbrella-sticks, each	10.00
217.	Feathers for ornament and artificial flowers, kg.	10.00
218.	Articles for museums and public scientific institutions, imported in single specimens or collections	free
219.	Samples of various materials and manufactures, not being articles of merchandise	free

LIST OF GOODS THE IMPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

220. Arms, ammunition, military material:
- (1) Steel weapons of all kinds, blades and sheaths.
 - (2) Military firearms.
 - (3) Shells, cartridges, and all other war material.
221. Opium, except such as mentioned in item (5) of article 108, hashish, and also pipes and other accessories for inhaling opium.

222. Berries of the "coccus indicus" for fishing purposes.
223. Cancelled bonds; foreign and private lottery tickets.
224. All objects of a pornographic character.
225. Prints, stereotype-blocks, negatives, photographs, moving-picture films; manuscripts, drawings, sketches and other such like objects which are politically and economically injurious to the U.S.S.R.
- Note.—The application of this article, and especially the allowance of certain exemptions from it is determined by the People's Commissariats for Home and Foreign Trade in conjunction with the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and with the State Political Department.
226. Labels and all kinds of packing accessories (for instance, corks for bottles) bearing the marks of foreign mercantile firms, imported separately from the merchandise to which they pertain.
227. Vessels and other articles of packing with double bottoms.
228. All kinds of live pigeons.

DIFFERENTIAL TARIFF in respect of goods imported and exported through ports of the Pacific and across the overland frontier of Northern China.

[The bracketed figures refer to the corresponding numbers in the General Tariff.]

A. IMPORTS.

1. (15) Tea :

(1) Tea in blocks, black, 100 kg.	75.00
(2) Tea in blocks, green, 100 kg.	40.00
Note 1.—Green tea other than in blocks, imported into the Uzbekistan and Turcoman Republics, 100 kg.	
	55.00
Note 2.—On Bohea tea in packets weighing not more than 1 kg., there is a corresponding increase of duty by 100 per cent.	
2. (24 sect. 1). Salt :

(1) All kinds, except that mentioned in section (2) of article 24 in the General Tariff for imports, 100 kg.	1.00
(2) Salt used in the salting and preservation of fish, in accordance with the regulations of the Customs Tariff Committee	free

3.	(31. sec. 4). Oil cakes :		
	All kinds, 100 kg. gross	0.90	
5.	(56. sec. 11). Graphite :		
	In pieces and crushed	free	
6.	(59. sections 1, 2, 3). Corundum, emery, pumice, carborundum, and other artificial materials used for grinding and polishing purposes,—lumps, broken or crushed	free	
8.	(59. sec. 6). Leather used for sharpening and polishing purposes, whether in strips or not :		
	(1) On paper, 100 kg.	7.50	
	(2) On fabric, 100 kg.	15.00	
9.	(75) White resin, 100 kg. gross	1.80	
10.	(113. sec. 3). Oil from beans, 100 kg. gross	1.20	
11.	(137). Pig iron and ferro alloys :		
	(1) In pigs, rods, or chips, except that mentioned in sections (2) and (3) of the present article, 100 kg.	1.20	
	(2) Ferro-silicon containing more than 25 per cent. of silicium; ferro-tungsten; ferro-vanadium; ferro-molybdenum; ferro-titanium; ferro-aluminium, 100 kg.	1.20	
	(3) Spiegeleisen; ferro-manganese, ferro-silico-manganese, containing from 5 to 25 per cent. (inclusive) of silicium, ferro-chrome, 100 kg.	1.20	
12.	(138. sec. 2 and 7). Iron and steel.		
	(1) Iron chips and filings, pigs, ingots not more than 2 metres long and not less than 50 mm. thick, billets with rounded edges, 100 kg.	1.20	
	(2) Sheet iron, covered with tin for the canning industry, in accordance with the regulations of the Customs Tariff Committee	free	
13.	(150. sec. 1). Manufactures,—other than those specially mentioned,—of metals admitted in accordance with section 7, article 138 of the General Tariff, whether with parts of other ordinary materials, 100 kg.	40.00	
14.	(152. sec. 1 (b)). Iron and steel ropes and hawsers, 100 kg.	18.00	
15.	(192. sec. 1). Ropes, cord, string made of materials mentioned in sections (2) and (3) of article 179 of the General Tariff, whether tarred or not, 10 metres of which weigh not less than 12 gr., 100 kg.	12.00	

16. (193) Sacks, also sacking and coarse packing fabrics of materials mentioned in sections (2) and (3) of article 179 of the General Tariff, 100 kg. ... 4.00

DIFFERENTIAL TARIFF in respect of goods imported via the port of Murmansk.

Reduction of Duties
on 100 kg.
(in roubles and kop.)

The bracketed figures refer to the corresponding numbers in the General Tariff.

		Summer Season, 15 Apl.—15 Nov.	Winter Season, 16 Nov.—14 Apl.
1.	(13. Sect. 1) ... Coffee, raw, in the bean ...	12.00	12.00
2.	(14. Sect. 1 (a)) Cocoa, raw, in the bean ...	12.00	12.00
3.	(15 Sect. 1) ... Tea, Bohea and tablet, of all kinds ...	12.00	12.00
4.	(21 Sect. 2) ... Herrings, salted or smoked	2.60	3.00
5	(36. Sect. 1, 2) Animal fat, train-oil (blubber), fish oil, etc. ...	2.70	3.25
6.	(43) ... Skins and hides, undressed	3.00	3.00
7.	(44) ... Hides, dressed ...	12.00	14.50
8.	(51. Sect. 1 (a)) Cork, not worked up ...	2.75	3.30
9.	(53. Sect. 3, 5) Copra and castor oil seeds ...	1.75	1.75
10.	(68) ... Coal, coke, briquettes ...	free	free
11.	(74. Sect. 1, 2) Paraffin, vaseline ...	6.50	8.00
12.	(75) ... White rosin or colophony and gallipot ...	3.00	3.00
14.	(79) ... Catoutchouc, gutta-percha, balata, and manufactures thereof ...	10.00	12.00
15.	(88. Sect. 1, 2) Boracic minerals; borax, crude; boracic acid, not refined ...	free	free
16.	(91) ... Tartrated antimony ...	8.00	9.50
17.	(93. Sect. 2, 3) Saltpetre, ordinary and Norwegian, except chemically refined ...	free	free
19.	(98. Sect. 4, 5) Chromate of potassium, chromic alum ...	11.00	12.50
21.	(101. Sect. 1)... Bertholet salt ...	11.00	12.50
22.	(102. Sect. 2) Sulphate of copper except anhydrous ...	2.50	3.00
23.	(102. Sect. 2, 3, 4, 5) Sulphate of zinc, not chemically refined ...	11.00	12.50

25. (106, 107, 108)	Chemical and pharmaceutical products, inorganic and organic, except those specially mentioned :—		
	(a) Iodine and its compounds, quinine and its salts	... .. free	free
	(b) Others	... .. 11.00	12.50
28. (118. Sect. 2, 3)	Tanning extracts, all kinds except sumac	... .. 6.00	7.50
29. (122)	... .. Dyeing extracts	... .. 7.00	8.50
34. (130)	... .. Artificial organic dyestuffs	... .. 11.00	13.00
36. (138)	... .. Iron and steel	... .. 1.30	1.80
37. (139)	... .. Copper	... .. 3.65	4.35
38. (139)	... .. Aluminium	... .. 11.00	13.00
39. (140)	... .. Tin	... .. 10.00	10.00
40. (142, 143)	... .. Lead and zinc	... .. 1.50	free
41. (146, 147, 148, 149)	Iron and Steel manufactures	5.00	6.00
43. (151. Sect. 1)...	Iron and steel wire	... .. 5.00	6.00
44. (151. Sect. 2)...	Wire made of metals and their alloys, admitted in accordance with Article 139 of the General Tariff of Imports	... .. 12.00	13.50
47. (159)	... .. Hand tools for trades and arts, used in factories and workshops	... .. 5.00	6.00
48. (160)	... .. Hand tools for agriculture...	1.50	2.00
49. (161)	... .. Machines and apparatus and parts and appurtenances, except agricultural machines, sewing machines and typewriters	... .. 5.00	6.00
50. (161. Sect. 1)...	Sewing and knitting machines and typewriters	... .. 12.00	13.50
51. (161. Sect. 3, 7)	Agricultural machines, implements and parts thereof	1.50	2.00
52. (166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171)	Instruments and apparatus and parts and appurtenances; instruments for scientific purposes, apparatus used for electrical purposes and for communications :—		

(a) Goods mentioned in Article 167, section 2, subsection <i>b</i> , and in section 4, subsection <i>d</i> , and in Art. 168, section 1, subsection <i>b</i> and section (2) and in Article 171, section (1), subsection <i>b</i> ...				free	free
(b) Others ...				12.00	13.50
56. (179. Sect. 1)...	Raw cotton	...	...	5.00	5.00
57. (179. Sect. 2)...	Raw jute	...	...	6.00	7.20
58. (181) ...	Wool and hair, uncombed and unspun	...	...	3.35	4.00
59. (182) ...	Rags	...	...	1.30	1.80
60. (184) ...	Cotton yarn	...	...	7.50	9.00
61. (187, 188) ...	Wool, combed and in yarn...	12.00	14.00		
62. (189, 190, 191)	Cotton tissues, all kinds	13.50	15.00		
63. (192) ...	Ropes, cords, twine and nets	5.00	6.00		
64. (193) ...	Sacks, also coarse tissues of materials enumerated in Article 179, sections (2) and (3), for sacking and packing purposes	3.00	3.50		
65. (202) ...	Transmission belts of camel hair	13.00	15.00		

Customs Tariff for the Asiatic Import Trade.

Referring to imports arriving at the ports of the Caspian Sea, also across the overland frontier from the Black Sea to the crossing of the frontiers of the U.S.S.R., Mongolia and Northern China, and having as the place of their origin the countries adjacent to the Caspian and along the above-mentioned overland frontier.

GOODS.

		Roubles
1. (1)	Cereals of every kind in the grain, except rice; peas and beans	free
2. (2)	Rice:	
	(1) Husked, 100 kg.	2.50
	(2) (a) Unhusked, imported via the frontiers of Afghanistan, Western China, Mongolia, and the Tuvinsk People's Republic, also imported into the Turkoman region via the overland Persian frontier and the Caspian Sea	free
	(b) Imported via the Caspian Sea ports, except those situated in the Turco-	

		man S.S.R., also imported in Transcaucasia, via the Persian and Turkish overland frontiers, unhusked, 100 kg.	0.30
3.	(3)	Flour of all kinds, excluding potato-flour	free
4.	(5)	Potatoes and vegetables, fresh, except those enumerated in section (1), Art. 5 of the General Import Tariff	free
5.	(6)	Fruit and berries, fresh, 100 kg. gross ...	3.00
		Note.—The articles mentioned in the present section 5 imported via the Adzharistan frontier from Turkey ...	free
6.	(6)	Fruit and berries, dried, 100 kg. gross	10.00
7.	(8)	Nuts:	
		(1) All kinds, except those named in subdivision (2) of this present section, 100 kg. gross	5.00
		(2) Almonds and pea-nuts, 100 kg. gross	10.00
		(3) Articles enumerated in the present section, imported via the Adzharistan frontier from Turkey	free
8.	(15)	Tea, of Chinese origin:	
		(1) Black, brick, 100 kg.	75.00
		(2) Green, brick, 100 kg.	40.00
		Note 1.—Green tea (except brick tea) imported into the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turcoman, 100 kg. ...	55.00
		Note 2.—On Bohea tea, in containers weighing not more than 1 kg., duty is correspondingly increased by 100 per cent.	
9.	(19, 31)	Milk, fresh and curded; curds, fresh and dried; butter; cheese; eggs	free
10.	(20, 36)	Meat, fresh, salted and dried, mutton and beef fat; game and poultry (killed) of all kinds	free
11.	(21)	Fish of all kinds imported via the frontiers of Western China, Mongolia and the Tuvinsk People's Republic ...	free
12.	(24)	Salt of all kinds imported across the frontiers of Western China, Mongolia, and the Tuvinsk Republic	free
13.	(33)	Live stock, all kinds, except pigeons, the import of which is prohibited	free
14.	(39)	Horse-hair, not in manufactured articles	free
15.	(43)	Hides and skins, undressed, whole or in pieces: bulls, oxen, cows, calves, camels,	

buffaloes, horses, asses and pigs*
imported via the Mongolian, Western
China, and Tuvinsk frontiers:

	(1) Wet salted:		
	(a) With hair	free	
	(b) Without hair, 100 kg.	2.50	
	(2) Dry salted and dry:		
	(a) With hair	free	
	(b) Without hair, 100 kg.	4.50	
	(3) Not specially designated, 100 kg.	4.50	
16. (45)	Furs:		
	(1) Lambskin, 100 kg.	14.00	
	(2) Astrakhan	free	
	(3) Not mentioned in General Tariff, 100 kg.	18.00	
	(4) All kinds, if imported across the Western China, Mongolian and Tuvinsk frontiers	free	
17. (48)	Ordinary timber in logs, rounds, poles, and blocks, in beams, hewn or sawn, block wood of over 5 mm, unplaned	free	
18. (53)	Parts of plants in their natural state and seeds not specially mentioned in the General Tariff	free	
19. (70, 78)	Gum and mineral resins and resins of all kinds, except those specially mentioned in the General Tariff, 100 kg. gross	3.60	
20. (179)	Raw cotton, cotton ends	free	
21. (181)	Wool and hair, uncombed and unspun:		
	(1) Unwashed and washed, undyed; wool combings, ends and wastes undyed, 100 kg.	1.80	
	(2) Articles mentioned in the present sec- tion, imported via the frontiers of Mongolia, Western China, and Tuvinsk Republic	free	
22. (189, 191)	Cotton tissues, raw, bleached, variegated, dyed and printed (with patterns), kg.	3.00	
23. (197, 199)	Silk tissues, half-silk or with an admix- ture of silk, kg.	15.00	
24. (200)	Felt, ordinary, and articles therefrom, dyed and undyed, except those specially mentioned in the General Tariff, kg.	0.18	
25. (201)	Woollen tissues, kg.	5.00	
26. (203)	Woollen carpets of all kinds, kg.	0.20	

27. (210) " Precious and semi-precious stones, natural or artificial, unwrought; pearls, real or artificial; corals, real or artificial, not in settings, kg. 10.00
28. All articles not mentioned in the present Tariff and also those mentioned in Articles 11, 12, 15, imported by frontiers not designated in these articles, are admitted, *subject to the General Tariff for imports.*

The General Customs Tariff for Export Trade.

1. Live Stock :
 - (1) Camels, per head 60.00
 - (2) Merino and astrakhan sheep, per head ... 100.00
 - (4) Horses, by special permission of the Customs Tariff Committee, per head 100.00

Note.—The transport of goods abroad on horses and camels, on condition that the horses and camels will return to the U.S.S.R., as well as the passage of such animals in particular instances are permitted by special regulations of the Customs Tariff Committee.
2. Fertilisers containing phosphorus :
 - (1) Raw field bones free
 - (2) Bones of all kinds of which the fat was extracted, even if crushed, until October 1, 1929 free
 - (3) All kinds of raw bones, except field bones, even if crushed, ground or otherwise powdered, also bone-flour, calcined bones in lumps or powder, bone ash, 100 kg. gross 3.00
3. Fur skins :
 - (1) Furs, undressed :
 - (a) Silver fox, dark brown fox, sea otters and chinchilla, 100 kg. 6100.00
 - (b) Sables, blue fox, 100 kg. 3700.00
 - (c) Ermine, 100 kg. 2500.00
 - (d) Marten, white fox, skunk, 100 kg. ... 1200.00
 - (e) Mink, musquash, cross-fox, weasel, broad-tail, 100 kg. 600.00
 - (f) Fur seal, mole, otter, kolinsky, siniak, krimmer, beaver, krestovatik, pijik, red fox, black fitch, lynx and tiger, 100 kg. ... 500.00
 - (g) White polecat, Siberian weasel, fox of the south steppes, 100 kg. 300.00
 - (h) Snow leopard, neplui, wolverine, white fitch, kitt fox, squirrel, squirrel tails, 100 kg. 150.00

(i) Karaghanca fox, and mongrel, 100 kg. ...	60.00
(j) Skins of white bear, cat, and badger, 100 kg. ...	30.00
(k) Coney, white hare and grey hare, 100 kg. ...	15.00
(l) Skins of dogs, 100 kg. ...	6.00
(m) Skins of marmot, bourunduky, tarabagan, jackal, deerskin other than flecked, wolves, brown bears, sheep, goat, or pony skins, susliky, lambskins, and skins of every kind of bird ...	free
(n) Skins not otherwise mentioned, 100 kg. ...	100.00
(2) Dressed fur skins :	
(a) Fur skins dressed, but not dyed, are exported under the same Tariff as undressed skins, with an additional duty of 30 per cent.	
(b) Fur skins, dressed and dyed, are exported under the same Tariff as undressed skins, with an additional duty of 50 per cent.	
4. Box wood, yew, guaiacum wood, walnut, rind galls of walnut, sycamore in logs, planks, small round pieces and billets, also box thorn not manufactured, 100 kg. ...	2.00
6. Santonine and all kinds of semi-products, not representing fully-manufactured santonine, kg. gross	150.00
7. Rubber waste :	
(1) Rubber waste, unfit for use in manufactured articles, though ground, 100 kg. ...	1.50
(2) Waste of rubber sheets, though in combination with fibrous materials, 100 kg. ...	0.60
8. All goods for export not otherwise mentioned in this Tariff ...	free
Note.—The export of printed material, documents, photographs, films, manuscripts, drawings, sketches, music, sensitive paper, is regulated by the People's Commissariats for Home and Foreign Trade, in co-operation with the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and the State Political Department.	

List of Goods the Export of which is Prohibited.

9. Firearms, explosives, war outfits, field-glasses, flying-machines, war materials, in accordance with the lists drawn up by the Customs Tariff Committee in conjunction with the People's Commissariat for War and Marine and the State Political Department.

Note.—The goods referred to above may be exported by permission, in each particular case, and in accordance with the regulations of the Customs Tariff Committee in conjunction with the People's Commissariat for War and Marine and the State Political Department.

10. Cancelled bonds and shares.
11. Various antiques and art objects, pictures, drawings, portraits executed by hand, sculpture, and water colours, miniatures, tapestry, antique ikons and objects for church use, antique household requisites and arms, furniture, costumes, old manuscripts and books, old musical instruments, old handicraft instruments, and objects of archaeological value.

Note.—The objects referred to above may be exported only by permission of the People's Commissariats for Education of the respective Union Republics. The works of contemporary artists are free of duty. Other works pay a duty in the proportion of 35 per cent. of their value. The valuation of the objects referred to is made in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Customs Tariff Committee.

12. Cotton.

Note.—Cotton-waste and linter glue can be exported free of duty in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Customs Tariff Committee.

13. Live pigeons.
14. Giraffe horns.
15. Wormseed.

General Remarks Relating to the Customs Tariffs of the U.S.S.R.

1. In those articles, sections and subsections of the tariff which do not show that duty is to be collected from the "gross" weight of goods, the duty is to be collected from the "net" weight, except in cases where a special order of assessment is mentioned.

2. The methods of determining the "gross" and "net" weight with reference to various goods, are decided by the Customs Tariff Committee.

3. Packing bears a duty of its own in accordance with the respective article of the tariff, in addition to that paid on the gross weight of the goods, when such packing has an independent value, *e.g.*, metal casks, drums, and other vessels which from the quality of their material and their make can be repeatedly used in the transport and preservation of goods; tin boxes, etc.; articles with taps or other special fittings for the preservation in them of liquids or other goods; vessels made of earthenware, glass, or other material in the shape of vases, decanters and such like articles.

4. By precious metals are meant gold, silver, platinum and their alloys.

5. By precious materials are meant precious and semi-precious stones, both natural and artificial; all kinds of pearl; coral; mother-of-pearl; tortoiseshell; ivory; enamel; amber; silk, both natural and artificial; ostrich, marabout, humming bird, and bird-of-paradise feathers; non-precious metals and their alloys, silver, gold, or platinum plated.

6. By common materials are meant those which are not mentioned in Articles 4 and 5.

7. By patterns are meant materials and manufactures which are imported in small quantities for the purpose of making goods known, and which are not intended for purposes of trade. Patterns of cloth, tulle, lace and so on must be cuttings not exceeding 40 cm. in length and breadth. Patterns of finished goods must be of single specimen and must not themselves be fit for use. Cardboard and paper to which patterns are attached; also books containing patterns are free of duty when they have not an independent value, otherwise they are admitted in accordance with the respective articles of the tariff.

8. Goods imported from abroad which are subject to excise duty pay the same in addition to the duty fixed by the tariff.

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FINANCE

I.—THE ORGANISATION OF FINANCE.

The administration of finance in the U.S.S.R. is directed by the People's Commissariat for Finance. The Commissariat consists of a number of departments in accordance with the main branches of the financial activity of the State. The following are the principal departments of the Commissariat for Finance :—

1. The Budget Department.
2. The State Revenues Department.
3. The Currency Department.
4. The Finance Control Department.
5. The Local Finance Department.
6. The Taxation Department.

In addition to the above there are several departments attached to the Commissariat for Finance for various administrative functions. These are :—

7. The State Deposit Banks Office, which administers the savings banks of the Union.
8. The Head Office of State Insurance, which administers the State insurance monopoly.
9. The State Notes and Currency Issue Office, which administers the note printing works and the Mint.

Every constituent Republic of the Union has a similar, but somewhat simpler, arrangement for the administration of its finances. The whole administration of finance is composed of :—

- (1) The Commissariat for Finance of the Union and of the Commissariats for Finance of the Union Republics.
- (2) The Commissariats for Finance of the Autonomous Republics to which may be attached specially authorised representatives of the Commissariat for Finance of that particular Union Republic into which the Autonomous Republic enters.
- (3) The Regional, Provincial and District finance departments. The Volosts have no special organisation for the administration of finance, and the Volost Executive Committee fulfils the functions in connection with such administration.

The Budget.

The Soviet Union's financial system is composed of (1) the State Budget of the Union ; (2) the Budgets of the six constituent Union Republics (the White-Russian ; the Ukrainian ; the Russian ; the Transcaucasian ; the Turcoman ; and the Uzbekistan). Of these Republics, the Russian and the Transcaucasian are federations, and their budgets include the budgets of the Republics and areas which enter into the federation. All these budgets taken together are unified in the All-Union Budget of the U.S.S.R.

Another constituent part of the financial system of the Union is that of the local budgets, but these are not included either in the All-Union or Republic budgets. They are connected with them by the dotations, grants, etc., from the All-Union revenues.

The Budget of the Soviet Union is drawn up by the Budget Department—but taxation and excise are administered by a special department.

The Budget Administrative Department draws up the preliminary estimates of the budget and presents them to the State Planning Commission for consideration. Every separate Republic also sends a draft of its budgets to the People's Commissariat for Finance and to the State Planning Commission.

The People's Commissariat for Finance draws up a single budget for the Union which comprises the budget of the central financial administration as well as the financial administration of the separate Republics. The State Planning Commission considers the budget from the point of view of the economic prospects for the corresponding financial year. Then the budget passes on, with all the modifications introduced by the State Planning Commission, to the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union for further consideration. Any differences which may arise in respect of the budgets between separate Republics are decided by the Council of People's Commissaries. The budgets, both of the Union and of the separate Republics, are then ratified by the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Union. According to the established practice proposals submitted by the Budget Commission of the Central Executive Committee of the Union are either accepted or rejected by that body, but are never modified by it.

The budget is put into operation in accordance with the distribution of the amounts allotted among the various departments. The distribution of the allocated amounts is in the hands only of the heads of the respective departments. The transfer of this right is very restricted. Every expenditure must exactly correspond to the amount allotted and to the decision of the legislative organisation. Any departure in this respect is regarded by Soviet law as a criminal offence. The right of using amounts for purposes other than those for which they are allocated is allowed only in definite cases exactly provided for by law. The budget is based on the principle of unity of the treasury, i.e., all the revenue from the various departments, whether derived from taxation or other sources, comes into the single treasury of the Commissariat for Finance of the Soviet Union, which treasury at the same time becomes the one source of all State expenditure, both of the Union and of the separate Republics.

The Postal and Communications Departments constitute an exception on account of the commercial character of their opera-

tions. This concentration of resources facilitates their utilisation by the State for the financing of the national economy of the Soviet Union. It also excludes the possibility of using such resources for other purposes than those for which they are provided.

The operation of the budget terminates with the end of the budget year, i.e., on September 30.

The budget of the Soviet Union is of great importance to the State economy, and is one of the main factors showing the economic position of the country. This special position of the budget of the U.S.S.R. is due to the fact that it includes the income from the nationalised branches of national economy (industry, transport, etc.).

Non-Taxation Revenue.

In the U.S.S.R. the State owns and directly controls the biggest branches of the national economy. The revenue derived from this economy plays an ever-growing part in the State budget. For the purpose of supervising this revenue a special body, the State Revenues Department, has been established. The main non-taxation revenues of the State are derived from the following sources:

1. Land.
2. Forests.
3. Mines.
4. Fisheries, etc.
5. Industry and Trade.
6. Transport and Communications.
7. Credit and State Insurance Organisations.

Revenue derived from land property is allotted to the appropriate Republic, and not to the whole Union. Revenue derived from rent is allocated to the local budgets. The bulk of the income from forests goes to the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, and to the White-Russian S.S.R. Fisheries and fur-getting are the main source of income of certain Republics and areas. On the other hand, revenue derived from the mines constitutes a source of income of the whole Union, since the mineral resources are considered Union property. State industry is divided into Union and Republican and consequently income derived therefrom is divided between the Union budget and the budgets of the Republics. These revenues consist of the profits of the enterprises, after all the taxation dues have been paid and the necessary resources have been put aside for reserve capital, and so forth. Revenue from transport is also of a Union character. The same applies to the revenue derived from State concerns which conduct foreign trade, as well as to the revenue from mixed companies and concessions.

State revenue derived from State concerns engaged in home trade, as well as income obtained from credit institutions, is

allocated either to the Union or to the Republican budgets. This is determined by the importance of the particular undertaking.

The Currency and Credit Policy.

The right to issue money for circulation is a monopoly of the Central Finance Administration and none of the Union Republics possesses this right. The Currency Department of the Union Commissariat for Finance regulates the money-circulation within the limits established by law. It possesses the right of initiating law within this domain.

The Currency Department fixes the method of carrying through currency operations, the import and export of currency. A Special Currency Council supervises the issue and circulation of currency. One of the most important functions of the Council is the issue of permissions to export currency abroad.

Other important functions of the Currency Department are the regulation and superintendence of Stock Exchange transactions; the establishment of Stock Exchanges; and the regulation of dealings in various securities on the Stock Exchange. Foreign stocks in particular can be allowed only with the permission of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union.

The People's Commissariat for Finance, in the person of the Currency Department, ratifies the statutes of credit institutions and supervises their operation. The statutes of credit institutions are submitted to the People's Commissariat for Finance through the Regional or Provincial Departments. If the People's Commissariat for Finance does not pass the statute presented, the statute is rejected and the credit institution is not established. When such a permission is granted the Commissariat for Finance either ratifies the statute independently, or, if it deviates from the usual form, submits it to the Council for Labour and Defence for ratification. The supervision of credit institutions involves the periodical registration and verification of accounts and balance-sheets by the Currency Department. This Currency Administration Department carries out investigations and even appoints its own representatives to particular credit institutions. The People's Commissariat for Finance has the right, in case of necessity, to appeal to the Council for Labour and Defence in regard to the closing of a credit institution.

Another important function of the Currency Department is the issue and redemption of State loans and the general supervision of State credit transactions. Considering the growth of the State's credit operations and the development of the money market, the activity of the finance administration is acquiring growing importance.

Local Finance.

The principal duties of the Local Finance Department of the People's Commissariat for Finance of the Union consists in superintending and directing local finance administration, the local budget, and the financing of local economic enterprises. Local sources supply the finance for the maintenance of almost all the local institutions from the provincial to those of the village. Particularly large is the expenditure in connection with education, both general and professional, as well as the expenditure for cultural needs. The second important item of local expenditure is that connected with Public Health, and particularly with Social Welfare. The expenditure connected with agriculture is also very considerable:—the erection and maintenance of model farms and estates, local work in connection with land amelioration, hydro-technical enterprises and the draining of marshes, the maintenance of veterinary establishments, and so forth. In the domain of transport, cart, motor and local river transport are maintained from the local budget. All trading and industrial concerns of local importance are run by the local administration.

The revenue of local finance bodies is composed of:—(1) local taxes and levies, (2) deductions for local purposes from State taxes and levies, and (3) dotations and subventions, i.e., grants to local budgets from the Union resources.

The local finances are administered in the following manner:—The provincial finances by the Provincial Finance Department, which is accountable to the Provincial Congress of Soviets; in the district and volost by the district and finance sections of the Executive Committee which are responsible to the district and volost Congress of Soviets. The duties of the central organisation in respect of local finance are confined to general supervision, but the actual administration belongs entirely to the local organisation.

Financial Control.

The Finance Control Department verifies the expenditure and revenue accounts of the State Budget, and when necessary may carry out the actual revision of monetary and material values. The Finance Control Department of the Commissariat for Finance acts in an independent capacity in relation to budget questions. The Finance Control Department examines all the budget revenue and expenditure allocations, and submits its findings to the People's Commissariat for Finance.

II.—THE BUDGET.**Pre-War and War Budgets.**

The revenue side of the Russian State Budget, at the time of the outbreak of war, comprised income from taxation amounting to 76 per cent. of the whole, and income from State properties and enterprises amounting to 24 per cent. The bulk of taxation

revenue (80 per cent.) was derived from taxes on articles of general consumption. The whole of the State revenue in 1913 amounted to 3,431 million roubles, or about 18.8 per cent. of the gross total of the output of Russian national economy.

The war years of Russia, as distinct from the pre-war years, are characterised by a growing deficit in the State budget. That point is brought out in the following table:—

Year	Expenditure (in million roubles)	Revenue exclusive of War Loans and emissions (in million roubles)	Deficit (in million roubles)	Percentage of deficit to total expenditure
1913	3,383	3,431	—	—
1914	4,859	2,961	1,898	39.1
1915	11,562	3,001	8,561	74.0
1916	18,101	4,345	13,756	76.0
1917	22,165	5,039	17,126	77.3

The deficit of the State budgets during the first three years of war amounted to not less than 41,000 million roubles. This deficit was covered by the issue of currency and flotation of external loans, the latter amounting during the above period to over 8,000 million roubles (the "war debts" of Russia).

The Budgets of the Soviet Union during the Period of "Militant Communism."

The financial system of Russia, as the above figures show, was completely shattered on the eve of the revolution. The purchasing power of the rouble in October, 1927, amounted to not more than 10-12 per cent. of its pre-war value. In addition to the shattered financial system, the Soviet Government had inherited a disorganised taxation machinery. In such circumstances the further utilisation of emission for covering budget expenditure became inevitable. However, the Soviet Government aimed at obtaining some revenue from taxation. The decrees issued during the end of 1917 and the first half of 1918 were directed towards the increase of direct and indirect taxation in accordance with the fall in the purchasing power of the rouble, as well as towards the transfer of the incidence of taxation on to the richer classes. This policy is clearly reflected in the decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee dated October 30th, 1918, about the Extraordinary 10 million roubles Revolutionary Tax.

From the middle of 1918 the taxes of the Soviet State were mainly paid in kind. This was due to the fact that money taxes could not provide the Government with the necessary means for

industry and the centralised distribution of goods among the population without the medium of money, taxation in kind could be the only effective form of taxation. The taxation of the peasantry assumed the form of a grain tax.

The substitution of taxation in kind for money taxes is characteristic of the budgets of 1918-1920 (period of "Militant Communism"). The printing press, however, also played a very important part during that period, for it enabled the State to tax those branches of national economy where a semi-legal exchange was preserved. According to the estimates of the Russian economist E. A. Preobrazhensky, State revenue derived from emission amounted in 1918 to 523,000,000 gold roubles, in 1919 to 390,000,000 gold roubles and in 1920 to 200,000,000 gold roubles.

Before the introduction of the New Economic Policy, the State budget of Soviet Russia formed only about one-sixth of the pre-war budget. Revenue from taxation disappeared from the budget almost completely.

The Budgets of the Soviet Union after the Introduction of the New Economic Policy.

During the first years of the New Economic Policy, the budget was still based to a considerable extent on taxation in kind. Money taxes, however, already played an important part in the budget for 1922. Out of a total revenue of 795,000,000 roubles, revenue in kind amounted to 430,000,000 roubles (according to the figures of the Conjuncture Institute), money revenue to 100,000,000 and the remaining part of the budget (265,000,000 roubles) was covered by emission. In 1922 efforts were made to balance the revenue and expenditure sides of the budget by reducing State expenditure on items which were of local importance. At the same time, expenditure on industrial and trading State enterprises was to a considerable extent taken off the budget as a result of the decision to reorganise industry on a purely business footing, so that the expenses should be met from the proceeds of the enterprises.

Further efforts to balance the State budget without recourse to emission were made in 1922-23 and 1923-24. In the budget of 1922-23 emission formed 27 per cent. of the total revenue, in 1923-24 it was reduced to 5.5 per cent. The budget for 1924-25 was the first in which revenue from emission does not appear.

The development of the budget of the Soviet Union during 1922-1928 was marked by a growth of both income from taxation and revenue from State property, while credit operations and State loans acquired an ever increasing importance. On the expenditure side the revenue was utilised for the reconstruction of industry and agriculture, for satisfying the cultural needs of the population, for defence and for creating an efficient staff of State employees. Beginning with 1926-27, the problem of financing the industrialisation of the country out of the budget revenue came

to the fore. Considering that the industrialisation scheme will take many years to be carried out, this item will form an important part of expenditure in the future budgets of the Soviet Union.

The following table shows the growth of the budget of the Soviet Union in the period 1922-23 to 1928-29* :—

(In million roubles.)

1922-23	1,476.8
1923-24	2,286.7
1924-25	2,956.2
1925-26	3,986.4
1926-27	5,277.2
1927-28	6,426.9**
1928-29	7,731.5†

The budget for 1928-29 has increased more than threefold in comparison with 1923-24. The rapid growth of the budget of the Soviet Union is a sign of the general economic reconstruction of the country.

In the budget for the financial year 1928-29, revenue from taxation forms 49.5 per cent. of the total State revenue of the Soviet Union. If the income from transport, posts and telegraphs be excluded from the revenue side of the budget, the percentage of revenue from taxation to the total revenue would form about 68 per cent. It should be noted that in the budgets of other countries revenue from taxation usually forms 90 per cent. or even more of the total. The importance of the non-taxation revenue in the State budget is of interest as reflecting the specific nature of the Soviet economic order.

The revenue from taxation of the Soviet budget consists of the following main groups :—

(In million roubles.)

Years	Direct taxes	%	In-direct taxes	%	Stamp duties	%	Total taxation
1922-23	281.3	59.3	170.2	35.9	23.1	4.8	474.6
1923-24	410.1	52.0	308.1	39.1	70.3	8.9	788.5
1924-25	595.4	44.9	609.8	46.0	120.0	9.1	1,325.2
1925-26	641.2	35.9	992.1	55.5	153.3	8.6	1,786.6
1926-27	914.9	36.8	1,399.3	56.4	168.9	6.8	2,483.1
1927-28	971.9	33.0	1,746.0	59.4	223.4	7.6	2,941.2
1928-29†	1,700.3	44.4	1,990.5	52.0	138.0	3.6	3,828.8

* The figures include the budgets of the Central Transport Educational Board, which before 1927-28 were not included in the general budget.

** Provisional figure.

† Budget estimates accepted by the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R.

In comparison with the pre-war budgets the budget of the Soviet Union is characterised by a general reduction of taxation; at the same time the importance of direct as compared with indirect taxation has increased. Thus, in 1927-28 direct taxation amounted to 15.1 per cent. of the budget, while in 1913 it formed 11.9 per cent. According to the estimates for 1928-29, direct taxation in that year will amount to 22 per cent. of the revenue. Indirect taxation amounted in 1927-28 to 27.2 per cent. of the total and in 1913 to 30.8 per cent.

The non-taxation revenue of the Soviet Union shows a considerable growth. It formed in 1922-23 (excluding revenue from transport and communications), 71,100,000 roubles; in 1923-24, 238,800,000 roubles; in 1924-25, 345,300,000 roubles; in 1925-26, 529,600,000 roubles; in 1926-27, 706,400,000 roubles; in 1927-28, 810,700,000 roubles. The estimated income under this heading for 1928-29 amounts to 893,200,000 roubles. Income from State industry is becoming more and more important. In 1926-27 it amounted to 198,900,000 roubles, in 1927-28 to 257,900,000 roubles; in 1928-29 it will contribute towards the State budget the sum of 275,000,000 roubles.

Other items of revenue from State property include: Income from forests, which will amount in 1928-29 to 272,400,000 roubles; income from banks, 103,000,000 roubles; income from mines, 65,200,000 roubles.

The following table illustrates the growth of revenue from transport, posts, telegraphs and telephones:—

(In million roubles.)

	Transport	Posts, telegraphs and telephones
1922-23	380.8	28.6
1923-24	666.9	48.7
1924-25	944.0	96.3
1925-26	1,345.0	136.6
1926-27	1,596.5	156.7
1927-28	1,745.0	171.6
1928-29*	1,904.5	190.0

The extraordinary revenue of the budget, which up to 1923-24 consisted mainly of emission,** has been derived since 1924-25 from

* Estimates.

** In 1922-23 the extraordinary revenue also included the utilisation of 45,700,000 roubles from the Gold Reserve Fund of the U.S.S.R.

the issue of coin and flotation of State Loans. The growth of State Loans testifies to the confidence in the stability of the financial system of the Soviet Union. Revenue from State loans amounted: in 1922-23 to 81,900,000 roubles; in 1923-24 to 183,600,000 roubles; in 1924-25 to 130,500,000 roubles; in 1925-26 to 146,000,000 roubles; in 1926-27 to 319,200,000 roubles; in 1927-28 to 706,500,000. In 1928-29 State loans will yield according to the estimates 800,000,000 roubles. It must be noted that all the proceeds from State loans are used for financing industry and trade and not for covering the current expenses of the State departments.

The budget expenditure of the Soviet Union falls into the following main categories:—

(In million roubles.)

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28 (preliminary)	1928-29 (estimates)
1. National Economy	543.6	699.0	1,054.4	1,498.1	2,057.5
2. Transport & Communications	993.5	1,397.8	1,816.9	2,094.8	2,324.5
3. Social & Educational Expenditure	278.3	402.7	503.0	572.4	} 1,174.8
4. Administration	290.0	280.6	290.0	267.8	
5. Army and Navy	417.8	555.6	633.8	744.3	850.7
6. State Debt	66.1	117.1	101.0	299.0	293.0
7. Subventions, Grants, and other Payments to local Authorities	272.2	411.0	582.2	591.5	980.7
8. Reserve Fund	—	—	100.0	50.0	50.0
9. Other Expenditure	83.7	106.2	140.9	159.6	—
•	2,945.2	3,970.5	5,222.2	6,277.5	7,731.5

State expenditure on administration is being gradually reduced both as regards the absolute amount and its relation to the total expenditure; at the same time the expenditure on financing the national economy of the Union and on the cultural development of the country is being increased. Expenditure on defence, which will amount in 1928-29 to 850.7 million roubles, and

* Including other expenditure.

together with special guards and troops to 906,100,000 roubles, shows an increase in comparison with the previous years; the rate of increase, however, is much slower than the rate of the general increase of the budget expenditure, so that the share of military expenses in the general State expenditure is being reduced. The proportion of the expenditure on defence to the total expenditure in 1928-29 will form 11.7 per cent. In 1913 the military expenses of Russia amounted to 968,400,000 gold roubles. Thus the expenditure of the Soviet Union on this item, even if taken at its nominal value, is lower than the corresponding expenditure of pre-war Russia. If, however, we take into account the depreciation of the rouble the expenses on the defence of the Soviet Union at the present time form less than half of the expenditure on this item by Russia in 1913.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE U.S.S.R. FOR THE YEAR 1928-29
APPROVED BY THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
SOVIET UNION.

ESTIMATED REVENUE.
(In 1,000 roubles.)

	Actual Revenue for 1927-28	Estimates for 1928-29
A Revenue from Taxation—		
I. Direct Taxation.		
(1) Single Agricultural Tax	349,291	400,000
(2) Industrial Tax	369,357*	1,005,000*
(3) Income Tax	230,580	272,000
(4) Excess Profits Tax	21,560	22,060
(5) Inheritance and Gift Tax	1,071	1,227
Total Direct Taxes	971,859	1,700,287
II. Indirect Taxation.		
(1) Excise	1,488,532	1,735,500
(2) Customs Duties	257,459	255,000
Total Indirect Taxation	1,745,991	1,990,500

* The rate of the Industrial Tax has been increased in 1928-29 to include the additional levy for the local authorities, which has been paid in the previous years direct to the local budgets.

ESTIMATED REVENUE—(Continued).

	Actual Revenue for 1927-28	Estimates for 1928-29
III. Stamp Duties and other Dues....		
(1) Stamp Duties	185,393	90,000
(2) Other Dues	37,977	48,049
	223,370	138,049
Total Revenue from Taxation	2,941,220	3,828,836
B Revenue not raised by Taxation—		
IV. Postal, Telegraph, Wireless and Telephone Services	171,573	190,000
V. Transport	1,745,000	1,904,459
VI. State Property and Enterprises—		
(1) State Industry	257,935	275,000
(2) State Commerce	34,350	32,009
(3) Banks	81,189	103,000
(4) Forests	245,053	272,433
(5) Mines	57,856	65,203
(6) Other State Property and Enterprises	40,757	32,662
(7) Concessions	3,122	4,507
Total Revenue from State Property and Enterprises	720,262	784,814
VII. Loans Repaid and Interest	44,283	41,469
VIII. Miscellaneous Revenue	46,219	66,945
Total Revenue not raised by Taxation	2,727,337	2,987,687
C Receipts from Credit Operations—		
IX. State Loans	706,490	800,000
	6,375,047	7,616,523
X. Surplus from previous years	51,900	115,000
Grand Total Revenue	6,426,947	7,731,523

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

	Estimates for 1927-28*	Estimates for 1928-29
I. Government Departments—		
(1) Army and Navy	742,427	850,742
(2) Sanitary Administration of the Red Army	21,338	23,833
(3) Special Guards and Troops	49,386	55,380
(4) Transport and Commu- nications	1,998,759	2,134,461
(5) Posts and Telegraphs	178,412	190,000
(6) Other Departments	777,082	774,644
Total	3,767,404	4,029,060
II. Financing of the National Economy (excluding amounts assigned for this purpose to different Departments)—		
(1) Industry	635,868	949,209
(2) Economic Reconstruc- tion Loan Payments	60,000	61,850
(3) Electrification	135,710	184,000
(4) Agriculture (excluding Electrification)....	115,376	376,150
(5) Irrigation	36,760	40,000
(6) Co-operation	13,856	5,970
(7) Development of Trade	108,178	181,800
(8) Payments to the State Bank for the Construc- tion of Grain Elevators	10,000	10,209
(9) Communal Credits and Housing	90,520	70,000
(10) Railway Construction	—	127,600
(11) Road Construction	—	3,100
(12) Miscellaneous	9,850	45,875
Total	1,216,118	2,055,763

* The actual expenditure for 1927-28 amounted, according to preliminary data, to 6,277,500,000 roubles. The figures of expenditure on separate items are not yet available.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—(Continued).

	Estimates for 1927-28	Estimates for 1928-29
III. Special Funds.		
(1) Unemployment Relief....	12,415	7,210
(2) Waifs and Strays	8,327	8,500
(3) Financing Publications	12,785	11,250
(4) Reserve Funds of the Council of People's Commissaries	124,228	122,500
(5) Printing of Notes and Mint	7,269	4,053
(6) War Pensions	5,000	—
(7) Repayment of the Debt of the People's Com- missariat for Transport and Communications to the State Bank	10,000	—
(8) Other Funds	4,484	3,129
Total	184,508	157,642
IV. Repayment of State Loans	247,500	293,000
V. Payments to Local Budgets.	582,199	1,050,623
VI. Expenditure of Autonomous Soviet Republics	—	95,435
VII. Purchase of Gold and Plat- inum	18,329	—
VIII. National Grain Fund of the Union	22,000	—
IX. Special State Money Reserve of the Union	6,038,058	7,681,523
	50,000	50,000
Grand Total Expenditure	6,088,058	7,731,523

III. THE STATE LOANS AND THE NATIONAL DEBT.

While in other countries the financing of industry is being done through capital issues of private and joint-stock companies, in the Soviet Union this function is being performed by State loans. Consequently, the issue of State loans by the Soviet Union should not be considered as an exceptional financial measure, but as the normal method of financing the national economy of the Union.

Since the completion of the currency reform in 1925, State loans of the U.S.S.R. have been issued exclusively for financing the industrial development of the country. Thus, the loans are utilised for productive purposes and not for the current expenses of the State. Under such circumstances, the growth of the State debt of the Soviet Union does not involve any danger to the stability of the State finances. The income from the industrial enterprises that are being constructed out of the proceeds of State loans is used for the payment of interest and redemption of these loans.

The demand for capital for Soviet industry is at present unlimited, and the extent of the credit operations of the Soviet State is determined therefore not so much by the needs of the national economy as by the capacity of the home money market.

In the budget for the financial year 1928-29, the revenue from State loans is estimated at 800 million roubles.

The State debt of the Soviet Union on January 1, 1929, amounted to 1,922,500,000 roubles. Considering that this amount was raised in a comparatively short period (seven years) in a country where all the economic and social relations have been fundamentally changed by the revolution, the results may be considered highly satisfactory.

Soviet State loans that are intended to be placed among small investors are lottery loans, since these are more attractive to the small subscribers.

The usual type of State loan, which is intended for wide circulation, is the lottery loan with payment of interest. The relation between the amounts allocated for interest payments and the amounts allocated for prizes varies in different loans. In the latest State loans these amounts were approximately equal.

The only non-interest bearing loans were the State Lottery Loan, 1926, and half of the Second Industrialisation Loan, 1928.

Besides the lottery loans other loans were floated by the Soviet Union which only paid interest to the holders. These securities were mainly placed with different Soviet companies and public institutions. According to the existing law, companies which are subject to public audit must keep their reserves in such securities. The Soviet State loans are issued for various periods, but their duration usually does not exceed ten

years.* The reason for this lies in the fact that the Soviet Government pays high interest on the amounts raised. Considering that the cost of credits to the Soviet Government is gradually diminishing, the floating of long term loans is felt to be undesirable.

In addition to the funded debt of the U.S.S.R., the Soviet Government has also a floating debt which was formed through the circulation of short term treasury bills for the period of three, six or twelve months.

The cost of State credit to the Soviet Government is high. This is due to the fact that the savings of the nation are still inconsiderable and foreign credits very limited, while the need for new capital, owing to the rapid industrialisation of the country, is very great. Nevertheless, the cost of State credits is being gradually reduced, each new loan being floated by the State on more favourable terms.

According to the decision of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries of the U.S.S.R., dated August 24th, 1927, bonds of Soviet State loans that are being paid for in foreign currency by persons residing abroad can be freely exported from the Soviet Union. These bonds have attached to them special certificates of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. guaranteeing to the holders the right to receive all payments (interest, lottery prizes and redemption) in the currency of the country in which payment is made on the basis of the gold parity of the chervonetz.

The following table gives a list of the most important State securities which are in circulation at the present time on the stock market of the U.S.S.R. :—

* The only loan issued for a longer period was the Fourth 8 per cent. Internal Loan, 1928, amounting to 400 million roubles, issued for 15 years.

1. NON-LOTTERY

Names of Loans.	Amount of Issue.	Period.
A.—STATE LOANS.		
Third 8 per cent. Internal Loan 1927	200 million rbs.	March, 1st, 1927, to March 1st, 1937
12 per cent. Internal Loan 1927	200 million rbs.	June 1st, 1927, to June 1st, 1937
Internal 11 per cent. Loan 1928	300 million rbs.	Sept. 1st, 1928 to Sept. 1st, 1938
Fourth 8 per cent. Internal Loan 1928 ..	400 million rbs.	Sept. 1st, 1928, to Sept. 1st, 1943
Short term Bills of the People's Commissariat for Finance of the U.S.S.R. (Treasury Bills)	—	8 months, 6 months, and 12 months
B.—LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.		
Economic Reconstruction Loan 1925	300 million rbs.	Oct. 1st, 1925, to April 1st, 1930
9 per cent Railway Loan of the People's Commissariat for Transport, 1927	60 million rbs.	Sept. 1st, 1927, to Sept. 1st, 1934
Certificates of the State Saving Banks	30 million rbs.	Aug. 15th, 1927, to Aug. 15th, 1933

2. STATE LOTTERY

Names of Loans	Amount of Issue.	Period.	Rate of Interest.	Dates of Interest Payments.
First 6 per cent. Lottery Loan 1922	100 million rbs.	Dec. 1st, 1922 to Dec. 1st, 1933	6 per cent.	June 1st and Dec. 1st
Internal Lottery Loan 1926	30 million rbs.	Oct. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 1st, 1931	No interest payable	
Internal 10 per cent. Lottery Loan 1927	100 million rbs.	Mar. 1st, 1927, to Mar. 1st, 1935	10 per cent.	Mar. 1st and Sept. 1st
Internal 6 per cent. Lottery Loan for the Industrialisation of the U.S.S.R., 1927	200 million rbs.	Oct. 1st, 1927 to Oct. 1st, 1937	6 per cent.	Apr. 1st, and Oct. 1st.
Second Internal Lottery Loan for the Industrialisation of the U.S.S.R., 1928: First Issue (Interest Bearing Bonds)	200 million rbs.	Sept. 1st, 1928, to Sept. 1st, 1938	6 per cent.	Sept. 1st
Second Issue (Non-Interest Bearing Bonds)	350 million rbs.	Ditto	No Interest payable	—
Agricultural Development Internal Lottery Loan 1928	150 million rbs.	Feb. 1st, 1928 to Feb. 1st, 1931	6 per cent.	Feb. 1st

LOANS.

Rate of Interest.	Dates of Interest Payments.	Denomination of Bonds.	Stock Exchange quotation (per 100 rbs.) on March 1st, 1929
8 per cent.	March 1st and Sept. 1st	50 rbs., 100 rbs., 500 rbs. and 1,000 rbs.	99.97 rbs.
12 per cent.	June 1st and Dec. 1st	50 rbs., 100 rbs., 500 rbs. and 5,000 rbs.	102.97 rbs.
11 per cent.	March 1st and Sept. 1st	50 rbs., 100 rbs., 500 rbs. and 5,000 rbs.	105.52 rbs.
8 per cent.	March 1st and Sept. 1st	50 rbs., 100 rbs., 500 rbs. 1,000 rbs. and 5,000 rbs.	103.97 rbs.
6 per cent. from the date of issue to the date of payment.	Interest paid when bills mature	100 rbs., 250 rbs., 500 rbs. and 1,000 rbs.	102.22 rbs. (to mature April 1st, 1929)
10 per cent.	April 1st and Oct. 1st	10,000 rbs	104.09 rbs.
9 per cent.	March 1st, June 1st, Sept 1st, and Dec. 1st	10 cherv., 25 cherv., 50 cherv. and 100 cherv. (100, 250, 500 and 1,000 rbs.)	97.22 rbs.
Compound interest is being added to value of certificates every 6 months, value of certificates doubled in 6 years	Interest added to the value of certificates : Half-years : Rate of interest 1st and 2nd 5.00 per cent. 3rd and 4th 5.50 " 5th and 6th 6.00 " 7th and 8th 6.25 " 9th and 10th 6.40 " 11th and 12th 6.54 "	5 rbs. and 10 rbs.	—

LOANS.

Denomination of Bonds.	Stock Exchange quotation on Mar 1st, 1928	Drawings of Lottery.		Percentage of yearly drawings to the amt. of issue
		Number of drawings in a year.	Dates of drawings.	
5 rbs. and 25 rbs.	95.70 rbs.	2	Jan. 2nd and July 1st	1.60 per cent.
100 rbs. (every bond consists of 4 equal parts, value 25 rbs. each.	125.50 rbs.	In 1926 1 drawing, in 1927-30 4 drawings a year, in 1931 3 drawings	In 1926, Dec. 1st; in 1927-30, Mar. 1st, June 1st, Sept. 1st, Dec. 1st; in 1931, Mar. 1st, June 1st, Sept. 1st	12.45 percent
25 rbs. (every bond consists of 5 equal parts, value 5 rbs.	106.04 rbs.	In 1927 3 drawings, in 1928-33 4 drawings a year, in 1934 2 drawings, in 1935 1 drawing	In 1927-May 15th, Aug. 15th and Nov. 15th; in 1928-33, Jan. 20th, Apr. 20th, July 20th and Oct. 20th; in 1934, Jan. 20th and July 20th; in 1935, Jan. 20th	2.80 per cent.
25 rbs. (some bonds are divided into 5 equal parts, value 5 rbs. each.	102.84 rbs.	In 1927 1 drawing; in 1928-1935 4 drawings a year; in 1936 3 drawings; in 1937 2 drawings	In 1927, Dec. 28th; in 1928-1935, Feb. 20th, May 20th, Aug. 20th and Nov. 20th; in 1936, Feb. 20th, May 20th and Aug. 20th; in 1937, Feb. 20th, Aug. 20th	4.80 per cent.
Ditto	104.64 rbs.	4 drawings a year during 1929-1937, 2 drawings in 1938 ditto	As fixed by the People's Commissariat for Finance ditto	8.98 per cent
Ditto	103.12 rbs.	In 1928 1 drawing; in 1929-30 2 drawings a year; in 1931 1 drawing	In 1928, in June; in 1929-30, in Jan. and Oct.; in 1931, in Jan.	8.37 per cent 7.00 per cent

THE POSITION OF LOANS IN THE STATE BUDGET.

The position of loans in the State budget is illustrated by the following figures :—

	Total Revenue (in mill. rbls.)	Income derived from loans (in mill. rbls.)	% of Revenue
1922-23	1,476.9	81.9	5.5
1923-24	2,286.7	183.6	8.0
1924-25	2,956.2	130.5	4.4
1925-26	3,986.4	145.9	3.7
1926-27	5,277.2	319.2	6.0
1927-28	6,426.9	706.5	11.0
1928-29 (est.)	7,731.5	800.0	10.3

The National Debt.

With the extension of the credit operations the national debt of the U.S.S.R. has been continually growing, having increased from 366.7 million roubles on October 1, 1925, to 662.7 million on October 1, 1926; 933.7 million on October 1, 1927; 1,422.1 million on October 1, 1928, and 1,922.5 million on January 1, 1929. The following table shows the growth of the State debt of the Soviet Union :—

STATE DEBT OF THE U.S.S.R.

(In million roubles).

	Oct. 1st, 1925	Oct. 1st, 1926	Oct. 1st, 1927	Oct. 1st, 1928	Jan. 1st, 1929
First 6% Lottery Loan, 1922	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.6
Second Lottery Loan, 1924....	69.4	51.2	37.4	18.2	16.9
5% Short-Term Loan, 1925	10.0	0.1	—	—	—
8% Internal Gold Loan, 1924	64.7	71.5	63.3	33.1	29.5
First Peasants' Loan, 1924....	46.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2
Second „ „ 1925....	—	82.0	95.6	—	—
Third „ „ 1927....	—	—	8.5	3.9	3.7
10% Reconstruction Loan	—	245.6	192.6	124.2	95.5
Second 8% Internal Gold Loan, 1926	—	32.8	95.8	89.2	85.8
Third 8% Internal Loan, 1927	—	—	51.7	189.8	197.8
12% Internal Loan, 1927	—	—	40.1	187.7	194.1
Internal Lottery Loan, 1926	—	—	28.2	24.6	23.2
10% Internal Lottery Loan, 1927	—	—	99.9	99.6	99.4
First Industrialisation Loan, 1927	—	—	16.4	197.0	196.3

	Oct. 1st, 1925	Oct. 1st, 1926	Oct. 1st, 1927	Oct. 1st, 1928	Jan. 1st, 1929
Agricultural Development Internal Lottery Loan, 1928	—	—	—	135.3	134.4
Treasury Bills	77.5	78.6	103.7	87.0	84.8
Second Industrialisation Loan, 1928	—	—	—	60.5	505.6
Fourth 8% Internal Loan, 1928	—	—	—	1.7	30.9
11% Internal Loan, 1928	—	—	—	70.0	135.8
	366.7	662.7	933.7	1,422.1	1,922.5

Laws on the Circulation of Securities.

The circulation of securities in the Soviet Union is unrestricted. Securities may form the basis of a transaction just as any other property in which traffic is allowed. The order of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries of July 17, 1925, formulated the position in the following manner: Article 1.—“No restrictions are placed on traffic in bonds and securities which have been allowed to circulate on the stock exchanges and outside the stock exchanges. (This applies to the bonds of the Soviet Government and to private securities, including those of foreign origin.)”

The above regulation concerns foreign securities, as the bonds of the Soviet Government may circulate without any special permission whatever. At the same time, the law lays down that loans may not be raised compulsorily.

The laws of the Soviet Union are designed in every way to protect the rights of the bona fide holder of loan certificates. In the preamble to Article 60 of the Civil Code it says on this subject:—“Government and other securities made out to bearer, the circulation of which is permitted in the U.S.S.R., such as obligations to pay particular sums, also banknotes, cannot be claimed from a bona fide holder on the ground that they have formerly been lost or stolen, or that they used to belong to a State institution and were in some way illegally taken away from it.”

According to the decision of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries of the U.S.S.R. dated August the 24th, 1927, bonds of Soviet State loans that are being paid for in foreign currency by people residing abroad can be freely exported from the Soviet Union. These bonds have attached to them special certificates of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. guaranteeing to the holders the right to receive all payments (interest, lottery prizes and redemption) in the same currency in which the original payment for the bonds was made. The rate of exchange at which the value of the payments will be

converted from Russian into foreign currency is the gold parity of the chervonetz.

All payments in connection with these bonds are made by foreign banks, which are the correspondents of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. These banks also buy and sell the bonds at the rate of the Moscow Stock Exchange, their value being converted into foreign currency at the rate of the day.

IV. TAXATION.

Direct Taxes and Duties.

When the system of direct taxation was first restored in the Soviet Union, taxes were levied partly in cash and partly in kind. The first form held good in relation to town populations and the second applied to the peasants. In 1922 taxes levied in cash began to preponderate over those in kind. At the present time taxes are levied in money only. The following are the direct taxes which are levied.

(1) The Industrial Tax, (2) The Income Tax, (3) The Single Agricultural Tax, (4) Excess Profits Tax, (5) Stamp Duty and other dues, (6) The Inheritance Tax.

The Industrial Tax.

According to the decision of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries dated August 10, 1928, the Industrial Tax is levied on all industrial and trading enterprises of the Soviet Union, including co-operative organisations. The tax is imposed on the annual turnover of the enterprises and is calculated in percentage of the actual turnover. Only in the case of personal trades such as artisans, working with the aid of their families or employing not more than two workers, small retail traders trading from baskets, travelling booths, carts and stalls, innkeepers in rural districts, agents and commission travellers who do not employ hired labour, is the Industrial Tax paid at fixed rates.

The turnover of an enterprise, on which the Industrial Tax is levied, comprises:—

- (a) In the case of a trading concern, the total amount of the sales.
- (b) In the case of industrial concerns the total receipts for their manufactures less the cost of materials employed.
- (c) In the case of Commission houses, brokers and so on, the amount of commission received.
- (d) In the case of banks and credit institutions, the amount of interest, commission and other income received. If the banks are engaged in trading operations for their own account, the turnover of these operations is based on the amount of sales.

The rates of the Industrial Tax vary for different concerns. All trading and industrial enterprises are divided for the purpose of this tax into sixteen groups. The allocation of different enterprises to one or another group is being done by the People's Commissariat for Finance in conjunction with the Supreme

Economic Council, the People's Commissariat for Trade and the Central Council of the Union of Co-operative Societies "Centro-soyus."

The rates of the Industrial Tax are as follow :—

Groups.	Rates in percentage to the turnover.	
	For State Enterprises and Co-operative Organisations.	For Private Concerns
I.....	1.6	2.15
II.	1.8	2.35
III.	2.0	2.75
IV.	2.5	3.15
V.	2.8	3.35
VI.	3.0	3.55
VII.	3.2	3.75
VIII.	3.4	4.15
IX.	3.8	4.65
X.	4.3	5.15
XI.	4.8	6.35
XII.	6.0	7.15
XIII.	6.8	8.15
XIV.	7.8	11.15
XV.	10.8	13.15
XVI.	14.8	17.15

Personal trades which are taxed at a fixed rate are divided for the purpose of the Industrial Tax into three classes. The first class comprises artisans who work either themselves or with the help of their family, but do not employ hired workers; street traders, except those trading on fairs and market places; house agents, advertisement agents, who do not employ hired labour; cab owners working themselves or with the help of their families, etc. The second class consists of artisans employing one worker; retail market traders; traders whose purchases do not exceed 100 roubles a month; taxi and lorry owners who do not employ hired labour; innkeepers in rural districts. The third class comprises artisans employing two workers; retail traders in rural districts trading in the streets, markets, railway stations, etc.; trade agents employing no labour; commission travellers working for more than one concern, etc.

The rates of taxation of the personal trades are as follow :—

Class.	All places except Moscow.	Moscow.
I.....	From 6 to 18 rbls.	Not above 24 rbls.
II.	„ 16 „ 48 „	„ „ 64 „
III.	„ 24 „ 72 „	„ „ 96 „

The Industrial Tax is payable in five instalments. The first instalment which amounts in the case of State and Co-operative enterprises to 20 per cent. and in the case of private concerns to 25 per cent. of the tax paid on the previous year, is due at the beginning of each financial year. The other instalments are due in the case of State and Co-operative organisations on November 15th, February 15th, May 15th and July 15th, and in the case of private firms on November 15th, January 15th, March 15th and June 15th.

Income Tax.

According to the decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries of December 14, 1927, all incomes are divided for the purpose of income tax into four categories, each chargeable under a different schedule. The first category, which is subject to tax under Schedule I., includes incomes of journalists and other persons engaged in literary pursuits, actors, members of producers' co-operatives, etc. The second category, which is taxed under Schedule II., refers to incomes of the professions and incomes of persons who are engaged in home industry and handicraft and who employ not more than three hired workers; also incomes derived from letting buildings on lease both in towns as well as outside of towns. In the third category, chargeable under Schedule III., are included incomes derived from taking part in trade and industrial enterprises in the capacity of proprietor or part proprietor, or shareholder, and so on; also incomes from engaging in middleman trading and similar operations; also incomes from money investments, capital and rent.

Incomes of hired workers, employees and State pensioners who, prior to 1928, were also taxed under Schedule I., are now regarded as a separate category and are taxed under Schedule IA.

Persons paying income tax under Schedule I. are exempt from the tax if their annual income for the preceding year was less than the fixed minimum of 900-1,200 roubles.* In the case of physical or legal persons who come under Schedules II. and III. the non-taxable minimum is 500-800 roubles. The incomes of workers, employees and State pensioners are not subject to income tax for any month when they were less than 75-100 roubles.

Workers, employees, and State pensioners are taxed according to the place of work or according to the place where the pension is received. Other taxpayers are taxed according to the place of residence.

Joint stock companies and corporations are taxed according to the place where their office is located.

The tax is paid by legal and physical persons excepting workers, employees and State pensioners in equal portions on four dates which are fixed by the Commissariat for Finance. In the case of workers, employees and State pensioners the tax is payable each month by a deduction of the amount of tax from their

* The minimum varies for different parts of the Union.

wages, salaries or pensions. The rates of the assessment vary in relation to various groups of taxpayers.

Under Schedule I. (journalists, actors, etc.), incomes up to 1,000 roubles are taxed at 0.7 per cent. of the amount; incomes from 1,000 to 1,200 roubles pay 7 roubles and 1 per cent. on the amount above 1,000 roubles; incomes from 1,200 to 1,800 roubles pay 9 roubles and 1.5 per cent. on the amount above 1,200 roubles; and so on on a progressive scale. Incomes from 20,000 to 24,000 roubles pay 3,200 roubles and 29 per cent. on the amount above 20,000 roubles. An income of 24,000 roubles and above is taxed at 4,360 roubles and 30 per cent. of the amount above 24,000 roubles.

Under Schedule 1A. (workers and employees) incomes amounting up to 1,200 roubles are exempt from taxation. Incomes from 1,200 to 1,800 roubles pay 9 roubles and 1.5 per cent. of the amount above 1,200 roubles. Incomes from 1,800 to 2,400 roubles are taxed at 15 roubles and 2 per cent. of the amount above 1,800, and so on on a progressive scale. The highest incomes of 24,000 roubles and over pay 4,236 roubles and 30 per cent. of the amount above 24,000 roubles.

Under Schedule II. (home industries, handicrafts, professions) incomes up to 600 roubles are taxed at 1.4 per cent. of the amount. Incomes from 600 to 900 roubles pay 1.5 per cent., and from 900 to 1,000 roubles 2.5 per cent. After this amount, taxation increases on a progressive scale. Incomes of 24,000 roubles and above are taxed at 7,745 roubles and 50 per cent. of the amount above 24,000 roubles.

Under Schedule III. (income from ownership of industrial and trading enterprises, from money investments, dividends on shares, etc.), the following scale of taxation is applied:—Incomes up to 1,000 roubles pay 3 per cent.; from 1,000 to 1,200 pay 30 roubles and 5 per cent. on the amount above 1,000 roubles. The tax on an income from 10,000 to 12,000 roubles (category twelve) is 2,130 roubles and 39 per cent. of the amount in excess of 10,000 roubles. Incomes of 16,000 to 20,000 roubles (category fifteen) are taxed at the rate of 4,710 roubles and 50 per cent. of the amount above 10,000 roubles. Incomes of 20,000 to 24,000 roubles (category sixteen) pay 6,710 roubles, and 53 per cent. of the amount above 20,000 roubles. The seventeenth category taxpayers with incomes of 24,000 roubles and above are taxed at 8,330 roubles and 54 per cent. of the amount above 24,000 roubles, which last is the highest rate of the income tax.

The Single Agricultural Tax.

The Single Agricultural Tax has been introduced in place of all the local taxes to which the peasants were liable, and replaced the tax in kind which the peasants were paying. From December 11, 1923, the tax in kind was abolished, and at present it is levied in the usual way and in cash by the fiscal organisations. The law relating to the Single Agricultural Tax has recently under-

gone considerable changes. In its present form it is based upon the decision of the Central Executive Committee and of the Council of People's Commissaries of the U.S.S.R. dated February 20, 1929.

The population which is engaged in the pursuit of agriculture is subject to the Single Agricultural Tax. To it are also liable the agricultural communes and State agricultural organisations. The Single Agricultural Tax is levied on incomes from arable land, meadows, vineyards, cattle-breeding, market gardening, tobacco-growing, rural home handicrafts, etc. Incomes which are subject to the Single Agricultural Tax are free from any other central or local taxation (except the special Water-Levy in some parts of the Soviet Union).

The assessable income of a peasant household depends in the first place upon the quantity of arable land, meadows, head of cattle, etc., in its possession. For the purpose of ascertaining the income, a schedule has been worked out, which gives for different republics the average incomes from a dessiatin of land under different cultures (such as arable land, meadows, gardens, vineyards, etc.) and per head of various cattle. The schedule is subject to amendments and alterations by the local authorities, which, under certain conditions, may vary the schedule of average incomes for different localities under their jurisdiction. Peasant income from work done outside their own households as well as income from handicrafts is added to the assessable income from other sources to the extent of from 10 to 35 per cent. If the income of a peasant household exceeds a certain limit, a larger portion of the income is subject to taxation; the rate of the addition to the assessable income being determined for each republic by the Republican Council of People's Commissaries or by the District Executive Committee.

The rate of the Single Agricultural Tax varies from 3 to 30 per cent. according to the taxable income.

In 1929 important modifications were introduced in the scale of payments of the Single Agricultural Tax with a view of stimulating the development of agriculture in the Soviet Union. According to the decree of February 20, 1929, 35 per cent. of the total numbers of farms will be entirely exempt from taxation. The scale of assessment of agricultural income has been considerably reduced in many parts of the Union. All increases in the area under grain in the years 1929-30 and 1930-31 will be exempt from taxation. In order to encourage the introduction of modern methods of agriculture, a reduction of taxation is granted to peasants introducing improved methods of cultivation, the use of machinery, selected seeds, fertilisers, etc. The tax on cows and pasture land has been reduced in all the butter-producing areas with the view of stimulating the establishment of new, and the extension of existing creameries.

The decree also laid down that there shall be no increase in the assessment of income from arable land, meadows and cattle breeding and in the rates of taxation for the next three years.

As a result of these modifications the yield of the Single Agricultural Tax during 1929-30 is estimated as 375 million roubles as compared with 420 million roubles in 1928-29.

The revenue from the Single Agricultural Tax is apportioned as follows:—38 per cent. of the total yield of the tax is paid to the Union Exchequer, while 62 per cent. is paid to the budgets of the separate Republics and of the Volost and District Executive Committees.

Excess Profits Tax.

According to the decision of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of the People's Commissaries of the U.S.S.R. dated May 18, 1927, all individual incomes exceeding the sum of 2,000—3,200 roubles (the sum varies for different districts) are subject to the Excess Profits Tax. In the case of public companies the tax is payable if the profits of the company are higher than the so-called "normal profits," which are determined by the turnover of the company (as ascertained for collecting the Industrial Tax) and the normal rates of profits for different industrial and commercial enterprises. The normal rates of profit are determined yearly by the Financial Departments and must be published not later than December 1, of each year.

The Excess Profits Tax is levied, in the case of private individuals, on the excess of incomes over 2,000-3,200 roubles and, in the case of companies on the excess of the yearly profits over the "normal profits" of the company. The rate of the tax varies from 6 to 50 per cent. in the case of business profits and from 25 to 40 per cent. in the case of incomes from personal occupations.

The Stamp and other Duties.

According to the decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries of September 14, 1927, the Stamp Duty is divided into an ordinary duty and a proportional duty. The ordinary stamp duty is levied in the form of fixed rates at 1 rouble 65 kopeks; 1 rouble; 15 kopeks; and 6 kopeks. In relation to this four categories have been established. In the first category are certificates for the administration of property, wills and bequests, deeds of sale amounting to more than 5,000 roubles, etc. (1 rouble 65 kopeks). In the second category are written application to Governmental institutions, certificates of government departments, deeds of sale for the sum from 3,000-5,000 roubles, etc. (1 rouble). In the third category are deeds of sale involving sums up to 3,000 roubles (15 kopeks). Duplicates of Bills of lading, railway bills, etc., are taxed in accordance with the fourth category (6 kopeks).

The proportional stamp duty is levied to the amount of 0.5, 0.25 and 0.15 per cent. of the amount of the document. At 0.5 per cent., are taxed deeds dealing with gifts (inter vivos); the sale of buildings; the transfer of trade or industrial enterprises; the establishment of societies also shares and bonds of Joint Stock Companies, and so on. The stamp duty on debt documents, promissory notes, bills of exchange, and so on is 0.25 per cent., part of 100 roubles being taxed as 100 roubles. At 0.1 per cent. are taxed deposit receipts, insurance documents, bills of lading, charter parties, etc.

The stamp duty does not apply to Government institutions, enterprises which are financed from the budget, communal enterprises, and all kinds of institutions for social welfare, health protection, and cultural educational objects.

Among other duties the following must be mentioned :—

(a) Consular dues which replace in most instances the stamp duty and the notary's fees.

(b) Notarial fees and dues for acting as legal executors.

(c) Arbitration Commission dues.

(d) A 2 per cent. licence levy for permission to conduct export and import operations transacted by private individuals and businesses.

(e) Legal duties.

(f) Harbour levies.

(g) Foreign passport fees.

(h) Other duties (a levy for trade registration; a levy for the inspection of seed; lighthouse and pilotage dues; a duty for the registration of trade marks, drawings, and patents of inventions; a duty on steam boilers; a censor's duty, and so forth).

The game hunting duty is fixed by the Finance Commissariats of the separate republics. In addition to these there are in existence certain taxes which only the rich pay (a residential tax and higher rates of pay for education).

The Inheritance Tax.

According to the decree of the Central Executive Committee and of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. dated February 6, 1929, all inheritances as well as gifts (inter vivos) are subject to taxation, if their amount exceeds 1,000 roubles. Gifts pay duty amounting to one half of the Inheritance Tax.

The rules and regulations for the payment of the Inheritance Tax are fixed by the legislature of the separate republics. The rates of the tax must be within the limits of the following schedule :—

Amount of Inheritance.		Tax payable by all persons except those who are subject to Income Tax under Schedule III. *		
Exceeding	1,000 rbs.	Not over 1 per cent.		
"	2,000 "	First	2,000 rbs. not over	20 rbs.; the rest not over 5 per cent.
"	6,000 "	"	6,000 "	" 220 " " 8 "
"	10,000 "	"	10,000 "	" 540 " " 10 "
"	40,000 "	"	40,000 "	" 3,540 " " 25 "
"	100,000 "	"	100,000 "	" 18,540 " " 40 "
"	200,000 "	"	200,000 "	" 58,540 " " 60 "
"	500,000 "	"	500,000 "	" 238,540 " " 90 "
Amount of inheritance.		Tax payable by persons who are subject to Income Tax under Schedule III. *		
Exceeding	1,000 rbs.	Not over 5 per cent.		
"	2,000 "	First	2,000 rbs. not over	100 rbs.; the rest not over 10 per cent.
"	6,000 "	"	6,000 "	" 500 " " 15 "
"	10,000 "	"	10,000 "	" 1,100 " " 20 "
"	40,000 "	"	40,000 "	" 7,100 " " 25 "
"	100,000 "	"	100,000 "	" 22,100 " " 40 "
"	200,000 "	"	200,000 "	" 62,100 " " 65 "
"	500,000 "	"	500,000 "	" 257,100 " " 90 "

* Income Tax under Schedule III. is levied on incomes derived from taking part in trade and industrial enterprises in the capacity of proprietor or part proprietor, or shareholder, and so on; also incomes from money investment, rent, etc.

Indirect Taxation.

Indirect taxation in the Soviet Union is composed of Customs and excise duties. Excise duties are in force at present on the following :—(1) Tobacco, (2) Sugar, (3) Oil Products, (4) Textile Fabrics, (5) Alcoholic beverages, etc.

Excise Duty on Tobacco

The tobacco products Excise Duty was established by the Council of People's Commissaries on November 21, 1921, and is chargeable on the made products in the form of smoking tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, makhorka cigarettes. The present scale of duty is based upon the Decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries of August 20, 1926. The sale of products on which excise duties have not been paid is illegal. Goods on which the taxes have been duly paid are enclosed in special wrappers.

The tariff of excise duty is shown in the following table :—

Tobacco Products.				Excise Duty.		
<i>Smoking Tobacco.</i>						
Best quality	...	...	...	9 rbl.	50 kop.	per kgm.
First sort, A.	...	...	...	6 "	—	" "
" " B.	...	...	...	5 "	50 "	" "
Second sort, A.	...	...	...	3 "	30 "	" "
" " B.	...	...	...	2 "	60 "	" "
Third "	...	...	...	1 "	40 "	" "
Makhorka (low grade tobacco)	...	...	...	0 "	50 "	" "
<i>Cigarettes.</i>						
Best quality	...	...	...	9 rbl.	—	per 1,000
First sort A.	...	...	...	5 "	20 kop.	" "
" " B.	...	...	...	4 "	20 "	" "
Second sort, A.	...	...	...	2 "	45 "	" "
" " B.	...	...	...	1 "	80 "	" "
Third "	...	...	...	1 "	—	" "
Makhorka cigarettes	...	...	...	0 "	80 "	" "
<i>Cigars.</i>						
First sort	...	...	...	16 "	—	" "
Second "	...	...	...	9 "	—	" "
Cheroots	...	...	...	6 "	—	" "

Persons trading in tobacco products must pay a special licence duty. The licence duty varies for different parts of the country and is highest in Moscow (60 roubles for wholesale shops, 40 roubles for retail shops, and 12 roubles for stalls).

Tobacco products brought into the country from abroad are taxed in addition to Customs Duty, at the following rates :—

Smoking and snuff tobacco, all sorts, 9 roubles 50 kopeks per kgm.

Cigarettes, 9 roubles per thousand.

Cigars, 16 roubles per thousand.

Cheroots, 6 roubles per thousand.

The Sugar Duty.

According to the decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries dated May 9, 1928, home grown beet sugar pays excise duty amounting to 24 rubls. 40 kopeks per 100 kgrs.

Foreign sugar, both beet and cane, is taxed at the same rate. The excise duty on foreign sugar is paid in addition to the Customs Duty.

Oil Products Duty.

This excise duty was instituted by a Decree on March 9, 1922. The duty is chargeable on lamp oils (kerosene) of a specific gravity not lower than 0.785, and with a flash point not below 28 deg. Cent. at the rate of 3.65 kopeks per kg.; and on other transparent oil products, rectified, chemically or otherwise prepared, 5 kopeks per kgm. The duty on benzine is 10 kopeks per kgm. Natural crude oil and non-transparent oil products are free of duty. Further, no excise duty is charged on oil products which are used for lubrication and fuel for tractors in agricultural work.

Textile Fabrics Duty.

The excise duty on textile manufactures was instituted by the Decree of February 28, 1923, and is levied on yarn which is used in the manufacture of fabrics with the exception of yarn which is employed in home industries. As regards silk, the impost rests on finished fabrics, because the major part of silk yarn is produced by handicraft methods, and is technically difficult to tax.

According to the Decrees of November 26, 1927, and February 27, 1929, the excise duty on yarn produced within the country or imported from other countries is fixed at the following rates:—

(a) Cotton yarn.*

Not above No. 7	...	...	...	0.07	roubles per kg.
Above No. 7, but not above No. 11	11	...	...	0.09	" " "
" " 11	"	"	"	0.12	" " "
" " 15	"	"	"	0.15	" " "
" " 19	"	"	"	0.18	" " "
" " 25	"	"	"	0.22	" " "
" " 33	"	"	"	0.28	" " "
" " 41	"	"	"	0.50	" " "
" " 49	"	"	"	0.80	" " "
" " 57	"	"	"	1.10	" " "
" " 65	"	"	"	1.40	" " "
" " 75	"	"	"	1.85	" " "
" " 87	"	"	"	2.60	" " "
" " 99	"	"	"	3.50	" " "

(b) Cotton waste yarn.*

Not above No. 9	...	...	...	0.12	" " "
Above No. 9	...	...	...	0.24	" " "

(c) Worsted yarn, French spun.†						
Not above No. 37	...	...	...	3.20	roubles	per kg.
Above No. 37, but not above No. 47				3.60	"	" "
" " 47	"	"	"	4.00	"	" "
" " 57	"	"	"	4.80	"	" "
" " 67	"	"	"	5.80	"	" "
" " 77	"	"	"	6.80	"	" "
" " 82				8.00	"	" "
(d) Worsted yarn, English spun.*						
Not above No. 8	...	...	...	0.42	"	" "
Above No. 8, but not above No. 13				0.69	"	" "
" " 13	"	"	"	0.95	"	" "
" " 18	"	"	"	1.38	"	" "
" " 23	"	"	"	1.48	"	" "
" " 28	"	"	"	1.94	"	" "
" " 34	"	"	"	2.40	"	" "
" " 40	"	"	"	2.82	"	" "
" " 47	"	"	"	3.42	"	" "
" " 57				4.08	"	" "
(e) Half-worsted yarn.†						
Not above No. 8	...	...	...	0.76	"	" "
Above No. 8, but not above No. 14				0.91	"	" "
" " 14	"	"	"	1.19	"	" "
" " 18	"	"	"	1.42	"	" "
" " 24	"	"	"	1.65	"	" "
(f) Carded fine woollen yarn.†						
Not above No. 3.5	...	...	...	0.37	"	" "
Above No. 3.5, but not above No. 5.2				0.48	"	" "
" " 5.2	"	"	"	0.60	"	" "
" " 6.9	"	"	"	0.72	"	" "
" " 8.7	"	"	"	0.85	"	" "
" " 10.4	"	"	"	0.98	"	" "
" " 12.1	"	"	"	1.12	"	" "
" " 13.9	"	"	"	1.30	"	" "
" " 15.6	"	"	"	1.80	"	" "
" " 20.8				2.60	"	" "
(g) Carded coarse woollen yarn.†						
Not above No. 3.5	...	...	...	0.18	"	" "
Above No. 3.5, but not above No. 5.2				0.26	"	" "
" " 5.2	"	"	"	0.33	"	" "
(h) Cow hair yarn.†						
Not above No. 3.5	...	...	...	0.06	"	" "
Above No. 3.5, but not above No. 5.2				0.17	"	" "
" " 5.2				0.33	"	" "
(i) Flax and hemp yarn.						
Not above No. 6	...	...	...	0.042	"	" "
Above No. 6, but not above No. 10				0.054	"	" "
" " 10	"	"	"	0.08	"	" "
" " 12	"	"	"	0.12	"	" "

Above No. 14, but not above No. 16	0.14 roubles per kg.
" " 16 " " " " 18	0.15 " " "
" " 18 " " " " 20	0.16 " " "
" " 20 " " " " 22	0.17 " " "
" " 22 " " " " 26	0.19 " " "
" " 26 " " " " 30	0.21 " " "
" " 30 " " " " 40	0.23 " " "
" " 40 " " " " 50	0.25 " " "
" " 50 " " " " 60	0.28 " " "
" " 60 " " " " 70	0.35 " " "
" " 70 " " " " 80	0.50 " " "
" " 80 " " " " 100	1.00 " " "
" " 100	1.50 " " "
(j) Artificial Silk yarn 150 deniers	1.75 " " "
" " " 200 "	1.30 " " "
" " " 260 "	1.00 " " "

* The numbers referred to are those in use in Great Britain.

† The numbers referred to are those of the Metric System.

The excise duty on fabrics imported from abroad (Decree of May 16, 1928) which is payable in addition to the Customs dues is as follows: Cotton fabrics of linen texture, containing not more than 10 square metres to the kilogram—25 kopeks per kgm.; of other kinds of texture containing not more than 15 square metres to the kgm.—2 roubles 40 kopeks per kgm.; above 15 square metres—3 roubles 20 kopeks per kgm.; ropes, string, etc., weighing not less than 12 grammes to 10 metres—10 kopeks per kgm.; sacking, 10 kopeks per kgm.; silk fabrics and tulle, 20 roubles per kgm.; half silk, 4 roubles per kgm.; wool fabrics containing 2.5 square metres to the kgm. or less, 90 kopeks per kgm.; containing up to 3.75 square metres, 3 roubles 55 kopeks per kgm.; above 3.75 square metres to the kgm., 3 roubles 90 kopeks per kgm.; camel hair beltings, 30 kopeks per kgm.

Silk fabrics produced in the Soviet Union are subject to excise duty at the following rates (Decree of February 29, 1928): Silk fabrics with a cotton warp or weft, 3 roubles 20 kopeks per kg.; silk fabrics, of silk throughout or containing silk in the warp or weft, 20 roubles per kg. Plush and velvet, with cotton warp and weft, 4 roubles per kg.; with either warp or weft (but not both) made of cotton, 11 roubles 25 kopeks; of silk throughout, 17 roubles. Silk and half silk tulle, 42 roubles per kg., etc.

Duty on Alcoholic Beverages.

The tax on alcoholic beverages consists of an excise duty on grain spirits (vodka), other beverages containing grain spirits, brandy and cognac, and beer.

The rates of the excise duty are as follow (Decree of February 8, 1929):

(a) *Spirits made of grain (vodka).*

The excise duty on vodka 40 degrees strong consists of a basic rate of 30 kopeks per degree (which comes to 2 roubles 44 kopeks

per litre of pure spirits and an additional duty of 11 roubles per vedro (or 89 roubles 40 kopeks per hectolitre).

Vodka made of fruit or grape spirit pays a basic duty of 23 kopeks per degree (or 1 rouble 87 kopeks per litre of pure spirits), and an additional duty of 6 roubles per vedro (or 48 roubles 80 kopeks per hectolitre).

Table vodka (extra pure) 40 degrees strong pays a basic duty of 30 kopeks (or 2 roubles 44 kopeks per litre of pure spirits and an additional duty of 16 roubles per vedro (or 130 roubles per hectolitre).

Other beverages containing grain spirits pay a basic duty of 30 kopeks per degree (or 2 roubles 44 kopeks per litre of pure spirit) and an additional duty of 26 roubles per vedro (or 211 roubles 40 kopeks per hectolitre).

(b) *Cognacs and brandies.*

The excise duty consists of a basic rate of 23 kopeks per degree (or 1 rouble 87 kopeks per litre of pure spirits) and an additional rate of 12 roubles 80 kopeks per vedro (or 104 roubles per hectolitre).

(c) *Beer.*

Beer is taxed on the weight of malt which has gone into the mash, at the rate of 80 roubles per 100 kilos. Foreign beer is taxed at 14 roubles 50 kopeks per 100 kilos gross.

The distillation of vodka is the exclusive right of the Government, by whom also are fixed the price limits of vodka. The introduction of the sale of vodka was not caused so much by fiscal aims, as by the effort to combat the production and consumption of illicit spirit. Apart from the excise duty, a special licence duty has been instituted for the right to trade in vodka, brandy and so forth. Spirit merchants of Moscow pay a licence duty varying from 200 to 1,250 roubles a year.

Other Excise Duties.

Of other kinds of excise duty there is the tax on matches, 0.6 kopeks per box of not more than 75 matches.

Tea from abroad is subject to an excise duty in addition to the dues levied by the Customs Office. The rates of excise duty are: Black leaf tea, best quality, 2 roubles 75 kopeks per kg.; first sort, 2 roubles 65 kopeks per kg.; second sort, 92 kopeks per kg.; green tea, 1 rouble per kgm.; tabloid tea, 74 kopeks per kgm.

The duty on rubber goloshes is 80 kopeks per adult pair and 40 kopeks per children's pair. Goloshes from abroad pay a duty at the same rate.

Stearin candles (both home produced and foreign) are subject to excise duty at 30 kopeks per kg.; other kinds of candles are taxed at 2 roubles per kg.

Foreign eau-de-Cologne pays a duty of 4 roubles per kg.; scent, 30 roubles; powder, 20 roubles; and other cosmetics 20 roubles per kg.

Previous excise duties on salt, saccharine, mineral waters, wine, etc., have been abolished.

V.—CURRENCY.

The Circulation of Money in Russia Before and During the War.

The currency which was circulating in Russia before the War consisted of : (1) Gold coin ; (2) notes (called "credit notes") issued by the State Bank, which were convertible with gold ; and (3) silver and copper coin.

The reform of 1897 established gold currency in Russia which constituted the basis of the monetary system. The monetary unit was the rouble, which was equivalent to 17.424 dolyas of pure gold (a dolya is equal to 0.68576 grs).

The following table shows the character and volume of currency in Russia before the War :—

(In million roubles.)

Date	Gold	Bank Notes	Silver coin		Copper Coin	Total
			Large	Small		
January 1, 1912	655.8	1326.5	117.6	93.6	15.8	2,209.3
January 1, 1913	628.7	1494.8	120.5	98.2	16.8	2,359.0
January 1, 1914	494.2	1664.7	122.7	103.1	18.1	2,402.8

The total volume of currency on January 1, 1914, consisted of 69.2 per cent. of bank notes ; 20.6 per cent. gold coin ; and 10.1 per cent. silver and copper coin.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the War—July 27, 1914—bank notes ceased to be convertible with gold, in order to prevent the banks' gold reserves going abroad. Simultaneously with this the right was granted to the State Bank to extend its emissions. Consequently, emissions continuously became bigger. On March 1, 1917—at the time of the Revolution—the Bank had the right to issue 10,117 million roubles. The sum of credit notes in circulation amounted to 9,975.0 million roubles, 3,617 millions of which were covered by gold. This gold cover was made up of 2,141 million gold roubles which was deposited in other countries and actually consisted of security for credit which foreign governments granted to the Imperial Government of Russia and which had not been made use of. The continuance of emission and the depreciation of the rouble brought about a fall in the rate of exchange. In March, 1917, the foreign exchange rate of the rouble stood at 55 gold kopeks. On the home market its value was 27-30 gold kopeks.

The Provisional Government, by several decrees, extended the right of emission of the State Bank to 16,500 million roubles. The exchange rate of the rouble (1 rouble equals 100 kopeks) fell to

30 kopeks in October, 1917, and its purchasing power went down to 6-7 kopeks. At the time of the October Revolution the old currency system was completely shattered.

Currency after the October Revolution.

During the first year of its existence, the Soviet Government was faced with those phenomena which usually accompany inflation—the rise in prices exceeded the increase of the volume of money and made itself acutely felt. The right of emission which the State Bank possessed was at first limited by the law of October 28, 1918, but later on, by the decree of May 15, 1919, all formal limitations of emission were set aside and it was decided to issue money in accordance “with the requirements of the national economy in money tokens.” During the period of military communism the Soviet Government consciously aimed at the gradual elimination of money from the sphere of economic relations. Currency at that time was very diverse, as can be seen from the following table:—

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION DURING 1918-1921.

(In milliard roubles)

Issue	Jan. 1, 1918	Jan. 1, 1919	Jan. 1, 1920	Jan. 1, 1921
1. Old design “credit” notes	18.0	23.1	27.0	27.9
2. Duma “credit” notes	5.9	22.9	33.7	37.3
3. Kerensky “credit” notes	3.4	14.7	37.9	38.7
4. 1918 “credit” notes	—	—	123.1	462.5
5. Money tokens, 1919 design	—	—	3.3	602.2
6. Money stamps (small money)	0.2	0.4	—	—
7. Treasury notes	0.1	0.2	—	—
Total	27.6	61.3	225.0	1168.6

All this volume of money, having a nominal value of 1,168,600 million roubles, had a *real value* of only 69.5 million roubles (according to the All-Russian Index of Labour Statistics).

One of the essential tasks of the New Economic Policy, which was introduced in 1921, was to organise the finances of the State and stabilise the currency. At that time, however, it was an utter impossibility to draw up a budget without a deficit. Hence recourse had to be had to emission for the purpose of covering the budgetary deficit, and the emissions grew steadily. The amount of currency issued in 1921-22 was as follows:—

July-December, 1921	15,192,068.0 million roubles
January-July, 1922	302,410,876.3 " "
July-December, 1922	1,679,751,073.2 " "

The paper roubles then in existence depreciated at such a rapid rate that there was no stable monetary unit for trading. This was a danger to the economic restoration of the country. The first step towards money reform was the issue of notes by the State Bank.

The Issue of the Chervonetz.

The Council of People's Commissaries passed a decree on October 11, 1922, which gave the State Bank the right to issue bank notes. The essential regulations for the emission of notes by the State Bank were as follows:—

- (a) The State Bank is allowed to issue notes for the purpose of loans to the Treasury only when such notes are covered by precious metals to the amount of not less than 50 per cent.
- (b) Bank notes are issued in denominations of 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, and 50 chervontzi. The chervonetz is equal to 1 zolotnik = 78.24 dolyas pure gold. The commencement of the exchange of bank notes with gold will be established at a future date by a special Government decree.
- (c) Bank notes are covered to the extent of not less than 25 per cent. by precious metals and by stable foreign currency at its exchange rate in gold. The remaining 75 per cent. is covered by easily realisable commodities, short-term bills, and other short-term bonds.
- (d) Bank notes are accepted at their nominal value in payment of State dues and taxes.
- (e) The State Bank has the right to demand that obligations expressed in bank notes should also be met in bank notes.

Thus there were in simultaneous circulation a stable currency—the chervonetz—and a depreciating Treasury currency. The value relations between them remained undetermined. This period of parallel paper currency continued to March, 1924, when the reform of the currency was completed.

The 1924 Currency Reform.

The decree of the Central Executive Committee and of the Council of People's Commissaries of February 5, 1924, gave the Treasury the right to issue treasury notes to the value of 1, 3, and 5 roubles in gold. The law expressly stated that the notes were to be taken as legal tender

“at their gold nominal value in those cases when payment is calculated in gold, or at the official exchange rate of the gold rouble in those cases when payment is calculated in Soviet money tokens.”

The total volume of treasury notes which may be issued *must not, according to law, be in excess of half the volume of the chervontzi which are in circulation.** The amounts of every issue are established by the Council for Labour and Defence, and announcements concerning emissions are published by the People's Commissariat for Finance on the first day of the month.

By a special Act of February 14, 1924, the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries *proclaimed the abolition of the emission of money tokens, the value of which is not indicated in stable currency*, and advised the Treasury to destroy the stocks of old money tokens which had not been put into circulation.

The decree of February 22, 1924, gave the Treasury the right to mint and to put into circulation silver and copper coin, and the decision of the Council of People's Commissaries to withdraw from circulation money tokens the value of which was indicated by stable currency, by the method of redemption at a fixed rate, followed on March 7, 1924. On the 10th of March, 1924, the rate of redemption was defined at 50,000 roubles of the 1923 denomination for 1 rouble in gold, i.e., one chervonetz rouble. The old money tokens retained their value and were accepted in payment till May 10, 1924. They could be exchanged at the offices of the People's Commissariat for Finance and the State Bank up to May 31, 1924. From that date the reform was considered as completed. The essence of the reform consisted in the redemption of the old money tokens and in the issue of stable treasury notes, freely convertible with the chervonetz, at the rate of one chervonetz to 10 gold roubles.

The succeeding period is characterised by the gradual growth of the real volume of currency in circulation. The cyclical fluctuations in the amount of currency in circulation, with seasonal increase during the harvest months and a decrease during the following months, is a sign of the healthy state of the Soviet currency.

The Present Organisation of Emission.

(a) EMISSION BY THE STATE BANK.

The emission of bank notes is effected by the Issue Department of the State Bank, which is responsible for the composition and publication of the balance sheets of the Issue Department and for the reception and safeguarding of all valuables which form the security for emissions. These valuables must be reassessed no less frequently than once a month.

* According to the decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries dated August 1, 1928, the proportion of Treasury Notes to Banknotes can in some cases be increased to three-quarters.

A special Council known as the Emission Board has been instituted which supervises the emission activity of the State Bank. The Board consists of five members: (1) The President of the Board of the State Bank; (2) a Member of the Board of the State Bank; (3) a Representative of the People's Commissariat for Finance (4) a Representative of the People's Commissariat of Workers' and Peasants' Inspection; (5) a Representative of the Supreme Economic Council.

The Emission Board ratifies the balance sheet of the Issue Department, examines and assesses the security for emission, and at fixed times examines the strong rooms of the State Bank, and so forth.

The balance sheet of the Issue Department shows on the assets side the valuables which serve as security for emission, and on the liabilities side the quantity of bank notes issued.

(b) EMISSION BY THE TREASURY.

The currency issued by the Treasury is transferred to the State Bank as an exchange and special reserve fund of the Treasury. The issue of silver and copper coin is limited by the State budget. The technical work of issuing treasury currency is carried out by the State Bank. Apart from the Exchange Fund, the People's Commissariat for Finance hands over to the State Bank a Special Reserve Fund which is safeguarded in specially strong rooms and is at the exclusive disposal of the Commissariat for Finance. The State Bank can use the Exchange Fund for the purpose of—

- (a) exchanging treasury currency against bank notes and vice versa;
- (b) exchanging against each other treasury currencies of various denominations and value;
- (c) withdrawing from circulation old and worn-out treasury currency.

There is in existence a special Treasury Currency Funds Department in connection with the State Bank which fulfils all these functions. It receives treasury currency from the State Works and Mint, and sees to the safeguarding of the Special Exchange Fund.

Currency after the Currency Reform.

(a) 1924-1928.

The table below shows the currency in circulation in the period October 1, 1923—January 1, 1928.

CURRENCY IN ACTUAL CIRCULATION.
(in million gold roubles)

Date	Cher- vontzi Bank Notes	New Treasury Currency.				Old cur- rency notes (value in chervontzi roubles)	Transport certifi- cates	Total
		Treasury Notes	Silver Coin	Copper and Bronze Coin	Other Tokens			
October 1, 1923	207.4	—	—	—	—	74.4	0.2	282.0
January 1, 1924	237.2	—	—	—	—	75.2	9.5	321.9
April 1, 1924	289.7	54.6	10.0	—	3.1	15.2	20.8	393.4
July 1, 1924	294.6	147.3	21.5	—	18.8	—	—	485.4
October 1, 1924	346.5	205.3	49.5	0.1	25.8	—	3.2	627.2
January 1, 1925	410.8	229.2	73.6	1.3	27.8	—	—	742.7
April 1, 1925	402.4	244.5	95.8	3.3	19.6	—	—	765.6
July 1, 1925	460.1	257.7	111.7	5.0	11.6	—	—	846.1
October 1, 1925	652.0	340.6	136.1	6.8	7.4	—	—	1,142.9
January 1, 1926	726.7	387.7	141.9	7.6	5.4	—	—	1,269.3
April 1, 1926	693.4	355.8	142.2	8.2	4.6	—	—	1,204.2
July 1, 1926	696.8	359.3	140.3	8.8	4.3	—	—	1,209.5
October 1, 1926	780.6	400.7	152.2	9.6	—	—	—	1,343.1
January 1, 1927	812.2	427.4	162.3	10.7	—	—	—	1,412.6
April 1, 1927	791.4	381.8	162.0	11.3	—	—	—	1,346.5
July 1, 1927	878.7	421.6	162.9	11.9	—	—	—	1,475.1
October 1, 1927	989.8	461.0	165.9	11.6	—	—	—	1,628.3*
January 1, 1928	1,002.9	479.8	171.9	13.2	—	—	—	1,667.8
April 1, 1928	906.2	430.3	168.1	13.7	—	—	—	1,518.9
July 1, 1928	1,019.4	494.0	173.5	14.2	—	—	—	1,701.1
October 1 1928	1,063.7	711.0	181.8	14.9	—	—	—	1,971.4
January 1, 1929	1,090.7	730.4	190.6	16.1	—	—	—	2,027.8

* See note next page.

*(Currency in circulation up to and including July, 1927, comprised : (1) In the case of banknotes of the State Bank the amount of same transferred by the Issue Department to the Head Office of the State Bank (as per Balance Sheet of the Issue Department), excluding banknotes retained by the State Bank ; (2) In the case of Treasury Currency—the amount of Treasury notes, silver, copper and bronze coin according to the Issue Balance Sheet of the People's Commissariat for Finance. Thus, when calculating the amount of currency in actual circulation, the sum of banknotes retained by the State Bank was excluded, whereas Treasury currency on deposit with the State Bank was counted as circulation. Since October 1, 1927, both banknotes retained by the State Bank and Treasury currency on deposit with the State Bank are excluded from the amount of currency in actual circulation.)

The present currency of the Soviet Union is made up of the chervonetz banknotes, treasury notes, silver coin, copper and bronze coin. The chervonetz banknotes are issued in the following denominations: 1 chervonetz, 2 chervontzi, 3 chervontzi, 5 chervontzi, 10 chervontzi, 25 chervontzi, and 50 chervontzi. The treasury notes are issued in 1 rouble, 3 roubles, and 5 roubles. Silver coin circulates in the values of 1 rouble, 50 kopeks, 20 kopeks, 15 kopeks, and 10 kopeks. Copper coins in circulation are 5, 3, 2, 1 kopek pieces. They are all legal tender.

(b) THE RATE OF EXCHANGE OF SOVIET CURRENCY.

The rate of exchange of the chervonetz in relation to foreign currency has shown very little fluctuation. It stands at par or almost at par. Treasury currency is freely exchanged with the chervonetz. Hence all Soviet currency maintains in respect of foreign currency an unflinching stability almost at par level.

The following table shows the rate of exchange of the chervonetz to the American dollar and to the British £ sterling :—

Date.		\$		£
April 1, 1923	... ..	1.92	...	8.56
July 1, 1923	... ..	2.14	...	9.80
October 1, 1923	... ..	2.05	...	9.39
January 1, 1924	... ..	2.20	...	9.40
April 1, 1924	... ..	1.945	...	8.36
July 1, 1924	... ..	1.945	...	8.41
October 1, 1924	... ..	1.945	...	8.67
January 1, 1925	... ..	1.945	...	9.17
April 1, 1925	... ..	1.945	...	9.25
July 1, 1925	... ..	1.945	...	9.435
October 1, 1925	... ..	1.945	...	9.405
January 1, 1926	... ..	1.945	...	9.415
April 1, 1926	... ..	1.95	...	9.46
July 1, 1926	... ..	1.95	...	9.46

Date.		\$		£
October 1, 1926	...	1.95	...	9.44
December 1, 1926	...	1.945	...	9.44
January 1, 1927	...	1.945	...	9.44
April 1, 1927	...	1.945	...	9.445
July 1, 1927	...	1.945	...	9.445
October 1, 1927	...	1.945	...	9.46
January 1, 1925	...	1.945	...	9.46
April 1, 1928	...	1.9434	...	9.4855
July 1, 1928	...	1.9434	...	9.4789
October 1, 1928	...	1.9434	...	9.4255
January 1, 1929	...	1.9434	...	9.4375

(c) THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF CURRENCY.

(c) THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF CURRENCY.

According to a decision of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., persons leaving the country are allowed to take foreign currency, cheques, precious metals and stones for a total value of 300 roubles. Other members of the family travelling on the same passport are allowed to export up to 150 roubles each. The State Bank will sell foreign currency to that amount to any person provided with the necessary documents for going abroad. Only under special circumstances does the Currency Council of the People's Commissariat for Finance allow travellers to export larger amounts. The export of Soviet currency, bank notes, metal coins, or drafts and money orders made out in Soviet denomination is prohibited. It is permitted to export abroad cheques, money orders, travellers' cheques of the State Bank made out in Russian currency, for accounts opened with Soviet financial institutions, and with foreign correspondents of Russian banks in connection with foreign trade transactions.

r. The import into the Soviet Union of foreign currency, cheques and money orders in a foreign denomination is allowed without any restriction. The import of Soviet currency, notes of the State Bank, metal coins, as well as of cheques, drafts and money orders from abroad in Soviet currency is only allowed if proof is submitted that these have been exported before August 1st, 1926. The import of these of such valuables, including bills and drafts in Soviet currency is, however, allowed without any restriction if the export was made with the permission of the Currency Council of the People's Commissariat for Finance. Any amount of foreign currency imported by foreign travellers into the U.S.S.R. is only permitted during a period of two months.

The transfer of money and valuables from and into the institutions which have money and valuables is permitted if made through the post or banking institutions abroad with the permission of the Currency Council. Such permission is granted if it is proved that the transfer is required for

payments in connection with foreign trade or for some special personal reasons. There is no restriction with regard to the import from abroad of foreign currency and documentary drafts in foreign currency.

Par of Exchange.

Table showing the *par of exchange* of the rouble* in relation to moneys in common use in other countries, according to the legal weight of pure gold such moneys contain :—

Moscow on :				Parity.	
Amsterdam	...	...	100 Fl.	=	78.116 Roubles
Berlin	...	...	100 RM.	=	46.294 "
Constantinople	...	...	100 Pr.	=	8.537 "
Copenhagen	...	...	100 Kr.	=	52.080 "
Helsingfors	...	...	100 FM.	=	37.498 "
London	...	...	1 £	=	9.458 "
New York	...	...	1 \$	=	1.943 "
Oslo	...	...	100 Kr.	=	52.080 "
Paris	...	...	100 FR.	=	37.498 "
Reval	...	...	100 EKr.	=	52.080 "
Riga	...	...	100 LAT.	=	37.498 "
Rome	...	...	100 Lr.	=	37.498 "
Stockholm	...	...	100 Kr.	=	52.080 "

* One rouble is equal to one-fifteenth of an Imperial or to 11.61351571875 grammes, or 17.424 dolyas of pure gold. The legal pure gold content of a chervonetz is ten times that of the rouble.

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ЗНАКОЕ О НАХОДКЕ ОТ ДТО ЗАВЕРЖА
НАХОДКИ И В ПОДСОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНОМ
БЕЗНАКОМНОМ И НЕОЖИДАННОМ
ОТНОШЕНИИ ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТИ

1999-2000

Johnston

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Wm. R. Greengard, Secretary to the Board

VI.—BANKING AND CREDIT.**The Evolution of the Credit System.**

The establishment of the State Bank at the end of 1921 marked the beginning of the restoration of the banking and credit system in Soviet Russia. During 1922 and 1923 the principal joint stock banks both in Leningrad and Moscow came into existence. These banks were:—

The Trading and Industrial Bank, which financed chiefly industry and big business (this bank was subsequently merged with the Bank for Electrification into "The Long Term Credits Bank for Industry and Electrification of the U.S.S.R.");

The All-Union Co-operative Bank, which finances co-operative organisations;

The Moscow Municipal Bank, for financing municipal undertakings;

The Russian Commercial Bank, which specialised in financing private enterprise and industry. Subsequently re-organised into the Bank for Foreign Trade, for financing foreign trade.

Subsequently an agricultural credit system developed which consists of agricultural credit societies, the agricultural banks of the various republics, and agricultural co-operatives. At the head of this system is the Central Agricultural Bank.

A system of municipal credit institutions has also been established. It consists of municipal banks in almost every provincial centre and at the head of the system is the Central Municipal and Housing Bank in Moscow.

The Bank for Electrification was established in 1924.

Large joint-stock banks have been set up in various parts of the U.S.S.R., such as the South-Eastern Bank at Rostov-on-Don, the Central Asiatic Bank at Tashkent, etc.

Provision for small credit developed extensively in the form of Mutual Credit Associations and Credit Co-operatives. Saving banks which are a monopoly of the Commissariat for Finance have also developed extensively all over the country.

While building up the banking and credit system within the country, preparations were being made for the establishment of banks abroad in the countries trading with the Soviet Union. Two banks have been established in London: The Bank for Russian Trade, Ltd., and The Moscow Narodny Bank, Ltd. In Paris the Banque Commercial Pour l'Europe du Nord was established.

In Berlin there is the Garantie and Kredit-bank für den Osten with a branch at Hamburg. Scandinavian trade is served by two banks—one in Stockholm, the Svenska Ekonomie Aktiebolaget, and one at Copenhagen, the Nordiske Aktieselskab.

The Co-operative Transit Bank is operating at Riga.

Three banks are assisting in the trade with Eastern countries: The Russo-Mongolian Commercial Bank at Urga; the Far Eastern Bank at Harbin; and the Russo-Persian Bank at Teheran.

The credit system of the Soviet Union consists at present of the following banks :—

1. The State Bank of the U.S.S.R. and its branches.
2. Other All-Union banks :
 - (a) The Long Term Credits Bank for Industry and Electrification.
 - (b) The Bank for Foreign Trade.
 - (c) The All-Union Co-operative Bank.
 - (d) The Central Agricultural Bank.
 - (e) The Central Municipal and Housing Bank.
3. Banks of separate Republics and Districts :
 - (a) The Moscow Municipal Bank.
 - (b) The Far-Eastern Joint Stock Bank.
 - (c) The Central-Asiatic Commercial Bank.
 - (d) The All-Ukrainian Co-operative Bank.
 - (e) The Agricultural Bank of the R.S.F.S.R.
 - (f) The Ukrainian Agricultural Bank.
 - (g) The White-Russian Agricultural Bank.
 - (h) The Transcaucasian Agricultural Bank.
 - (i) The Uzbek Agricultural Bank.
 - (j) The Turcoman Agricultural Bank.
4. Local Credit Institutions :
 - (a) Municipal Banks.
 - (b) Agricultural Credit Associations.
 - (c) Mutual Credit Associations.
 - (d) Municipal Loan Banks (Lombards).

The following table shows the increase in the number of credit institutions from 1923 to 1928 :—

	Oct. 1, 1923	Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1928
State Bank and branches thereof	251	418	584
Other All-Union Banks and their branches	68	90	54
Banks of separate Republics and Districts and their branches	55	101	97
Local Credit Institutions and their branches:			
Municipal Banks	13	92	91
Agricultural Credit Associations	75	189	166
Mutual Credit Associations	54	285	237
Municipal Loan Banks (Lombards)	4	31	38
Total	520	1,206	1,267

Credit establishments are now found almost everywhere throughout the entire Union, and are developing extensively in the provinces. The following table shows the main items of the aggregate balance sheet of the credit institutions during the period 1924-1928 :—

**MAIN ITEMS OF THE AGGREGATE BALANCE SHEET OF ALL THE CREDIT
ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE U.S.S.R.**

(In million roubles.)

	Oct. 1, 1924	Oct. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1928*
Deposit and Current Accounts	543.0	1,296.0	1,839.4	1,646.9	1,758.0
Discount and Loans	1,239.7	2,742.0	4,041.1	6,151.0	7,728.6
Capital	282.5	523.4	829.7	1,182.8	1,262.6
Rediscount and Loans received	116.0	393.4	616.5	965.2	Not yet available
Cash Reserves	94.3	225.5	215.5	164.9	133.9
Balance	2,407.0	5,473.3	6,515.0	9,049.0	12,062.4

As may be seen from the above table, the deposits and current accounts with the Soviet banks have increased from 543.0 million roubles on October 1, 1924, to 1,758.0 million roubles on October 1, 1928. On the other hand, discounts and loans provided by the banks to their clients increased from 1,239.7 to 7,728.6 million roubles.

The banking system of the Soviet Union plays a very important part in financing the industrial and trading concerns of the country. Credits provided for these concerns increase from year to year. Short term credits are provided mainly by the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., whose credit operations comprise over eighty per cent. of the loan and discount operations of the whole banking system. Long term credits are granted by the following banks: (1) The Long Term Credits Bank for Industry and Electrification. This bank was formed in 1928 by taking over the long term financial operations of the Trading and Industrial Bank, the Bank for Electrification and of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. The function of the new Bank is to be the sole provider of long term credits for the State industrial enterprises and electrical undertakings. (2) The Central Municipal and Housing Bank and local municipal banks, which finance municipal undertakings and house construction. (3) The Central Agricultural Bank and other agricultural banks, which finance agriculture.

The following table gives an analysis of the indebtedness of the different branches of the Soviet national economy to the nine chief banks of the Union (the State Bank, The Bank for Foreign Trade, The All-Union Co-operative Bank, The Moscow Municipal Bank, The Long Term Credit Bank, The Central Municipal and Housing Bank, The Central Agricultural Bank, The Far-Eastern Bank, and The Central Asiatic Bank):—

* Preliminary.

**BALANCE OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS GRANTED BY THE NINE CHIEF
BANKS OF THE U.S.S.R. AS ON OCTOBER 1, 1928.***
(In million roubles.)

	Short term Credits	Long term Credits	Total
State Industry	2,065.1	1,638.1	3,703.2
State Grain Trade and Flour Milling	111.5	4.8	116.3
State Trade	327.9	30.5	358.4
Transport	108.9	162.6	271.5
Agriculture	6.2	13.0	19.2
Other State and Municipal Enterprises	13.1	199.6	212.7
Co-operative Organisations	674.7	276.6	951.3
Private Persons and Firms....	5.4	5.3	10.7
Credit Institutions	382.0	514.6	896.6
Miscellaneous and Undis- tributed	42.5	27.7	70.2
Total	3,737.3	2,872.8	6,610.1

As can be seen from the table, 56 per cent. of the total outstanding credits were granted to the State industry, while co-operative organisations occupy the second place with 14.4 per cent.

Prior to 1928 the spheres of activity of different banks were not satisfactorily determined, and a certain amount of overlapping occurred in their work. In 1928 the functions of various banks were distinctly determined. the granting of long term credits was separated from the short term credit operations, the different categories of clients were distributed among the credit institutions and the number of branches was reduced. As a result, competition between the various banking institutions and duplication of work have been almost entirely abolished.

The State Bank of the U.S.S.R.

The State Bank of the U.S.S.R. was founded in November, 1921. According to Clause I. of the Statutes of the Bank, it was established "for the purpose of assisting by means of credit and other banking operations the development of industry, agriculture and trade, as well as for the purpose of concentrating financial operations and carrying out other measures for the proper circulation of money." A double task was thus imposed on the State Bank: the regulation of the monetary system and the provision of credits to industrial, agricultural and trading enterprises of the Soviet Union.

The State Bank of the U.S.S.R. was granted the right to issue banknotes (chervontzy) on November 11, 1924. By means of the

* Preliminary.

issue of the Chervontzy banknotes the currency system of the Soviet Union has been fundamentally reorganised, the new stable currency having gradually replaced the depreciated paper currency, which was in circulation prior to the issue of the banknotes. The State Bank was thus instrumental in stabilising the monetary system of the Soviet Union.

The State Bank is the central credit institution of the Soviet Union. The resources of the State Bank, which are used for financing the industrial and trading organisations of the U.S.S.R., are derived mainly from the following sources :—

- (1) From emission of banknotes ;
- (2) From the Soviet Government's deposits with the bank ;
- (3) From the deposits of industrial and trading enterprises and private persons.
- (4) From the bank's own capital, reserves and accumulated profits.

Emission of Banknotes. Banknotes issued by the State Bank must be covered by precious metals and by stable foreign currency to the extent of not less than 25 per cent. The remaining 75 per cent. are covered by easily realisable commodities, short term bills and short term bonds.

The following table shows the issue of banknotes during the period 1925-1928 :—(In million roubles.)

Date	Banknotes transferred to the Head Office	Firm cover	Ratio in %
Jan. 1, 1925	596.0	253.6	42.6
April 1, 1925	590.3	254.1	43.1
July 1, 1925	664.7	241.7	36.4
Oct. 1, 1925	756.6	263.4	34.8
Jan. 1, 1926	781.4	265.0	33.9
April 1, 1926	724.1	228.3	31.5
July 1, 1926	726.6	227.5	31.3
Oct. 1, 1926	856.7	235.1	27.4
Jan. 1, 1927	885.2	255.4	28.9
April 1, 1927	857.3	280.0	32.7
July 1, 1927	920.3	273.6	29.7
Oct. 1, 1927	1,026.6	269.0	26.2
Jan. 1, 1928	1,044.0	282.9	27.1
April 1, 1928	941.8	254.7	27.0
July 1, 1928	1,046.1	265.3	25.4
Oct. 1, 1928	1,090.1	279.5	25.6
Jan. 1, 1929	1,122.6	301.4	26.8

The issue of banknotes has steadily increased during 1925-1928. The firm cover of the emission has been maintained at a higher level than that fixed by law (25 per cent. of the value of the issue).

An indirect source of income for the State Bank is the issue of notes by the Treasury. Such notes transferred to the State Bank have amounted on October 1, 1928, to 711,000,000 roubles.

The development of the other items forming the chief resources of the State Bank during the last three years is illustrated by the following balance sheet :—

BALANCE SHEET OF THE STATE BANK OF THE U.S.S.R.
(In million roubles.)

Liabilities	Oct. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1928
Capital	100.0	250.0	250.0
General Reserve	33.0	55.9	99.9
Special Reserves	45.4	8.8	6.0
Undivided Profits	91.9	—	14.5
Note Issue	856.8	1,026.6	1,090.1
Deposit and Current Accounts (including funds of the People's Commissariat for Finance)	1,200.8	1,292.9	1,553.1
Government Funds for Loans to Industry and Agriculture	178.5	631.5	249.4
Commission and Interest	11.9	191.2	242.9
Offices, Branches and Agencies	—	136.0	170.0
Other Liabilities	194.8	270.2	695.4
Total	2,713.2	3,863.1	4,371.4
Assets	Oct. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1928
Cash	96.2	65.9	54.1
Bullion, Coin, Precious Metals and Foreign Currencies	253.4	299.9	291.0
Securities	64.0	302.7	276.6
Investments	53.3	4.1	—
Loans and Discounts	1,902.5	2,771.4	3,054.7
Special Loans to Industry and Agriculture on account of People's Commissariat for Finance	176.5	632.7	250.2
Special Loans to Agriculture	—	119.3	190.3
Account with the Commissariat for Transport	—	68.3	46.9
Commission, Interest and Other Charges	—	52.4	66.9
Offices, Branches and Agencies ....	.3	—	—
Other Assets	167.0	146.4	140.8
Total	2,713.2	3,863.1	4,371.4

The State Bank's own resources (capital, reserves and individual profits) have increased from 270,300,000 roubles on October 1, 1926, to 370,400,000 roubles on October 1, 1928. At the same time deposits and current accounts have gone up from 1,200,800,000 roubles to 1,553,000,000 and Government funds for loans to industry and agriculture from 178,500,000 to 249,400,000 roubles.

Reverting to the assets side of the balance sheet, loans and discounts have increased from 1,902,500,000 roubles on October 1, 1926, to 3,054,700,000 roubles on October 1, 1928. These figures illustrate the growing importance of the State Bank in financing the industry and trade of the Soviet Union.

The following table shows the indebtedness of different branches of the Soviet national economy to the State Bank for the last three years :—

THE INDEBTEDNESS TO THE STATE BANK ON DISCOUNT AND LOAN OPERATIONS.

(In million roubles.)

	Oct. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1928
State Industry	976.0	1,213.8	1,973.4
State Grain Trade and Flour Milling	—*	100.2	111.5
State Trade	164.9	137.0	226.0
Transport	179.1	189.2	107.5
Co-operative Organisations	246.8	299.9	448.2
Credit Institutions	256.2	326.5	379.4
Private Clients	23.2	15.9	4.4
Miscellaneous and Undistributed	72.1	76.5	41.5
Total	1,918.3	2,359.0	3,291.9

About 60 per cent. of the total indebtedness to the State Bank was formed through the financing by the Bank of Soviet industrial enterprises. The amounts allocated to financing industry show a rapid growth, with the result that the indebtedness of Soviet industry to the State Bank has increased more than two-fold during the period 1926-28.

Since 1928 credits provided by the State Bank to its clients are granted for short terms. The long-term financing of industry, agriculture and housing is being conducted by special banks.

The State Bank occupies an important place in financing the foreign trade operations of the Soviet Union.

* Prior to October 1, 1927, the State Grain Trade and Flour Milling was included in the figures for State Industry and State Trade.

The Long Term Credits Bank for Industry and Electrification.

The Long-Term Credits Bank was formed on June 27, 1928. The new bank has taken over all operations of the Long-Term Credits Department of the Trading and Industrial Bank ("Prombank"), while the short-term operations of the Prombank have been transferred to the State Bank. The Long-Term Credits Bank has also taken over all the long-term credit operations of the Bank for Electrification and of the State Bank.

As a result of this reorganisation of the Credit System of the U.S.S.R., a consistent division of short and long term operations has been established between the two Central Banks of the Soviet Union, the State Bank and the Long-Term Credits Bank.

The function of the Long-Term Credits Bank is to provide credits for capital investment in Soviet industry, for large-scale electrification schemes and other schemes of industrial expansion, with the exception of those of local importance, which are financed by the municipal and city banks.

The credits to industry are granted by the Long-Term Credits Bank from the following sources:—

(1) The capital of the bank, to which new contributions will be regularly made by the undertakings and institutions interested in the development of long-term credits.

(2) The special fund of the Bank, which was received from the Long-Term Credits Department of the "Prombank." This fund will be annually augmented by the addition of 40 per cent. of the net profits of the bank and of 10 per cent. of the net profits of all industrial enterprises, belonging to the Soviet State.

(3) The long-term deposits of the People's Commissariat for Finance, which are made out of budget allocations for long-term financing of industry.

(4) The long-term deposits of the industrial enterprises, which, according to the law, must amount to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the net profit of these enterprises.

(5) The long-term deposits of industrial enterprises kept with the Bank as reserves for depreciation. The amounts of these deposits are fixed by the Supreme Economic Council for each enterprise.

(6) Bonds issued by the Bank on the home and foreign money markets.

Credits granted by the Long-Term Credits Bank to its clients extend over a period up to 30 years.

The following table shows the principal items of the Bank's balance sheet on October 1, 1928 :—

(In million roubles)					
Capital	...	...	...	...	293.2
Special Funds	...	...	...	...	1195.5
Deposits	...	...	...	...	105.0
Loans and Advances	...	...	...	...	1492.6

To what extent different branches of the Soviet industry were financed by the Long-Term Credits Bank can be seen from the following figures :—

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY TO THE LONG TERM CREDITS BANK ON LOAN AND ADVANCE OPERATIONS ON OCTOBER, 1, 1928.

Branches of Industry.	Million roubles.
Fuel	237.1
Metal	346.9
Mining	30.8
Electrical Engineering	29.7
Electric power	200.1
Chemical	62.3
Building materials	58.5
Timber and woodwork	97.8
Paper	41.6
Textile	12.9
Leather	8.9
Food	77.6
State Trade	10.3
Transport	58.2
Agriculture	2.0
Other branches of industry	18.0
Total	1,292.7

The table shows that the greatest part of the credits were granted by the Long-Term Credits Bank to the heavy industry of the Soviet Union, mainly to the fuel and metal branches and to electric power undertakings.

The Bank for Foreign Trade.

The Bank for Foreign Trade was known before 1924 as the Russian Commercial Bank. In March of that year it was reorganised as a bank for financing the foreign trade of the Soviet Union.

The original share capital of the bank was 10 million roubles. It was increased several times by the issue of additional shares, reaching on July 1, 1928. the sum of 42.9 million roubles and together with reserves 52.8 million roubles. The shares of the bank belong to the following organisations :—

People's Commissariat for Trade	...	...	27%
Other Trading Organisations of the U.S.S.R.	...	...	41.9%
State Bank of the U.S.S.R.	...	...	16.6%
People's Commissariat for Finance	...	...	2.5%
Other Organisations	...	...	12%

Thus, the bank is practically controlled by the Commissariat for Trade and its subordinate organisations.

The following table shows the main items of the bank's balance sheets for the period 1924-1928:—

(In million roubles.)

	Oct. 1, 1924	Oct. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1927	July 1, 1928
Deposits and Current					
Accounts	19.2	41.2	30.9	18.9	11.8
Discount and Loans....	38.7	90.2	96.5	107.7	75.0
Capital and Reserves	18.9	30.6	42.3	50.8	52.8
Rediscount and Loans					
received	6.5	13.7	17.5	32.6	19.7
Cash Reserves	1.6	2.4	5.6	1.2	0.4
Balance	65.3	143.9	155.3	181.5	140.4

The principal resources of the bank are composed of its capital and reserves, deposits and current accounts and loans received (mainly from the State Bank).

On the assets side, discount and loan operations are the most important. This item has risen from 38.7 million roubles on October 1, 1924, to 107.7 on October 1, 1927, but has declined on July 1, 1928, to 75 million roubles. Credits are granted by the bank mainly for financing the foreign trade of the Soviet Union, the financing of internal trade being done at present by the bank to a much smaller extent.

Most of the credit operations of the Bank for Foreign Trade represent the financing of exports from the Soviet Union, the financing of imports still forming a small though growing proportion of the bank's business.

The Bank for Foreign Trade finances the exports from the Soviet Union of eggs, butter, bacon, poultry, fruit, carpets, hides, tobacco and other agricultural and industrial goods. The financing of the exports of grain, timber, oil and, to a certain extent, flax and furs, is being done mainly by the State Bank.

With the growth of the foreign banking transactions, the bank has taken an even greater share in the activities of Soviet credit establishments abroad, such as the Bank for Russian Trade at London, the Banque Commercial pour l'Europe du Nord at Paris, the Garantie und Credit-bank für den Osten at Berlin, the Svenska Ekonomie Aktiebolaget at Stockholm, the Nordiske Aktieselskab at Copenhagen, the Russo-Persian Bank at Teheran.

The Bank for Foreign Trade is now the centre of a complete system of credit institutions for the financing of the foreign trade of the Soviet Union.

Municipal Banks.

This group of banks includes the Central Municipal and Housing Bank, the Moscow City Bank, and all the local municipal and city banks. In this group are included a considerable number of credit establishments whose paid-up capital amounted on October 1, 1928, to 174.4 million roubles and together with reserves and special funds to 1035.8 million roubles, while their total balance amounted to 1,656.9 million roubles. They finance local and municipal economy by attracting local resources in the form of current accounts and deposits and by utilising the resources allocated by the local and central administration.

The Central Municipal and Housing Bank.

The bank commenced operations on March 9, 1925, with a paid-up capital of 37.1 million roubles. It has, in addition, a reserve capital formed out of annual deductions to the extent of 30 per cent. from the net profits of the bank, and a special reserve capital formed in a similar way. The special reserve capital serves as the security for the prompt payment of interest and principal on debentures issued by the bank. The bank has also a special capital which is made up of the following items:—

- (1) 30 per cent. of the receipts of the special housing tax, and
- (2) 75 per cent. of the contributions to the Workers' Welfare Fund,

as well as out of the profits of the trade transactions of All-Union trading organisations and other sources.

The bank advances long term loans for a period up to 25 years to local works, building co-operatives, building societies, and private individuals for purposes of house repair and house construction; also loans for a period up to ten years for various kinds of municipal construction and enterprise. The bank also transacts the usual banking operations connected with the reconstruction and development of municipal economy and of house building.

The bank's activity covers the whole Union, and its Council consists of 15 members, of which seven are elected by the general meeting, six each representing a Union Republic, one member representing the Commissariat for Finance, and one the Commissariat for Labour. The bank rapidly evolved into a powerful credit establishment, as can be seen from the following figures:—

through the agricultural banks of the Republics, the agricultural credit associations, and the primary agricultural credit co-operatives. It finances every form of enterprise for land improvement, the working up of agricultural produce, the sale of agricultural commodities, and the purchase of live stock and implements for agriculture.

The main items of the bank's balance sheet for the period 1926-1928 are shown in the following table:—

(In million roubles.)

	Oct. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1928
Deposit and Current Account	15.7	14.3	17.0
Discount and Loans	210.7	320.3	461.8
Capital, Reserves and Special Funds	152.8	205.4	360.2
Rediscount and Loans received	64.5	109.8	96.6
Cash Reserves	8.6	2.4	1.0
Balance	241.6	347.1	502.1

Credits granted by the Central Agricultural Bank have increased from 210.7 million roubles on October 1, 1926, to 461.8 millions on October 1, 1928. Long-term credits (for a period from two to ten years) are predominant, which makes the attraction of new capital the most important problem for the agricultural credit system.

Other Agricultural Banks and Credit Associations.

The local organisations for agricultural credit are the agricultural banks and credit associations. These have displayed great activity during the last years. Such activity has been made possible by the rapid reconstruction of agricultural economy.

The following table shows the main items of the aggregate balance of the whole system of agricultural credit, including the Central Agricultural Bank:—

(In million roubles.)

	Oct. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1927	July 1, 1928
Deposit and Current Accounts	65.5	98.2	103.5
Discount and Loans	756.0	1,306.5	1,709.2
Capital, Reserves and Special Funds	331.5	499.4	694.9
Rediscount and Loans received	448.1	795.5	1,016.9
Cash Reserves	43.9	34.5	31.8
Balance	1,000.0	1,635.6	2,204.8

Co-operative Credit.

Two banks form the co-operative credit institutions in the Soviet Union, viz.:—

1. The All-Union Co-operative Bank.
2. The All-Ukrainian Co-operative Bank.

The All-Union Co-operative Bank began its operations on February 9, 1922. It supplies credit to all kinds of co-operative organisations. Its shareholders are only co-operative organisations, and its credit advances are confined to co-operation. The bank's share capital originally amounted to 10,000,000 roubles, but was subsequently enlarged on two occasions by an additional issue of shares and now amounts to 30,000,000 roubles.

The activities of the bank extend to all the Republics forming the U.S.S.R. with the exception of the Ukraine, where there is an independent All-Ukrainian Co-operative Bank.

In addition to short term loans the bank advances to the primary and credit co-operatives long term loans from a special fund. The fund consists of sums advanced to the Bank by the People's Commissariat for Finance for the purpose of advancing long term credits to the Co-operative societies. The advances of the Commissariat for Finance stood on October 1, 1928, at 60,000,000 roubles. In addition to this fund, a special long-term fund was organised in 1928 by the Co-operative Societies, affiliated to the All-Union Co-operative Bank, to which fund the co-operative societies have resolved to appropriate 10 per cent. from their net profits every year.

Export and import operations are also largely financed by the All-Union Co-operative Bank. A great deal of this work is transacted by the Moscow Narodny Bank, Ltd., in London, and the Co-operative Transit Bank at Riga.

The main items of the bank's balance sheets for the period 1924-1928 are as follows:—

(In million roubles.)

	Oct. 1, 1924	Oct. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1928 ₁
Deposit and Current					
Accounts	24.3	52.0	55.8	72.4	88.6
Discount and Loans....	48.5	72.7	99.1	179.4	289.7
Capital and Reserves	12.9	16.7	21.8	28.0	37.0
Rediscount and Loans					
received	11.5	18.2	19.9 ^c	11.5	57.5
Cash Reserves	4.0	8.2	7.9	6.6	—
Balance	90.1	137.9	176.2	269.5	399.4

The All-Ukrainian Co-operative Bank. This bank first started operations in July, 1922, with a capital of 3 million roubles. Its objects are identical with those of the All-Union Co-operative Bank, but its activity is confined to the territory of the Ukrainian Republic.

On October 1, 1928, the capital and reserves of the bank amounted to 10.4 million roubles, the deposits and current accounts to 26.8 million roubles, while discount and loans to clients amounted to 72.6 million roubles.

Savings Banks.

In the Soviet Union the savings banks are under the direction of the Commissariat for Finance of the U.S.S.R. The Commissariat makes it its concern to mobilise the small savings of the population both in the towns and in the country.

Savings banks are attached to the local finance departments, agencies of the State Bank, post and telegraph offices, railway stations, factories, village libraries, etc. In centres with large populations there are independent savings banks with branches.

These banks conduct all banking operations, and they enjoy a number of privileges as far as taxation is concerned. Interest on deposits is exempt from income tax, the deposits are exempt from the inheritance tax, and correspondence connected with savings deposits is exempt from the stamp duty. Depositors in Savings Banks are paid interest—to individual clients 8 per cent. per annum and on deposits of institutions 6 per cent. On fixed term deposits interest of 9 per cent. is paid.

These privileges, as well as the increase in the number of savings banks established in places with a considerable population, have helped in the growth of savings.

TABLE SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE PERIOD 1925-1928.

	Oct. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1928
Number of Savings Banks	9,742	14,526	14,428	15,620
Number of depositors (in thousands)	817.7	1,315.1	2,211.7	3,825.9
Amount of deposits (in million roubles)	33.5	90.5	187.0	314.8
Average deposit (in roubles)	41.0	66.9	84.6	82.3
Average amount of deposits per Bank (in thousand roubles)	3.4	6.2	13.0	20.2

In a period of three years the deposits in savings banks have multiplied nearly ten times. The amount of deposits for 1925-26 increased as compared with the previous year by 57 million roubles, for 1926-27 by 96.5 million roubles, and for 1927-28 by 127.8 million roubles. The influx of savings in the banks has exceeded the pre-war figures, which stood at 50-55 million roubles per annum.

In August, 1927, the savings banks received permission from the Government of the Union to issue Savings Certificates to a total sum of 30,000,000 roubles. The certificates are guaranteed by the Government and are issued for sums of 5 and 10 roubles, maturing in 6 years beginning with 1927. Interest payable on these certificates increases progressively from year to year and on the completion of each half year is added to the capital, so that

the value of the certificates is doubled at the end of the six years.

The capital of the savings banks is invested almost entirely in Government stock. Thus, by means of the savings bank, capital is mobilised for the requirements of State credit.

BANKS OF THE SOVIET UNION IN LONDON.

Bank for Russian Trade, Limited.

The bank was established on July 4, 1923, with the object of assisting in the reconstruction of Russian foreign trade. The balance-sheet on December 31, 1928, was:—

LIABILITIES		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Share Capital—							
Authorised—							
750,000 Shares of £1 each	750,000	0	0				
Issued—							
550,000 Shares of £1 each, fully paid	...	550,000	0	0			
Reserve	...	190,000	0	0			
Loans against Investments and other Security	...	934,399	18	10			
Current, Deposit and other Accounts (including Balance of Profit and Loss Account)	...	1,462,008	6	11			
Acceptances, Endorsements and Guarantees, etc., on Account of Customers, including Bills Rediscounted	£1,461,902 9s. 2d. ...	3,559,052	10	5			
Bills and Documents for Collection, per Contra	...	731,926	2	3			
		£7,427,386	18	5			
ASSETS.		£	s.	d.			
Cash in hand and with bankers in London	...	503,893	4	3			
Cash with bankers abroad (United States of America, Germany, etc.)	...	180,359	19	0			
Loans at Call	...	300,000	0	0			
Bills receivable	...	634,737	1	10			
Investments (British Government Securities)	...	640,994	3	9			
Loans, Advances and other Accounts	...	876,423	16	11			
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances, Endorsements and Guarantees, etc., including Bills Rediscounted, as per Contra	...	3,559,052	10	5			
Bills and Documents for Collection	...	731,926	2	3			
		£7,427,386	18	5			

The original fully paid-up capital of £250,000 has been increased to £550,000 and the nominal capital to £750,000, a reserve of £190,000 having been accumulated from the profits.

The bank continues successfully to assist the Government trading and industrial institutions of the U.S.S.R. by arranging credit facilities and providing a modern banking service. All

kinds of banking business are undertaken, especially transactions in connection with export and import trade between the U.S.S.R. and foreign countries.

Commercial Letters of Credit on Russia are issued, advances are made against Russian produce actually warehoused or in transit, documentary bills on Russia are purchased, and a very considerable accepting and guaranteeing business in London and abroad is carried on. Transactions are carried out in sterling, Russian and foreign currencies.

The bank is one of the agents in London for the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., and the Bank for Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R., and offers therefore special facilities for remittances of money to Russia and transactions in Russian currency. The bank has correspondents in all the principal banking centres of the world.

The position of the Bank during the past four years can be seen from the comparison of the figures of the balance-sheet set out above with those for the preceding 3 years.

	Dec. 31, 1925.	Dec. 31, 1926.	Dec. 31, 1927.	Dec. 31, 1928.
	£	£	£	£
Share Capital ...	400,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
Reserves ...	77,500	120,000	165,000	190,000
Current, Deposit and other Accounts ...	1,651,305	2,060,716	1,447,010	1,462,008
Contingent Liabilities, including Accept- ances, Endorse- ments, Guarantees and Bills Redis- counted ...	3,294,140	3,545,395	3,072,325	3,559,053
Loans, Advances and Other Accounts ...	494,922	1,140,646	855,934	876,424
Cash in hand and with Bankers in London and Abroad	784,102	1,102,356	829,345	684,253

The decline of Anglo-Soviet Trade after the rupture, which occurred in May, 1927, is reflected in the balance-sheets for 1927 and 1928. The bank figures were, however, not affected to the same extent as the general trade between the two countries, and in the second half of 1928 some increase occurred which raises the total for the year nearer to the 1926 level than to that of 1927.

A feature of the balance-sheets which should make for continued confidence, is the high ratio of liquid assets to liabilities.

The Moscow Narodny Bank, Limited.

The bank was established in 1919 by taking over the principal assets and liabilities of the London branch of the Moscow Narodny Bank.

The principal aim of the bank is to finance the export and import operations of the central co-operative organisations of the U.S.S.R.

The balance sheet on December 31, 1928, was :—

				LIABILITIES.			
Share Capital :				£ s. d.			
Authorised	...	...	...	£1,000,000			
Issued and paid up	...	...	...	£800,000			
Reserve Account	...	...	...		800,000	0	0
Current and Deposit Accounts, etc.	...	...	...		120,000	0	0
Correspondents' Accounts	...	...	...		1,152,794	12	4
Bills Re-discounted	...	...	...		642,920	15	6
Advances against Goods and Acceptances	...	...	...		1,388,956	5	1
Documentary Credits and Letters of Credit (as per contra)	...	...	...		874,121	3	2
Guarantees issued, bills payable, etc. (as per contra)	...	...	...		893,669	10	5
Sundries	...	...	...		860,165	17	10
					66,184	3	5
					<u>£6,798,812</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>
				ASSETS.			
Cash in hand and with Bankers at London and abroad	...	...	...		603,953	5	3
Treasury Bills and Short-term Loans	...	...	...		673,276	17	8
Correspondents' Accounts	...	...	...		308,297	11	2
Bills Discounted	...	...	...		1,094,562	1	6
Advances against Goods, Documents and Bills of Exchange	...	...	...		2,242,938	0	4
Debtors in respect of Documentary Credits (as per contra)	...	...	...		893,669	10	5
Debtors in respect of Guarantees Issued, Bills Payable and Bills for Collection (as per contra)	...	...	...		860,165	17	10
Sundries	...	...	...		121,949	3	7
					<u>£6,798,812</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

The original authorised capital of £250,000 was increased to £500,000 on September 9, 1924, and again to £1,000,000 on November 8, 1925.

The bank grants credit facilities to co-operative and other societies in the form of advances against goods, finances their export operations from the U.S.S.R. by giving loans against their bills under special agreements and by the establishment of documentary credits through its correspondents in Russia. Import operations are financed by the discounting of Bills of Exchange given by the co-operative societies in payment

of their purchases made abroad. The bank also assists its clients in connection with obtaining cash advances for collecting raw materials in Russia and for this purpose issues Letters of Guarantee to the financing houses, or accepts Bills of Exchange of the co-operative organisations against proper securities in each particular case, the bills being delivered as collateral security for advances received.

The position of the bank at the end of 1928 as compared with the three previous years can be seen from the following table :—

(In £.)

	Dec. 31, 1925	Dec. 31, 1926	Dec. 31, 1927	Dec. 31, 1928
Share Capital	512,500	700,000	750,000	750,000
Reserve Account	70,000	85,000	100,000	170,000
Current and Deposit Accounts, etc.	781,626	1,014,853	973,864	1,152,795
Loans, Advances and Discounts	2,578,096	2,324,729	2,672,707	3,337,500
Cash in hand and with Bankers at London & Abroad	515,936	596,380	472,201	603,953

In spite of the decline of Anglo-Soviet trade after the rupture, both the bank's deposits and its loans to customers have increased in 1928 as compared with the preceding three years. The business done by the Moscow Narodny Bank with the Co-operative banks of the principal European countries and the United States have been considerably extended.

VII. INSURANCE.

Insurance of private property, rural and urban, against loss from fire, cattle plague, destruction of crops by hail, loss of goods whilst in transit by sea or land, was instituted in October, 1921, after the introduction of the New Economic Policy.

A decree issued by the Council of People's Commissaries of October 6, 1921, declares insurance operations a State monopoly. Some exceptions are made in the interest of co-operative societies. Co-operative organisations have a right to insure mutually their private property against disaster from natural causes. The co-operative organisations may work out an insurance scheme and tables of premiums, etc., on condition that the whole scheme is under the control of the State insurance organisations and that the co-operative insurance societies re-insure with the State Insurance Department part of their risks.

The State insurance monopoly in force in the U.S.S.R. is carried out by the Gosstrakh (State Insurance Department), of the People's Commissariat for Finance. The provincial branches of the Commissariat for Finance have the right of general supervision over the local organs of Gosstrakh. In the conduct of

business, however, the latter are responsible only to the chief departments of Gosstrakh in the various republics. The social insurance scheme of the country, which includes workmen's compensation, sickness, old age, unemployment and so on is handled by a special department of the People's Commissariat for Labour.

State insurance is at present an important branch of the economic system of the Soviet Union, and it has grown and extended with the general development of the economic life of the country. The insurance of the peasant household is an important branch of its activity and is of great value to the country since it tends to stabilise the economic position of the peasantry. The following table shows the growth of peasant insurance in the Soviet Union during the last few years :—

(In millions.)

	1922-23	1926-27	1927-28
Peasant households	17.0	19.9	20.4
Large horned cattle	11.0	13.2	18.5
Horses	29.0	37.6	40.4
Acres of crops against hail	113.5	176.2	188.9

There was also an increase in the average amount for which the insurance policies have been taken out by peasants. The total sum of the State Insurance Department's liabilities in connection with peasant insurance amounted in 1927-28 to 7,120 million roubles as compared with 5,779 million roubles in 1926-27.

The poorest peasants are insured free of charge, such free insurance forming in 1927-28 about 12 per cent. of the total. The actual receipts in the past year by the Gosstrakh in premiums in connection with peasant insurance amounted to 104,297,500 roubles. In 1926-27 the receipts from the same sources amounted to 79,514,300 roubles and the payments of indemnities for losses through fire, hail and so on to 68,079,300 roubles. Including the working expenses of the Gosstrakh in connection with the running of this class of insurance there was a loss of 1,825,100 roubles.

INSURANCE IN TOWNS.

There is compulsory insurance against fire of all private buildings to the extent of 50 per cent. of their valuation. Dwellings of a valuation up to 200 roubles and outbuildings of a valuation up to 50 roubles must be insured for the full amount. The sum received in premiums in 1927-28 under this type of insurance amounted to 3,094,200 roubles, which represents 95.8 per cent. of all the payments due for the year.

All State and municipal buildings leased to organisations or private individuals must be insured by the lessee for the full value of the building. The same law applies to all mortgaged property, which must be insured for the full amount. During the first nine

months of the 1927-28 financial year 5,699,562 roubles were received in premiums on this class of insurance.

VOLUNTARY INSURANCE OF PROPERTY.

Property may be insured to its full value by a voluntary payment covering the second half of its value. During the first three quarters of the 1927-28 financial year 35,238,100 roubles were received in payment of premiums for this class of insurance.

Industrial enterprises have been insured in the past year to the extent of 60 per cent. of their assessed value and trading concerns to the extent of 50 per cent. There has been extensive development in the insurance of movable property and effects for which low rates prevail at the present time.

TRANSPORT INSURANCE.

This class of insurance is chiefly engaged in insuring goods in transit and is consequently connected with the general industrial development of the country and growth of trade. In addition to the insurance of the goods transported within the country, extensive transactions are also conducted in connection with the insurance of export and import goods. To facilitate this work, particularly as far as the insurance of maritime transport is concerned, special insurance companies have been established in the principal countries, which companies act as the representatives of the Gosstrakh abroad. In addition to these insurance companies, the Trade Delegations as well as the Soviet transport and trading organisations abroad also act as agents for the Gosstrakh. The following table shows the insurance of commodities in transport during the first nine months of the 1927-28 financial year (October, 1927, to June, 1928) as compared with the estimates for the whole year :—

	In thousand roubles			% of estimates realised
	Sum insured	P'mi'ms received	Est'mts for 1927-28	
R.S.F.S.R.	534,573	1,740.4	2,500	69.9
Ukrainian S.S.R.	144,477	413.1	700	58.5
Transcaucasian S.F.S.R.	91,682	248.1	300	82.6
White Russia S.S.R.	8,594	20.0	20	100.0
Uzbek S.S.R.	1,807	36.0	140	25.7
Turcoman S.S.R.	9,895	13.4	50	26.8
Central Office of Gosstrakh	539,637	1,683.8	2,830	59.0
Total	1,330,665	4,45.18	6,540	63.5

Owing to the absence of losses on the insurance of goods in transport the Gosstrakh was able to reduce the premium rates from year to year.

REINSURANCE.

In accordance with the insurance law the existing mutual insurance societies must reinsure with the Gosstrakh part of their risks. During the first nine months of the 1927-28 financial year the Gosstrakh received in premiums of the 1927-28 with this class of insurance 1,957,700 roubles.

Gosstrakh also accepts some reinsurance business from foreign insurance companies; such transactions are, however, still conducted on a limited scale. During the nine months under consideration the amount received on premiums by the Gosstrakh was 433,375 roubles and claims paid to 578,616 roubles. On the other hand the Gosstrakh reinsures a part of its risks, chiefly in connection with marine insurance, abroad. In the first half of the 1927-28 financial year, for which figures are now available, the Gosstrakh has paid in premiums to foreign companies 333,455 roubles and received for the settlement of claims 35,657 roubles.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Life insurance though still small has shown considerable growth. During the nine months from October 1, 1927, to June 30, 1928, the sum received in premiums amounted to 2,695,000 roubles. There are now more than 300,000 persons insured on the urban insurance scheme and 100,000 persons on the peasant insurance scheme. This last kind of insurance for peasants was introduced only a year ago and the progress must therefore be considered satisfactory considering that the first year was devoted chiefly to the economic position of the peasants which is taking place in the scheme introduced should assure further extension of this branch of business. A similar simplified method of insurance is to be elaborated for the urban population.

RESOURCES OF THE GOSSTRAKH.

In addition to its important work in connection with insurance the Gosstrakh performs also the useful function of accumulating large resources which are invested for the development of national economy.

In spite of the fact that the Gosstrakh has been constantly reducing its premiums its accumulated capital has been constantly increasing, because each decrease in the premiums was more than compensated by an extension in its business activities. As a result there was an increase in the funds of the Gosstrakh in 1927-28. The

following table shows the funds of the Gosstrakh in roubles on August 1, 1928 :—

						Roubles.
Current and deposit accounts	...	...	...	...	...	112,051,000
Securities ...	...	...	...	...	...	68,037,000
Precious metals ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500,000
Shares ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,233,000
Cash in hand ...	...	...	...	...	...	45,000
Total ...						185,866,000

The Gosstrakh is assuming an increasingly important part in the economic life of the country. While adopting the mathematical and statistical principles of insurance which are in practice in other countries, the policy of the Gosstrakh differs from that of the ordinary insurance company, by favouring the small policy holder, principally the worker, employee and the poor and middle farmer. The poorest farmers are either insured free or receive special discount. There is also a general discount of 20 per cent. for workers on all voluntary insurance rates. The rates for Government, municipal and trade union property are 20 per cent. lower than the general fire insurance rates, while on buildings used for educational and cultural purposes the rates are 50 per cent. lower.

LABOUR

The People's Commissariat for Labour.

All matters concerning the regulation and protection of labour are dealt with by the People's Commissariat for Labour in each Republic of the Soviet Union, and by the local organisations of the Commissariat.

The Regulation of Labour.

The labour of persons who work for hire, and their relations to those who hire them, are regulated by the Labour Code enacted in 1922 and amplified by later enactments.

All agreements and contracts made between persons who hire labour and persons who sell their labour, which bring labour conditions below the standards fixed by the Labour Code, are considered void.

The Labour Code decrees that the working day shall not exceed eight hours in each twenty-four. The working day of minors from 16 to 18 years of age, of persons doing brain work not directly in conjunction with manual work, or of persons engaged in underground work shall not exceed six hours. For night work the normal working time is reduced by one hour. Overtime work is not permitted except in cases specified in the Code of Labour Laws or sanctioned by the local labour inspector. The exceptions apply particularly to work in cases where disaster or danger is threatened. Persons under 18 years of age are not permitted to work overtime, or to work in dangerous or unhealthy trades, or to work underground, or during the night. The labour of persons under 18 is as a general rule not allowed. In exceptional cases, taking into account the domestic and material circumstances of the minor, the Labour Inspector has the right to authorise the employment of minors not under 14, but such minors must be medically examined first. Minors under 14 are in no circumstances allowed to work for hire. The working day of persons under 16 shall not exceed 4 hours. Special privileges are granted to women, e.g., expectant mothers engaged in brain or clerical work, are given two to three months' leave of absence, and those engaged in manual work up to four months (eight weeks before and eight weeks after confinement), and assistance during confinement and child nursing is given. In especially wearing and unhealthy industries, in underground and night work, no female labour is allowed (except in certain

cases). Pregnant women and nursing mothers are in no circumstances allowed to work overtime or at night.

A weekly period of uninterrupted rest of not less than forty-two hours is fixed for all workers, as well as two weeks' holiday per year. The following must be observed as general holidays:—January 1 and 22; March 12 and 18; May 1; and November 7. In addition to these days of general holiday, the Local Labour Protection organisations fix special days of rest, not more than eight a year, making such days fit in with the conditions which prevail in the locality.

As a general rule, but it is not obligatory, the hire of labour takes place through the agency of the local branches of the People's Commissariat for Labour (Labour Exchanges) and is regulated according to an individual or collective labour agreement.

Any applicant for work may register with the proper section of a Labour Exchange, and employers may apply to a Labour Exchange for workers but mediation of this kind while being a monopoly of the State, is not obligatory on either workers or employers. When workers find work or employers engage labour without the assistance (which is afforded gratuitously), of a Labour Exchange, they must register the hire agreement for statistical purposes. The employer and the employee are bound to define their relations in an oral or written individual agreement. Collective agreements (see "Collective Agreements") defining the conditions of hire and labour in separate enterprises and establishments or of groups of enterprises, and concluded between these and the respective trade unions for the term of a year protect the person working in the given enterprise irrespective of his (or her) being a trade union member or not. Terms of hire cannot be below the minimum guaranteed by law. An employee can at any time cancel a labour agreement by giving his employer not less than a week's notice. The employer can discharge a worker (on two weeks' notice) only in cases definitely specified in the Labour Code (full or partial liquidation of the business, stoppage of business for a term exceeding a month, incompetency of the employee, systematic slacking, perpetration by the employee of a crime in connection with his work, or his imprisonment for more than two months, etc.). Employees and workers in case of illness retain their position for two months, receiving their salary in such cases from the Social Insurance Fund. A labour agreement can also be cancelled on the demand of the respective trade union.

Labour Exchanges.

After the establishment of the new economic policy, when the State industries were placed on a business footing, the institutions

which were formerly concerned with the compulsory registration and distribution of labour to the various industries became converted gradually into intermediate agents for the hiring of labour. They became Labour Exchanges.

During 1923 the People's Commissariat for Labour endeavoured to increase the efficiency of the Labour Exchanges. Economic departments have been empowered to engage workers for positions of special responsibility, where special knowledge and qualifications are necessary, without applying to the Labour Exchanges, but all such appointments must be subsequently registered at the local or central Exchange. The Labour Exchanges have been brought into closer contact with the economic departments and the trade unions. For this purpose committees have been formed to direct the Exchanges, and to these trade unions and the economic departments send representatives.

The effective supervision of the observance by all enterprises, establishments, economic units and persons of the Labour Laws now in force is entrusted to the Department of Labour inspection. The Labour Inspector is not appointed by a Government department, but is elected by the trade unions. Not a single enterprise can be started or transferred to new premises without the permission of the Labour Inspector. Special technical and sanitary inspectors superintend the strict observance of the regulations for labour, hygiene, factory sanitation and safety.

Social Insurance.

According to the Code of Labour Laws, social insurance is compulsory for all workers, whether employed in State or in private institutions and enterprises. The principal exceptions are agricultural workers, who live in districts where there is no office of the social insurance department. Social insurance includes :

1. Medical help.
2. Temporary incapacity relief (sickness ; disablement ; quarantine ; child-birth ; sick-nursing a member of the family).
3. Special assistance (for infant nursing, sick attendance, and burials).
4. Unemployment relief.
5. Permanent disablement relief.
6. Assistance, in the event of the breadwinner's death, or in the case of dependents being abandoned by the breadwinner.

The fund for social insurance consists of the subscriptions of those who insure—(businesses, institutions, works, private persons who use hired labour) and from other sources of income which do not affect the earnings of the workers.

The number of social insurance offices at the beginning of 1924 was about 760. The following table shows the approximate

number of insured persons at the beginning of each year since 1923 :—

Year	Number	Year	Number
1923	4,900,000	1926	8,000,000
1924	5,500,000	1927	9,235,000
1925	6,430,000	1928	9,720,000

Until 1925 the chief branch of social insurance, i.e., relief for temporary incapacity for work, was carried out to the full. That is, an insured worker, when ill, received an amount equal to his ordinary wage. The benefits in respect of temporary incapacity have been, however, reduced, on account of the enormous increase in the number of applications, and in consequence of large numbers of workers being sent to sanatoria and health resorts. On the other hand, the additional benefits for some forms of insurance have been increased during the last years; for example, that for confinement from 10 to 16 roubles, and for nursing mothers from 2½ to 4 roubles a month. Expectant mothers engaged in manual work are granted two months' leave of absence with full payment previous to confinement and a similar period after confinement. Women engaged in brain work are granted leave of absence for 1½ months before and after confinement.

At present the pensions of invalid workers and families of deceased workers in the Soviet Union have been increased.

A full pension for disabled workers amounts to two-thirds of their actual earnings. The families of deceased or missing workers who were insured will receive up to two-thirds of the full pension of an invalid worker, depending upon the size of the family.

Apart from the chief forms of insurance referred to, the insurance offices have devoted considerable resources to prophylactic measures, and to the assistance of convalescents. A thousand beds in sanatoria, and 155 beds at health resorts in the Crimea, the Caucasus and Odessa have been maintained by the insurance offices for the insured persons of Moscow. Half a million roubles were granted towards organising homes of rest, and tens of thousands of workers have, as a result, been enabled to have a fortnight's holiday at such homes. These grants were made in addition to the medical funds of Health Departments.

The Central Insurance Office also makes large grants from its reserve fund to local offices.

Labour in all Branches of National Economy.

The total number of workers engaged in industry, transport and communications, building, education, health work and in other branches of activity is increasing constantly. Thus in 1922-23 the total number of workers employed was 6,736,000; in 1923-24 they numbered 7,330,000; in 1924-25, 8,256,000; in 1925-26, 9,808,000; in 1926-27, 10,313,000, and in 1927-28, 11,801,000.

The following table shows the number of workers engaged in the various branches of national economy in thousands :—

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
1. Agriculture	1,300	1,500	1,785	1,785
2. Industry	1,262	1,493	1,903	2,067
3. Building	202	280	489	560
4. Trade—				
(a) State	134	150	194	217
(b) Co-operative	136	220	290	326
(c) Private	110	120	158	163
5. Railway Transport	875	896	1,008	1,018
6. Water Transport	99	103	108	120
7. Local Transport	130	140	149	156
8. Communications	87	90	100	103
9. Education	475	524	606	624
10. Art	53	55	65	65
11. Health	298	332	387	399
12. Other employees	2,169	2,353	2,566	2,710
Total	7,330	8,256	9,808	10,313

The total number of workers employed in 1927-28 was 11,801,000.*

In 1923-24 there were 1,262,849 workers employed in State industrial enterprises, in 1924-25 the number of workers increased to 1,492,904, in 1925-26 the number was 1,903,528, in 1926-27 1,984,158, and in 1927-28, 2,164,580.

The following table shows the number of workers employed in the various State industries :—

Industry	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
1. Fuel	186,150	239,396	260,959	265,568
This includes :				
(a) Coal	141,819	182,113	217,061	224,173
(b) Oil	38,110	37,444	37,521	34,645
2. Mining	25,356	43,355	48,676	53,334
3. Salt	6,227	6,518	6,440	6,619
4. Silicate	71,780	100,923	108,111	113,530
5. Metal	357,663	482,783	512,344	551,656
6. Electrical	21,822	20,125	27,779	32,478
7. Electric Stations	5,613	6,600	14,297	14,893
8. Textile	515,376	631,811	646,360	677,976
This includes :				
(a) Cotton	367,418	458,740	469,531	498,930
(b) Wool ...	61,218	63,083	60,982	62,005
(c) Linen	71,853	88,744	92,439	87,562

* Including seasonal workers.

Industry.	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
9. Clothing & Haberdashery	25,674	30,216	36,795	58,372
10. Leather	32,707	43,223	46,436	57,009
11. Chemical	58,926	72,917	70,278	76,511
12. Food	57,050	56,225	56,245	52,625
This includes :				
(a) Tobacco	15,618	18,075	18,563	16,857
(b) Makhorka	3,830	4,026	4,327	4,011
(c) Vegetable Oils	6,293	5,638	7,304	9,089
13. Timber	44,494	53,009	61,566	65,674
14. Printing ...	27,555	29,624	27,991	27,876
15. Paper	27,328	30,458	30,038	28,754
16. Other Industries	29,183	31,488	80,302	42,487
Total	1,402,904	1,003,528	1,084,158	2,164,580

In addition to the workers regularly employed, industry absorbs a number of seasonal workers. In the year 1925-26 the number of seasonal workers was 587,000, in 1926-27, 556,842, and in 1927-28, 583,216.

The total number of workers employed in the whole of industry, State and private (exclusive of transport, building, etc.), amounted to 2,043,000 in 1922-23; 2,200,000 in 1923-24; 2,489,000 in 1924-25; 3,092,000 in 1925-26; 3,030,000 in 1926-27, and 3,212,000 in 1927-28. The estimate for 1928-29 is 3,506,000.

The Productivity of Labour and Wages.

During the period of war, revolution and famine, the productivity of labour decreased considerably. Only recently could serious efforts be made for the restoration of production. Although the productivity of labour is still considerably below pre-war average, the efforts that have been made, and are being made, are yielding promising results. The tendency of the revolutionary period was for wages to increase at a greater rate than the productivity of labour. The 1919-1921 period was marked by an acute decline, both in productivity and in wages, but the decline in the first case was greater than in the second. The monthly earnings of a worker in 1920 were 40 per cent. of pre-war time, whereas productivity reached only 29 per cent. of the pre-war level.

The principal cause of the comparatively low productivity of labour in the early period of restoration was undoubtedly the ruin wrought in industry by the long years of wars and intervention, followed by the famine and economic blockade. Much of the machinery could not receive the necessary repairs timely, and thus

was ruined, and without proper equipment it was, of course, impossible to raise productivity to any very great extent. Another reason was that many of the older skilled workers had, during the years of upheaval, left their accustomed jobs in the factories and their places had been taken by younger, less experienced men.

The average output per worker per day in the coal industry in 1925-26 rose to 2.82 roubles at pre-war prices. In the mineral industry the increase during the year was from 3.21 to 3.33 roubles. For the whole mining industry the increase of output per worker per day as compared with the previous year was from 2.53 to 2.92 roubles.

The output per worker per day in pre-war roubles for all industries has increased as follows:—

1924-25	....	7.55	1926-27	....	9.45
1925-26	....	8.42	1927-28	....	10.75

The following table shows the average daily output per worker in the various industries in roubles at pre-war prices:—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
1. Coal	2.41	2.82	3.05	3.29
2. Oil Mining	13.59	14.87	19.91	25.74
3. Oil Refining	77.89	87.95	—	—
4. Salt	4.25	5.13	6.37	7.12
5. Mining	3.21	3.51	3.89	4.28
6. Silicate	2.71	3.11	3.40	3.83
7. Metal	5.20	6.05	7.11	8.11
8. Textile	7.44	8.32	9.43	10.09
(a) Cotton	7.89	8.79	9.78	10.32
(b) Wool	8.95	10.87	13.68	15.44
(c) Flax	4.35	5.01	5.26	5.70
9. Leather	12.45	13.70	15.41	16.26
10. Chemical	13.73	15.40	18.16	22.14
(a) Rubber	19.13	19.70	22.45	26.20
(b) Matches	2.55	2.86	3.32	3.85
11. Food {including veg. oils	17.00	17.98	22.22	30.58
{excluding „	15.10	19.00	22.10	26.91
(a) Tobacco and Makhorka	11.81	14.24	16.81	21.08
(b) Vegetable Oils	41.87	40.25	40.03	47.44
(c) Confectionery....	7.62	8.07	—	—
12. Wood-working	6.98	6.71	7.47	8.08
(a) Sawmills and Plywood	7.26	7.07	7.69	—
13. Printing	4.07	4.24	3.97	4.47
14. Paper	6.12	6.55	6.64	7.80

The workers' average wage is also steadily advancing. In 1922-23 the average yearly wage amounted to 180 roubles; in

1923-24 it increased to 355 roubles; in 1924-25 to 521 roubles; in 1925-26 to 648 roubles; in 1926-27 to 726 roubles; and in 1927-28 to 790 roubles.

The number of working days tends to increase. Thus in 1921 the number of actual working days was 221.5, in 1922 the number was 257.9; in 1923 it stood at 260.7 actual working days; in 1924, 265, and in the subsequent years it averaged 270-275.

Unemployment.

The problem of unemployment in the U.S.S.R. is largely the result of, and is aggravated by, the flow of workers from the country to the towns in search of employment. The peasants, attracted by the rumours of expanding industry, hope to improve their condition of life by going to the towns.

During the last few years the number of unemployed has increased from 848,000 in 1924-25, to 1,353,000 in 1926-27, and 1,374,000 on October 1, 1928, in spite of the fact that industry and transport are absorbing large numbers of workers. About two-and-a-half million workers go to the towns annually and about 500,000 settle down there.

This problem is being dealt with in three ways. The first is the organisation of relief works for the unemployed; the second is the granting of unemployment relief; and the third is the granting of certain exemptions and privileges to the unemployed in regard to municipal services, etc.

The unemployed are supported by State subsidies, the Social Insurance Fund, and by the trade unions. Public work is also organised, and labour artels formed to assist the unemployed by providing work for them. During 1924-25 nearly 40,000 unemployed were provided with public work daily. This consisted mainly in the laying out of parks and squares, road-making, and repairs, etc. The average wage paid to the unemployed workers is about 1 rouble 50 kopeks per day.

The Social Insurance benefits consisted in the provision of regular money allowances. During 1926-27 84.5 million roubles, and during 1927-28 100 million roubles were paid from the Social Insurance Fund, while the trade unions spent large sums on unemployment benefits. These benefits vary from 3 to 18 roubles per month. In addition to the monetary allowances from the Social Insurance funds and trade unions the unemployed receive a number of privileges such as free, or nominal charges for, dwellings, municipal services, lighting, water, transport, etc.

In addition to the other existing organisations for the assistance of the unemployed, the work of the Labour Exchanges must be mentioned. The number of workers who find employment through the Labour Exchanges annually is 2½ millions. Labour Exchanges thus assist in a more regular distribution of work.

According to the information issued by the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, this organisation in 1926 has spent more

than 46 million roubles in assisting unemployed members, and another 50 million roubles in organising various kinds of work for the unemployed.

A reduction in the number of unemployed will depend on the further growth of the national economy. It is also important to develop still further the migration from the crowded areas to districts where land is available, and to extend the handicraft industries in the villages.

Trade Unionism.

The trade union membership is distributed among twenty-three separate unions, some of them comprising more than one industry.

The movement is united as a whole in the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (A.U.C.T.U.), which contains representatives from the central trade union committees. Locally, the unions are organised in provincial trade union councils.

The supreme power in the Soviet unions rests with the Central Council of Trade Unions elected at the biennial All-Union Congress of Trade Unions. The highest authority in any separate industrial union is its Central Committee, elected at a national congress. The delegates to this congress, as well as to the All-Union Congress of Trade Unions, are chosen at the provincial and regional congresses of the separate unions as well as at general meetings in factories and institutions.

The members' contributions are two per cent. of the monthly salaries. This amount is paid to the treasury of the factory committee and is distributed as follows: All the money goes to the provincial office of the industrial union which in turn pays to the Central Committee of the Union from 5 to 25 per cent. of the total collections. It also pays 10 per cent. to the provincial trade council or inter-union organisation. The remainder is spent on upkeep, education, unemployment relief and other purposes.

The Central Committee of each union pays from 10 to 15 per cent. of its income to the Central Council of Trade Unions and uses the remainder for strike funds, unemployment, education, medical work, scholarships, rest homes and other special work.

The introduction of the new economic policy made necessary an entire reorganisation of the trade union machine. In particular, beginning with February 1922, a great campaign was inaugurated for placing trade union membership on a voluntary basis. Trade unionists were given the opportunity of deciding whether they wished to remain members of the trade union and to pay individual contributions. No less than 95 per cent. of the members voted for rejoining on the new basis. At the various meetings and conferences the proportion in favour of remaining members of the union was never less than 88 per cent.

Nevertheless, there has been a serious decline in numbers, but this has been caused not by the defection of individual members, but by the concentration of industry and reduction of staffs carried

out as part of the new economic policy. The trade union membership fell from 6.74 millions on January 1, 1922, to 4.55 millions on October 1, 1922, and to 4.5 millions on January 1, 1923, i.e., a decline of one-third of the total within the year.

The following table shows the number of members on January 1, of each year since 1924 :—

1924	....	5,551,000	1927	....	9,624,000
1925	....	6,430,000	1928	....	10,390,000
1926	....	7,300,000			

Until February, 1922, trade unions received State support. The trade unions were at that time performing a number of State functions, as there was a very close connection with the Government apparatus, trade union bodies doing work for the Soviet State and Soviet bodies doing work for the trade unions. Consequently it was natural that financial help from the State should be given.

The trade unions of the U.S.S.R. are affiliated to the Red International of Labour Unions (Profintern).

Collective Agreements.

Great progress has been made in the extension of the principle of regulating wages by collective agreements. The latter are of two kinds, central and local. The local agreements are concluded between local T.U. bodies and local economic authorities; the central agreements are signed by the executives of the trade unions, with or without the assistance of local representatives. The development of central collective agreements is due to the present organisation of industry with large national trusts extending over the whole country. Some collective agreements are made solely with the Soviet Government, as, for instance, in the transport industry and the postal service.

Trade union representatives participate in the work of the various bodies connected with industry. In fact, every directing body has its trade union representative, and trade union activities are so widespread that not a single decree, circular, or Government order which concerns in any way questions of labour or the welfare of the workers can be issued without the cognisance and approval of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Labour Conflicts.

Labour conflicts are settled either by special labour sessions of the People's Courts or by arbitration. Disputes are taken to the Appraisement and Conflict Committees organised at all enterprises as permanent organs for settling conflicts, composed of representatives of the local trade union committee and of the administration in equal numbers. The parties may transfer the settlement of conflicts by mutual consent to Conciliatory Chambers or Arbitration Courts, which are set up at the local organs of the

People's Commissariat for Labour on the basis of equal representation of parties.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE VARIOUS TRADE UNIONS ON JANUARY 1st :—

	1923	1927
Agricultural	253,600	1,108,700
Paper	20,500	43,200
Mining	237,700	428,200
Woodworking	91,900	173,200
Leather	82,700	122,200
Metal	444,400	843,900
Printing	65,500	110,400
Food Industry	206,400	442,200
Sugar Industry	32,200	106,200
Textile Industry	435,500	813,900
Chemical Industry	137,400	236,600
Tailoring Industry	49,300	73,200
Building Industry	107,200	599,300
Water Transport	120,400	157,300
Railways	640,200	1,087,200
Local Transport	116,700	177,700
Post, Telegraph, etc.	107,200	114,400
Art, etc.	67,700	88,500
Health	283,000	488,600
Educational	381,600	746,800
Soviet Trade	512,800	1,173,700
Municipal	140,700	241,200
Public Feeding	41,800	248,200

Trade Unionism in the Villages.

The main strength of the trade unions of the U.S.S.R., as in other countries, lies in the towns. After the Revolution, however, various unions, and the workers of particular enterprises, "adopted" villages. A link has thus been established between town workers and peasants. After the introduction of the new economic policy, the number of hired labourers in the villages increased, of whom there are now more than a million and a half.

Towards the end of 1923 the trade unions in industries which employ a considerable number of workers in the villages commenced to organise the rural workers on a larger scale. As a result of this work a large number of village workers are now organised in trade unions, the Land and Forest Workers Union being among the largest in the country.

During the five winter months the Union organises courses on agriculture, forestry, political and economic subjects, as well as schools for illiterates.

Sugar Workers.

A large proportion of the sugar workers of the U.S.S.R., both those working on plantations and in the refineries, are, of course,

seasonal workers. They are recruited for the most part from peasants owning small allotments of land, from the regular day labourers of the district in which the plantations or refineries are situated, and, to a less extent, from outsiders who come in search of work during the busy season.

The efforts made by the Sugar Workers' Union to organise these seasonal workers have been successful, as can be seen from the figures of memberships published in the tables.

The Union has also undertaken successful educational work among these seasonal workers. Schools have been organised for illiterates, and lectures have been given on personal and special hygiene and on economic, political, and trade union subjects. To assist this work, cottage reading rooms, study circles, and travelling libraries have been organised. In places like the Ukraine, where most of the workers speak non-Russian languages, the educational work is carried on almost exclusively in the native languages.

Food Workers.

Educational work among the workers employed in the large enterprises is carried on in the factories themselves. For members in the small enterprises, the educational work is conducted in conjunction with the village and district executive committees, for the most part in cottage reading rooms.

All the members of the Union are covered by collective agreements.

Educational Workers.

Village educational workers constitute 55 per cent. of the total membership of the Educational Workers' Union. The central committee of the Union is endeavouring to organise periodic conferences in order to unify the educational work of the various unions working in the villages.

With the support of the All-Union Council of the Trade Unions, it has obtained the sanction of the Union Commissariat for Finance to receive regular grants from the local finance departments to assist the work of the local committees of the Union. The executive has also provided additional financial support from Union funds for the work of the Union in the villages.

Health Workers.

The Health and Medical Workers' Union includes a considerable number of workers in villages, most of whom are skilled professional workers.

As in each village there are very few members of the Union, the medical workers of all the villages near some large educational institution keep in touch with the latter and hold meetings from time to time at which a representative of the Union attends. At

these meetings both trade union and educational questions are discussed.

The village members of the Union take an active part in the organisation of lectures and discussions on hygiene for the peasants and labourers in the villages.

Women Workers.

Women form about one-third of the total number of workers employed in industry. These figures apply to enterprises employing sixteen or more workers where motor power is used, and to enterprises employing thirty or more workers where no motor power is used.

In some trades there are more women than men workers: thus in the textile trades women workers form 58.3 per cent., and in the tailoring trades 66 per cent. of the total.

The principle of equal pay for equal work is incorporated in the Code of Labour Laws, and it is also a fundamental demand of the trade unions, but the old traditions of cheap female labour and the prejudices against women's work in general have by no means been completely overcome.

As a general rule, therefore, women's wages in 1923 were on the average below those of men, being only 71 per cent. of those received by all workers. When enterprises cut down staffs, women workers are often the first to suffer. Thus, although the total number of women employed in industry is but a third of the number of men workers, women form about 55 per cent. of the total adults registered as unemployed. The standing-off of women rather than men is partially justified by the fact that there is a larger proportion of unskilled workers among women workers.

Educational Work of the Trade Unions.

The trade union organisations of the Soviet Union attach great importance to cultural and educational work, and devote much attention to it. About 10 per cent. of their income is devoted to educational work. In addition, a special clause inserted in all collective agreements requires employers to pay about 1 per cent. of the total wages bill into the union's cultural-educational fund.

The trade unions aim at satisfying all the cultural requirements of the worker, beginning with the need for acquiring knowledge and ending with the desire for rest and healthy physical exercise. Therefore, in addition to reading rooms, lectures and talks on political and scientific subjects, a prominent place is given to dramatic performances and concerts, sports and competitive games.

To satisfy these needs workers are organising clubs, the membership of which is voluntary. There is one such club to every

2,000 trade union members, and the majority of the clubs are at the various factories and establishments.

An investigation held in 1926 of 3,417 clubs (85 per cent. of the clubs) revealed that they have 900,251 members, 33 per cent. of whom are women workers. There were 7,995 "red corners" (little clubs), 6,803 libraries with 8,414,040 books. On September 1, 1925, there were 4,500 circles for physical culture, with 350,000 members. Of every 1,000 club members, 803 belong to circles for the study of Trade Unionism, Marxism, Leninism, Economics, Singing, Music, Art, Dramatic Art, Sewing, Radio, Photography, etc.

Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R.

The office of every Trade Union is situated at:—"Dvorets Truda" (The Labour Palace), Solyanka, 12. Moscow.

THE ALL-RUSSIAN CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS (V.S.S.P.S.).

Chairman, M. P. Tomskey; Secretary, A. I. Dogadov.
THE ART WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, Y. M. Slavinsky; Secretary, B. I. Kotsyn.
THE BUILDING WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, N. P. Bogdanov; Secretary, A. Y. Bugrov.
THE PUBLIC CATERING WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, V. S. Popov; Secretary, S. V. Bolshov.
THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, V. V. Dobrovolsky; Secretary, L. L. Bergman.
THE EDUCATIONAL WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, A. A. Korostelev; Secretary, M. Y. Apletin.
THE FOOD WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, S. Y. Krol; Secretary, A. G. Noskov. Union Journal: "Pishchevik" (The Food-worker).

THE GARMENT-MAKERS' UNION.

Chairman, N. I. Yonov; Secretary, E. I. Dyadichev.
THE LAND AND FOREST WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, N. M. Antselovich; Secretary, L. V. Karlovich.
THE LEATHER WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, I. S. Yusefovich; Secretary, V. P. Kapranov.
THE LOCAL TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, A. D. Sadovsky; Secretary, I. I. Geyden.
THE MEDICO-SANITARY WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, G. K. Korolev; Secretaries, V. P. Vorobyev, M. A. Agulnik.

THE METAL WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, I. I. Lepse; Secretary, A. B. Lukovtsev.
THE MINE-WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, I. I. Shvarts; Secretary, A. M. Gorbachev.
THE MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, A. T. Kartashev; Secretary, A. N. Teleshev. Union journal: "Kommunal'ny Rabotnik" (The Municipal Worker).

THE PAPER-MAKERS' UNION.

Chairman, A. N. Nikolaev ; Secretary, P. I. Borisov.

THE POST AND TELEGRAPH WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, Y. K. Yaglom ; Secretary, A. A. Karabanov.

THE PRINTING TRADE UNION.

Chairman, N. I. Derbyshev ; Secretary, F. F. Smirnov.

THE RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, A. A. Andreev ; Secretary, A. M. Amosov. Union journal: "Gudok" (The Whistle).

THE RED INTERNATIONAL OF TRADE UNIONS [PROFINTERN].

General Secretary, S. A. Lozovsky. Union journal: "Krasny Internatsional Profsoyuzov" (The Red International of Trade Unions).

THE SOVIET TRADE EMPLOYEES UNION.

Chairman, Y. P. Figatner ; Secretary, N. M. Feoktistov.

THE SUGAR WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, A. V. Lugovoi ; Secretary, A. I. Giryavenko.

THE TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, I. I. Kutuzov ; Secretary, N. I. Lebedev.

THE WATER-TRANSPORT WORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, A. G. Ishtchenko ; Secretary, A. I. Myltsev.

THE WOODWORKERS' UNION.

Chairman, G. I. Kabanov ; Secretary, V. I. Dokukin. Union journal: "Pila" (The Saw).

Trade Union Press.

In 1925 the trade unions of the U.S.S.R. published twenty-two newspapers—six of which were dailies—and eighty-three magazines. Of these, one newspaper and nine magazines were published by the Central Council, forty-five by national unions and fifty by provincial trade union bodies. There were in addition thirty trade union bulletins and a large number of minor publications and "wall-newspapers," which are posted up in the factories.

The circulation of the trade union newspapers was 981,275, of the magazines 907,600. This, of course, is quite independent of the circulation of the papers published by the Government, by local Soviets, by the Communist Party, etc. (For the number of newspapers and circulation in 1927 see chapter on Education.)

In addition, the trade unions have undertaken the publication of books. This also is a rapidly growing activity. In 1923, 300 books were published ; in 1924, 794. Of these last 124—with a total edition of 1,041,000 copies—were issued by the Publications Department of the Central Council of Trade Unions. (For more detailed particulars on the publication of books and newspapers by the trade unions, see chapter on Education.)

Sanatoria and Rest Homes.

Sanatoria and health resorts now accommodate almost exclusively workers and employees.

Besides the sanatoria and health resorts, there exists in the Soviet Union a new type of institution—rest homes, where tired workers and employees are sent to rest and restore their health free of charge. These institutions are, as a rule, situated in picturesque and healthy localities near cities, and enjoy great popularity. There are now rest homes for all cities and industrial regions of the U.S.S.R. During the summer season of 1925, the insurance bureau sent about 170,000 people to rest homes and no less than 100,000 people were sent by trade unions and other organisations.

EDUCATION.

The System of Education.

The supreme organ of control which directs the work of education in every Republic of the Union is the People's Commissariat for Education of that Republic. There is no People's Commissariat for Education for the whole Union. Each Commissariat for Education enjoys complete autonomy in its own territory.

The functions of each of these Commissariats include control over scientific organisations, museums, theatres, cinemas, musical and art institutions and the State publishing enterprises.

The system of public education in the U.S.S.R. is based on the conception of a single school, divided into standards, which are inter-connected.

Children from eight to twelve years of age enter the first standard, where they are taught the elements of knowledge. In the second standard the age of the pupils varies from twelve to seventeen years, and the syllabus covers subjects of general knowledge.

From the second standard school pupils who possess the necessary qualifications and inclination proceed to the higher educational institutions, where they engage in some particular branch of study. On the successful termination of a higher school course the student can proceed, if he so desires, to scientific research work at some special scientific institute or academy. This system of public education is supplemented by many kinds of schools for the adult population.

At present much care is given in the Soviet Union to a greater development of the system of pre-school education of children and to the education of mentally-defective children.

The 1920 census gave the following data in regard to the literacy of the population of the Soviet Union: For every 1,000 males, 617 were literate; 336 of every 1,000 women were literate; while the average number per 1,000 of the total population was 465. But during the intervening period illiteracy has been gradually reduced by the various campaigns carried on for that purpose. According to the census of December, 1926, in the cities of the R.S.F.S.R. for every 1,000 males 758 were literate, while for women the figures were 626 for every 1,000. In the villages the figures were, naturally, less favourable being 524 per 1,000 males and 274 per 1,000 women. For the whole Union the average number per 1,000 of the total population was 567.

The State expenditure on public education formed 3 per cent. of the State Budget in 1922-23, 3.9 per cent. in 1923-24, and 2.8 per cent. in 1927-28. There must be added to these figures, how-

ever, the large sums which are raised locally. The following table shows the allocations for education in the Union budget, exclusive of the republican and local budgets, in million roubles:

1924-25	132.3	1927-28	218.4
1925-26	172.6	1928-29 (Estimate)	215.8
1926-27	213.5		

The total amount spent on education in 1925-26 was 561.3 million roubles and in 1926-27, 695.3 million roubles. The cost of education per person was 3.86 roubles in 1925-26, and 4.79 roubles in 1926-27.

The State Planning Commission of the U.S.S.R., in July, 1928, elaborated plans for the introduction of universal education. The plans involve 10,500,000 children and call for an increase in the primary school period from 2.8 to 4 years. It is estimated that 3,500 million roubles would be required to introduce universal education, including 1,200 million roubles for school buildings.

The Commissariat for Education.

The whole work of education, including elementary, secondary, technical, adult, etc., is administered by the Commissariat for Education. This Commissariat includes the following eleven departments:

1. The Administrative-Organising Board, which directs the general administrative and organising work of the Education Commissariat and its local departments; it also deals with their financial transactions, constructional work, etc.
2. The Chief Board for General and Technical Education, which directs the pre-school and school education of children and social and legal protection of minors.
3. The Chief Board for Technical Education, which directs the training of industrial, agricultural, educational, art, health, and other experts.
4. The Chief Board for Pre-School Education and for Educational Work amongst adults.
5. The Board for Education in non-Russian Languages. The special duty of this Board is to direct education in non-Russian languages, in accordance with the requirements and customs of the various national minorities within the Republic.
6. The State Scientific Council, which is a central organ for the study of educational method and the drawing up of syllabuses, etc., for the schools and technical and scientific training centres.
7. The Chief Board for Scientific and Art Institutions. This Board directs the work of academies, scientific societies, research institutes, meteorological and biological observation centres and other scientific institutions. This Board also supervises the work of safeguarding historic monuments, works of art and museums, and the conduct of State theatres, circuses and musical institutes.

8. The Chief Board for Literature and Publications, which exercises control over printed publications, cinematograph and theatre repertoires.

9. The State Publishing Agency.

10. The Managing Board of State Cinematograph Enterprises.

11. The Supply Board, which organises the supply of general educational equipment.

The Commissariat for Education has, of course, local departments throughout the Republic; these departments are attached to the local Executive Committees of the Soviet of Workers' and Peasants' Deputies. The staff of the central Commissariat comprises 84 workers, the provincial staffs average about thirty-five workers, and the county (uyezd) staffs five workers.

In addition, in most of the local Soviets of Workers' and Peasants' Deputies, there is a special section on national education, thus ensuring the direct participation of representatives of workers and peasants in the educational work of their localities. Thus the educational section of the Leningrad Soviet numbers 363 persons, who work in the committees of a large number of the above enumerated organs of the Commissariat for Education.

The educational system of the U.S.S.R. may be divided into three main sections: general, technical, and adult.

General Education.

The schools and institutions for general education are of three types: (a) pre-school; (b) single labour schools (both these classes are for normal children); and (c) institutions for the protection and education of homeless or ill-treated juveniles and defectives

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The children in these institutions are from 3 to 7 years of age inclusive; the seven-year-olds being taught in a group by themselves. The children in kindergartens and crèches attend for six to eight hours per day.

The following are some figures of pre-school education since 1925:—

Year					Schools	Children
1925	....	....	....	....	1,130	60,196
1926	....	....	....	....	1,364	72,406
1927	...	....	....	..	1,629	85,349

Receiving Stations are open at all times of the day and night, at which immediate help is rendered to any unprotected child in need of State assistance. The children entering these stations usually remain there until a permanent home can be found for them. The receiving stations for boys and girls are separate, and each of them accommodates from forty to fifty children.

Observation and Distributing Centres have a staff consisting of teachers, doctors, and psychologists. The aim of these centres

is to investigate the psychological and other peculiarities of each individual child with a view to determining the most suitable institution to which he should be sent.

The Commissions on Juveniles consist, in each case, of a president, a teacher, a magistrate, and a doctor. The aim of the commission is to determine what is the best course to adopt for educating the young criminal or defective.

The commission is assisted in its work by specially trained teachers, who investigate the conditions of life and the circumstances under which crimes are committed; and the commission, having acted upon these reports, it is then the duty of the special teachers to study the effect of the measures adopted upon the young offenders by visiting the latter at home, at school, or at work.

Institute of Children's Inspectors.—It is the duty of these inspectors to keep a watch on juveniles in public places, on railways, at harbours, etc., in order to investigate crimes committed by children or young persons, and cases of their exploitation or ill-treatment, and to give protection to those who are homeless.

The following table gives details of elementary and secondary education since 1920-21 as compared with 1913-14:—

Year.	Elementary Education		Secondary Education	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
1913-14	104,610	7,235,988	1,790	563,480
1920-21	114,235	9,211,351	4,163	564,613
1921-22	99,936	7,918,751	3,137	520,253
1922-23	87,559	6,808,157	2,478	586,306
1923-24	87,258	7,075,810	2,358	752,726
1924-25	91,086	8,429,490	1,794	710,431
1925-26	101,193	9,487,110	1,640	706,804
1926-27	108,424	9,903,439	1,708	784,871
1927-28	116,373	10,502,964	1,819	805,369

Technical Education.

The technical educational institutes are of the following types :

1. Trade schools, factory workshop schools, and training workshops (elementary technical schools).
2. Technical Institutes (secondary technical schools).
3. Workers' Faculties.
4. Higher educational institutions and special technical schools.
5. Non-school technical courses.

Most of the trade schools are for children who have been through at least the first four years of the single labour school, i.e., who have completed the elementary school. Others, such as the schools

for pharmacy, admit children only after they have completed at least seven years of the single labour school, but, in any case, no child under 14 is admitted to a trade school.

The course of the trade school is from three to four years' duration, depending on the nature of the trade or profession taught.

The training workshops are mainly concerned with training juveniles to become skilled handicraft workers or sufficiently skilled workers for the needs of village populations, and to aid in the application of up-to-date methods to agriculture.

The factory workshop schools are intended for juvenile workers, and are of three types :—

(a) Schools organised at a given workshop for juveniles learning the trade. (b) Schools which use the factory itself for training the juvenile workers. (c) Young workers' schools for juveniles employed in trades demanding very great skill.

Year.	No. of Institutions	No. of Pupils
1913-14	2,877	267,000
1920-21	3,727	294,000
1921-22	4,025	325,000
1922-23	3,649	312,000
1923-24	4,066	413,000
1924-25	3,964	449,000
1925-26	4,329	531,000
1926-27	4,516	588,000
1927-28	4,711	601,000

Non-School Technical Courses.

Two main forms of education are provided for adult workers who cannot attend a regular day school, viz., various courses for augmenting the skill of adult workers, and evening technical classes.

The courses are divided thus :—

ELEMENTARY COURSES.

1. Elementary training.
2. Intermediate.
3. Training of older workers.
4. Training of junior administrative workers.

ADVANCED COURSES.

1. To train highly-skilled workers.
2. To train foremen workers and industrial instructors.
3. To train trade unionists for the purpose of participating in production.
4. To train administrative workers.

SPECIAL COURSES.

1. Emergency subjects.

The evening technical classes are intended for adult workers employed in productive work, and aim at training experts in the

different branches of production. The course of study extends over four years. There were 1,458 such courses in 1926-27 with 162,659 students.

Adult Schools.

The adult schools include day schools, Sunday schools, and political schools. The day schools are of two types, i.e., agricultural or industrial, in accordance with the locality of the school. The ordinary course of studies covers two years, but where it is found advisable a third year course is arranged, and those who take it are eligible, on completing it, for the higher educational institutions on an equality with pupils who have passed through the single labour schools. The Sunday schools are merely a different form of the day adult schools, and are intended for workers and peasants who cannot afford to devote time to study during week-days.

The number of educational institutions coming under the category of adult schools is given in the following table:—

Year.	Schools for Illiterates.		Adult Schools of a Higher Standard.	
	No. of Schools.	Pupils (in 1,000).	No. of Schools.	Pupils (in 1,000).
1920-21	40,967	1,157	780	52
1921-22	17,987	456	443	37
1922-23	3,535	111	425	42
1923-24	17,364	534	490	56
1924-25	44,375	1,399	539	65
1925-26	50,925	1,635	511	68
1926-27	46,759	1,516	866	99

The political schools are of two kinds, elementary and advanced. The aim of the elementary schools is to train organisers and other workers for local and district soviet, trade union, and Communist Party branches or departments. The higher schools train workers for county and provincial branches or departments. The following table shows the number of Communist Schools, Courses for Political Education and Communist Universities:—

Year.	No. of Schools.	Attendance.
1920-21	64	6,000
1921-22	180	14,000
1922-23	391	30,000
1923-24	764	53,000
1924-25	1,538	81,000
1925-26	5,857	206,000
1926-27	6,138	243,000
1927-28	6,217	245,000

Other Forms of Adult Education.

(a) *Cottage Reading Rooms, Peoples' Homes, and Clubs.*—The most valuable achievement in the educational field of post-revolutionary Russia does not lie in the formal educational system, but in the organisation of political and adult education. The following table shows the development of educational institutions of a new type which did not exist before 1917:—

Year.	No. of Cottage Reading Rooms.	No. of People's Homes and Clubs.
1920-21	24,413	8,506
1921-22	16,799	7,394
1922-23	5,018	6,991
1923-24	11,357	11,635
1924-25	21,517	10,838
1925-26	24,924	11,250
1926-27	22,085	11,115
1927-28	23,122	12,016

(b) *Home Studies.*—The spontaneous movement for self-education among workers and peasants is encouraged in every possible way by the authorities. Special commissions have been formed, both centrally and locally, attached to the Chief Board for non-school education and for political educational work among adults. These commissions give advice to all who desire to educate themselves. There is no information available for the whole Union, but in the R.S.F.S.R. there were in 1926-27, 27,000 societies for home studies with a membership of 1,200,000.

(c) *Propaganda Work.*—This includes all special campaigns, as, for instance, the campaigns for famine relief, for improvements in agriculture, against tuberculosis, etc. All educational institutions participate in this work.

Workers and University Education.

The organisation of workers' faculties began in 1920 with the closest co-operation of the trade unions. In 1921 the trade unions sent to them over 17,000 persons, while early in 1922 the number of worker-students in eighty-nine workers' faculties reached 40,000.

Many difficulties were at first encountered, but after the restoration of peaceful conditions, it was possible to go ahead. In 1922 the workers' faculties underwent a thorough revision, after which there remained seventy-two independent institutions and eleven holding only evening courses, with a total of 32,120 students. A little over half of the students were workers.

In 1922-23 the class composition of the students was made up as follows :—Workers, 63 per cent. ; peasants, 25.7 per cent. ; non-manual workers, 11.3 per cent. In subsequent years the percentage of peasants has increased with a corresponding decrease in the number of workers.

The largest number of workers' faculties was, naturally, opened in Moscow and Leningrad, where are also the chief universities. Thus in Moscow there were in 1922-23 sixteen workers' faculties with 10,000 students, of whom 73 per cent. were workers and 16.7 per cent. peasants. In Leningrad eleven faculties contained 3,675 students, 68 per cent. of whom were workers. In the provinces the remaining forty-five faculties comprised 18,445 students, with 56 per cent. workers, 31 per cent. peasants, and 13 per cent. non-manual workers.

The dominant rôle of the trade unions is seen in the fact that they sent directly 12,500 of the students, or 40 per cent. of the total. A close connection was maintained between the students and their trade unions, the former remaining trade union members and the latter giving them material assistance in addition to that provided by the State.

The number of workers and peasants varies according to the type of institution ; thus, in the industrial colleges 32.4 per cent. of the students are workers and 15.6 per cent. peasants ; while in the agricultural colleges workers constitute 37.3 per cent. and the peasants, 41.8 per cent.

UNIVERSITIES.

	1925-26		1926-27		1927-28	
	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.
Workers' Faculties	108	47,174	109	45,702	105	54,700
Universities	138	162,000	124	160,000	137	143,100
Total	246	209,174	233	203,702	242	197,800

Scientific Institutes.

Since the establishment of the Soviet Government in 1917, many scientific institutes have been opened in the U.S.S.R., in which important work is being carried out in order to assist in the industrial development of the country. The principal institutes opened and the year of establishment are given below :—

Chemical Institute, 1918.

State Institute of Applied Chemistry, 1919.

Institute for Pure Chemical Reagents, 1919.
 Scientific Chemico-Pharmaceutical Institute, 1920.
 State Experimental Electro-Technical Institute, 1921.
 Leningrad Experimental Electro-Technical Laboratory, 1924.
 Leningrad Physico-Technical Laboratory, 1925.
 Nizhni-Novgorod Radium Laboratory, 1918.
 Central Aero-Dynamic Institute, 1918.
 Scientific Motor Transport Institute, 1923.
 State Scientific Research Institute for the Oil Industry, 1925.
 Central Scientific Research Institute for the Peat Industry, 1922.
 Leningrad Laboratory for Transport Engines, 1924.
 Scientific Fuel Institute, 1921.
 Institute for Applied Mineralogy and Metallurgy, 1923.
 Scientific Institute for the Study of Fertilisers, 1918.
 State Institute for Ceramics, 1919.
 Laboratory for Hydraulics, 1924.
 Institute of Applied Geophysics, 1923.
 Scientific Research Institute of the Textile Industry, 1927.
 State Experimental Institute for the Silicate Industry, 1923.
 State Institute for Metallurgical and Fuel Constructions, 1924.
 Central Scientific Research Institute for the Sugar Industry, 1927.
 Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory, 1924.
 Testing Station for the Leather Industry, 1922.
 Scientific Research Institute for the Leather Industry, 1927.
 Scientific Experimental Building Institute, 1927.
 Institute for the Study of the North, 1920.
 State Research Station for Paper, 1918.
 Central Institute for Tobacco Plantations, 1923.
 Research Bureau for Timber for Aviation, 1926.
 State Technical Bureau for Aerial Photography, 1924.
 State Research Institute for Sanitation and Water Supply, 1919.
 Metal Institute, 1927.
 Research Institute for the Working up of Minerals, 1920.

We give below a brief summary of the work carried on the
 institutes, to give some idea of the general scope and
 of the activities of the Chemical Institute is directed along

The work first is to solve some practical problems directly
 channels. The needs of the chemical factories, including
 connected with the branches of the chemical industry, and
 analysis for the various methods of production. The second
 for the discovery of better research in those branches of
 is the organisation of scientific on applied chemistry.

chemistry which have a direct bearing out in connection with
 Considerable work is being carried out on catalysis which plays such
 investigation of capillary chemistry in industry.
 an important part in nature as well as

When the Institute was inaugurated, provision was made for the establishment on its premises of the production of chemicals on a semi-factory scale, in order to test various methods of production, which have shown good results in laboratory experiments.

In this connection, it is worth while mentioning the new method discovered by the Institute for the obtaining of peat by a system of coagulation of hydro-peat (peat washed with a strong current of water), by means of a colloidal solution of ferrous oxide. Peat obtained in this manner is more easily dried and pressed into bricks.

The Institute also carried out experiments with the coal obtained in the Moscow area. As a result of the investigations in connection with the burning of Moscow coal, an interesting discovery was made that the amount of heat given out by this coal is considerably increased and the coal is more fully utilised if previously treated by a hydrate of ferrous oxide. This discovery is being utilised in connection with the burning of Moscow coal by the Kashira Electric Station. The research conducted by the Institute for the best utilisation of Siberian boghead coal has produced very interesting and valuable results. It was discovered that by means of dry distillation, coal tar of a high quality can be obtained. The tar obtained from the slate from Kashper is of some interest, owing to the presence in it of organic matter which is the basic element of ichthyol.

Thanks to the experiments carried out at the Institute, means were discovered for obtaining tar from this slate. From this tar ichthyol is then obtained which is not inferior to any foreign product. Production of ichthyol by this method has now been organised in the Kushov factory.

The large quantities of natural gases, consisting of about 80-95 per cent. of methane which emanate in areas rich in oil (Apscheron Peninsula) have induced the Institute to investigate the question of utilising these gases, which are a valuable chemical product. Up till now, the natural gases have been used only as fuel. Experiments carried out by the Institute have shown that under certain conditions methane can be transformed into formaldehyde, a product which is of great use in the chemical industry.

Mention should be made here of the work carried out in the Institute in connection with the testing of carbolite (artificial tar), which is used for insulation, instead of ebonite and other more expensive materials. Experiments were carried out in connection with the "Carbolite factory" where this product is being manufactured.

Work is also being proceeded with at the Institute in connection with the transforming of one product of coal tar into another. Standards have been fixed for various chemical products, and

other investigations are carried out with a view to satisfying the needs of the different branches of the chemical industry.

Considerable results have been achieved at the Institute in connection with the application of electrical energy to the obtaining of chemical products. The method adopted by the Institute for the obtaining of gaseous aminophenol is now being used at the Soviet factories.

In the work of the Institute relating to electro-chemistry, interesting experiments are being carried out in connection with the refining of lead chromate and other minerals. The Institute has also discovered several methods of galvanic soldering, which are at present being adopted in a number of factories. Many other experiments carried out at the Institute have shown excellent results, and have been adopted for industrial purposes.

It would, of course, be impossible to give a full description of the purely scientific work accomplished there owing to the great variety and extent of the theoretical and experimental work done.

The Institute has issued six volumes which contain records of the work done by it during the past years.

Publishing Activity.

According to the figures published by the Central Book Department the number of books, i.e., separate titles, published in 1926 was 25,000 as compared with 23,000 in 1925. The number of books published in 1912 for the entire Russian Empire was 34,630. The number of copies printed in 1926 was 179,266,000 as compared with 242,035,804 in 1925, and 133,561,886 in 1912.

The first place among the publishers of these books was occupied in 1925 by the various government departments—44.9 per cent. of the total output. Next come the State Publishing Agency (Gosizdat) which was responsible for 15.3 per cent.; the Communist Party publishing concern—12.8 per cent.; private publishing firms—8.3 per cent.; trade union publications—7.8 per cent.; co-operative publishing houses—5.3 per cent.; and 5.6 per cent. by various other organisations.

The State and the Communist Party publishing houses have increased their share in the total output of books in 1925 while the proportionate share of the various government departments and private firms was reduced in number, although the quantity shows an increase of 25 per cent.

Moscow and Leningrad occupy an exceptional position in the publishing trade. Half the books published in Russia are issued in Moscow, about a quarter in Leningrad, and the rest in the provinces.

In the year 1925 there was a considerable increase in the proportion of text books for schools as well as literature for

children and a slight decrease in the percentage of scientific books published.

Of the books published the first place is occupied by social science—45.2 per cent; next come applied science—21.2 per cent.; fiction and belles lettres—11.2 per cent.; exact science—6.3 per cent.; and 16.1 per cent. various other publications.

Of the total works published in the Russian language 94.5 per cent. were original works and 5.5 per cent. translations.

The books in other languages than Russian issued in 1925 were divided as follows according to subject: peasant books—777 (5,850,000 copies); economics, politics, public affairs—602 (3,894,750 copies); school and textbooks—486 (8,767,000 copies); Communist literature—202 (1,683,50 copies).

In 1927 the State Publishing Agency issued 74 million copies of books of 4,000 different titles, of a total nominal value reaching 34 million roubles. The various publications may be divided into the following principal groups: School books, 40 per cent.; popular literature, 31.3 per cent.; others, 18.7 per cent.; belles lettres, 10 per cent.

The State Academy of Science in 1926 published 132 scientific works as compared with 99 in 1925, and 55 works in 1924.

The number of scientific institutions in the R.S.F.S.R. was 85 in 1927, 81 in 1924 and 21 in 1918. The number of scientific societies in the Republic has increased from 200 in 1918 to 798 in 1927.

The Press.

Systematic figures relating to the Soviet press since 1922 are now available. The main data are given in the following table:—

Date	Papers	Circulation
January 1, 1923	507	1,532,910
January 1, 1924	494	2,288,080
January 1, 1925	579	6,956,098
January 1, 1926	591	8,281,820
January 1, 1927	556	7,577,104
January 1, 1928	576	8,801,000

Since 1923 there has been a marked revival in newspaper publication and the circulation has grown continually. There has also been a marked improvement in the quality of the papers published both as regards matter and form.

The various types of papers published in the Soviet Union may be classified as follows :—

Class of Journal	Number			Circulation		
	Feb., 1925	Feb., 1926	Feb., 1927	February, 1925	February, 1926	February, 1927
Peasant	140	131	107	1,489,137	1,913,000	1,491,262
National (in non-Russian languages)	139	190	201	648,590	928,943	938,588
Worker (in large working-class centres)	55	58	58	1,031,655	1,276,810	1,371,479
Red Army	16	15	14	91,800	95,980	196,085
Young Communist	73	53	49	519,655	471,453	362,611
Trade Union ..	21	17	10	748,040	870,500	791,727
Co-operative ..	73	53	8	55,345	75,322	110,492
General	126	135	109	2,767,041	2,725,134	2,314,860
Total	643	652	556	7,351,263	8,357,142	7,577,104

Whilst in 1923 the circulation of peasant papers constituted 8 per cent. of the total circulation of papers throughout the Union, in 1924 it had risen to 15 per cent., and in February, 1927, to 19.7 per cent. The number of peasant correspondents also rose, and in August, 1927, there were 22,453 peasant correspondents working on 107 peasant papers. The circulation and character of the peasant press are by no means uniform throughout the provinces of the Soviet Union. In some cases both are very good and improving rapidly; in others they are still very backward, but on the whole there has been definite progress.

National Press.

During the years 1924 to 1926 the number of papers printed in the various languages of the nationalities throughout the Soviet Union has increased from 108 to 190, but the total circulation increased from 238,000 to 928,493, i.e., nearly four times. In 1927 the number of papers printed in languages other than Russian was 201 and their circulation was 938,588.

The Library Service.

The library service is part of the general educational system, which includes not only the schools from kindergarten to university but also museums, libraries, theatres, opera houses, cinemas, broadcasting, art centres, play grounds, and other recreational activities. The following table shows the growth of the library system since 1920-21 :—

Year.	No. of Libraries.	No. of Subscribers.
1920-21	20,030	5,448,000
1921-22	17,058	5,515,000
1922-23	10,538	3,544,000
1923-24	10,718	4,611,000
1924-25	8,016	6,856,000
1925-26	21,067	5,134,000
1926-27	23,219	5,677,000

In addition to the State, municipal, Trade Union and village libraries there are also about 50,000 travelling libraries, which visit each village at regular intervals.

The Theatre.

There were about 500 theatres in the U.S.S.R. in 1928 and the annual attendance was about 15 million persons.

In addition to the formal theatres there is a large number of amateur performances which take place in factory, town and village clubs. The number of such club theatres in towns and cities is estimated at 35,000 and in the villages at 30,000. They travel about the country to perform before local trade unions and peasant clubs. An interesting theatrical movement has also sprung up in clubs attached to the Red Army.

Contemporary life is largely reflected in the performances of the "Blue Blouse" companies of which there are about 10,000. The authors, producers and actors are all workers.

The principal Moscow theatres are as follow:—

1. Bolshoy Theatre. This is the State opera house and produces classic operas and ballets.
2. The Musical Studio of the Moscow Art Theatre. Lyric operas.
3. Experimental theatre. Another State opera house. Produces chiefly Italian and Russian operas and ballets.
4. Maly Theatre. Serious drama and comedy, chiefly classics.
5. Moscow Art Theatre. Directed by Stanislavsky. Maintains the old tradition of realistic drama.
6. Studio of the Moscow Art Theatre. Serious drama, Shakespeare and other classics.
7. Vakhtangov Theatre. Romantic and modern drama.
8. Kamerny Theatre. Directed by Tairov. Classic and modern plays.
9. Meyerhold Theatre. The most experimental in the U.S.S.R. Modernist.
10. Theatre of the Revolution. Chiefly modern drama by Russian and foreign dramatists.
11. Moscow Trade Union Theatre. Drama.
12. The Korsh Theatre. Drama.
13. Proletcult Theatre. Workers' theatre. Modern plays.
14. First Theatre of Satire. Satires and comedies.
15. Second Theatre of Satire. Satires and comedies.
16. Blue Blouse Theatre. Variety, sketches, etc.
17. Jewish Kamerny Theatre. Plays in Yiddish.
18. Habima Theatre Studio. Plays in Hebrew.
19. Ukrainian Theatre of Music and Drama. Plays in Ukrainian.

Cinema.

There are only about ten production units in the U.S.S.R., the most important of which are the Sovkino, Mezhrabpom Film, Gosvoenkino and Wufku in the Ukraine.

Sovkino alone now owns about 10,000 square metres of studio space near Moscow, which is amongst the best equipped in the world. In 1928 the total output in the country of long features was 200 as compared with 80 in 1927, 35 in 1926, and 52 in 1925.

The growth of the Russian film industry can be realised from the fact that at present 85,000 people are constantly employed in it. Towards the end of 1929 production is expected to increase considerably owing to the completion of a huge production centre near Kiev. Some of the Russian films like the "Last Days of Petrograd," "Potemkin," "Mother" and others have won great praise and are considered the best examples of the cinematographic art.

In 1928 there were 8,800 cinemas in the U.S.S.R. Of these only 1,800 were commercial cinemas and the remainder club cinemas, travelling cinemas, etc. In the R.S.F.S.R. there were 6,460 cinemas and 2,340 were situated in the remaining five Union Republics. The attendance in the cinemas of the R.S.F.S.R. in 1927-28 was 260 million people. Information about attendance in the other republics is so far not available.

The building programme provides for the erection of 2,000 new halls and the equipment of 8,000 transportable projection outfits to cover regularly the less densely populated districts. This building programme is to be carried out by the end of 1932.

Society for Cultural Relations.

The All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries was formed for the purpose of establishing closer relations between cultural and scientific bodies in the U.S.S.R. and those of foreign countries. It arranges the exchange of information, reports, periodicals and books issued by such societies in the Soviet Union for similar publications in foreign countries and issues a Weekly News Bulletin. The Society maintains a Service Bureau for Foreign Visitors, which assists foreigners going to the U.S.S.R. for purposes of research or study, and arranges tours for visiting scientists, professors, etc. Reciprocal societies for the promotion of cultural relations have been formed in many countries. Madame O. D. Kameneva is President of the Society, the address of which is 6, Malaya Nikitskaya, Moscow. There is a branch in Leningrad at 5, Ulitza Khalturina.

The Society for Cultural Relations between the Peoples of the British Commonwealth and the U.S.S.R. was organised in 1924. Its address is 23, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

The following is a list of its officers :—

President : Prof. Lascelles Abercrombie, M.A.

Chairman : Miss Ruth Fry.

Hon. Treasurer : J. P. Bedford.

Hon. Secretary : Catherine Rabinovich.

The American Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R. was organised in 1927. Its address is 49, East 25th Street, New York City. The following is a list of its officers :—

President : William Allan Neilson.

Vice Presidents : John Dewey.

“ “ Leopold Stokowsky.

“ “ Stephen P. Duggan.

“ “ Floyd Dell.

“ “ Lillian Ward.

Treasurer : Allen Wardwell.

Secretary : Lucy Branham.

Broadcasting.

The development of wireless commenced much later in the U.S.S.R. than in the Western countries, but, nevertheless, rapid progress was made and the Soviet Union is fast coming abreast of the latter.

In order to stimulate an interest in wireless a number of large organisations was formed such as Wireless Transmission (Radio Peredacha), The Society of Friends of Radio, and the Radio Bureau of the Council of Trade Unions of the Moscow Province. Radio Peredacha is an organisation formed by representatives of the Post Office and the Electrical Trusts. The Society of Friends of Radio was formed in 1924 to popularise wireless and give every possible help to the industry.

The Radio Bureau of the Council of Trade Unions is introducing wireless in all labour clubs, providing wireless instructors, and publishing a journal devoted to wireless.

Broadcasting is used in the U.S.S.R. principally for educational purposes. The aim being to utilise it as a means of raising the cultural level of the mass of the people, particularly of those inhabiting remote parts of the country far away from any railway station.

On October 1st, 1928, there were in the U.S.S.R. 56 broadcasting stations, 28 wireless stations for scientific investigations and 28 sub-stations. Since the beginning of 1929 broadcasting and radio construction have been placed under the jurisdiction of the People's Commissariat for Posts and Telegraphs.

Physical Culture and Sport.

Physical culture is regarded of great importance to the State and its development is promoted by the People's Commissariats for Education, Health, Labour, Army and Navy in addition to the activities of the trade unions, League of Communist Youth and other organisations in a similar direction.

In the Red Army physical culture is an integral part of military training, and in the public schools it has been included in the

educational programme as a compulsory subject. Physical culture is being widely applied as a prophylactic, remedial, and sanitary method in rest homes, sanatoriums, medical institutes and health resorts of the People's Commissariat for Health. The significance of these establishments for the propaganda of physical culture will be manifest when it is realised that hundreds of thousands of workers from the urban and rural districts pass through these institutions every year.

Unlike most other countries the voluntary physical culture and sport movement in the U.S.S.R. is not organised in independent athletic and sport societies, but rather in the form of circles attached to other cultural, educational, professional and political organisations. Practically every society, club, People's Home, etc., has its physical culture circle.

The trade unions, which spend vast sums on educational work, devote about 10 to 15 per cent. of these sums to physical culture. Over 640,000 members of trade unions in 1928 were members of such sport circles. The total number of people organised in 1928 in physical culture circles was more than two millions. The most popular forms of sport are football, basketball, handball, and "gorodky" (a national variety of skittles). Tennis is becoming more and more popular. Next in public favour come light athletics in summer and skating and skiing in winter. Gymnastics, heavy athletics, swimming and rowing, are also widely practised.

There are in Moscow and Leningrad several institutes for training highly qualified physical culture instructors, and a number of special technical schools in Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Kharkov, Sverdlovsk and in other towns are engaged in training regular instructors and teaching staffs for the local organisations.

Medical and social pedagogical supervision and observation are integral parts of all physical culture work. No one can take part in matches or trials of strength without medical certification of fitness. Only those whose general health is satisfactory are allowed to take part in competitive demonstrations.

Physical culture equipment is being provided for by appropriations from the municipal budgets. The trade unions are also providing large numbers of stadiums, playgrounds, gymnasiums, water-sport stations, shooting-galleries, etc.

There are a number of publications devoted to physical culture and sport, the principal are "Physical Culture and Sport," Moscow; "Spartak," Leningrad; "Physical Culture Now," Kharkov; "Physical Culture Theory and Practice" (supplement to "Trud," the official organ of the Central Trade Union Council), Moscow. A large number of special books on physical culture has also been published during the last few years.

LEGAL

ABSTRACT OF LAWS.

INTRODUCTION.

Each of the several Socialist Republics which constitute the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic (Ukr.S.S.R.), the White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic (W.R.S.S.R.), the Transcaucasian Federated Socialist Soviet Republic (Tr. F.S.S.R.), the Turcoman Socialist Soviet Republic, the Uzbek Socialist Soviet Republic: has, just like the several states in the United States, its own autonomous body of laws. The sovereignty of the several Soviet Republics is limited only to the extent specifically provided for in the Constitution of the Soviet Union, and only in reference to matters connected with the jurisdiction of the Soviet Union. Each Soviet Republic has its own Code of Civil Laws and of Civil Practice. It may be said, however, that the basic provisions of civil law and the fundamental rules of the court organisation and of legal procedure in civil matters are identical for the whole territory of the Soviet Union. That is due to the provision of Chapter I. of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., to the effect "that the establishment of fundamental principles of court organisation and of legal procedure as well as those of civil and criminal laws in the Soviet Union" shall be within the jurisdiction of the U.S.S.R. as represented by its supreme governing bodies. Such laws relating to civil matters as had been enacted by the several Soviet Republics prior to ratification of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. of 1923, were before 1923 co-ordinated by treaties concluded by the several Republics with the R.S.F.S.R. The subsequent legislation in matters of civil law has been enacted in conformity with the general principles laid down by the supreme governing bodies of the Soviet Union. The provisions of civil law and of civil practice which are given below are those in force in the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. They are in all essentials analogous to the provisions and rules in force in the territories of the other Soviet Republics. That is true in particular in regard to the regulations for Civil Practice. As for the provisions of civil law, while they are likewise analogous in the codes of the several republics, they differ in a number of details according to the social peculiarities and customs of the nationalities inhabiting them.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Under Soviet law a number of transactions, specified in the legislation enacted, are required to be executed at a notary's office, at the risk of being otherwise regarded as invalid. There can be

no private transactions in real property in the Soviet Union, inasmuch as land is the property of the state, and ownership of land is permitted only in the form of usage.

The notarial form of transactions, with entry in the records, is required in the R.S.F.S.R. for : (1) contracts for amounts in excess of 20,000 roubles, concluded by government institutions and enterprises, whether among themselves or with co-operative organisations or trade unions, and contracts for amounts in excess of 1,000 roubles concluded with private persons ; (2) the purchase, sale, and mortgaging of buildings ; (3) transactions involving the right to build ; (4) the drawing up of bequests, etc. Notaries' offices, where such notarial transactions are executed, are government agencies. The notarial offices also perform the function of certification of such transactions as do not require under the law any special form, whenever such certification is desired by the parties to the transactions. The notarial offices further have charge of the registration of such interdictions as are ordered against the alienation or the mortgaging of buildings which are not controlled by the municipalities, as well as of similar interdictions relating to the alienation or mortgaging of the right to erect buildings. Notaries are appointed by the President of the provincial court.

As regards the certification of documents which are to be presented abroad, the document is certified in the first instance by the notary ; the notary's signature is then certified by the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, and, finally, the signature of the official of the Commissariat is certified by the diplomatic mission of the country to which the document is sent, or by the diplomatic mission of another country. An analogous procedure of certification is required for documents which are sent from abroad to be presented in the Soviet Union.

ACTIONS.

Actions as a rule are presented in writing (a writ), but the Soviet Civil Procedure permits oral actions as well, in which case they are recorded by the Court.

In addition to information concerning the person bringing the action and the person against whom the action is brought and his domicile, the writ must contain the following information : (a) reason for the action ; (b) the subject matter, and (c) the amount of damages sought.

(a) The Reason for the Action—Pre-revolutionary Russian law did not permit of any change in the reason for an action. Under Soviet law, on the contrary, the litigants may change it at any time during the procedure. By the reason for the action the Civil Procedure Code means the facts on which it is founded, not its legal justification. The plaintiff presents the facts and the Court weighs them.

(b) **The Subject Matter**—The law gives the plaintiff the right to add or withdraw claims at any time during the proceedings. Soviet law permits not only the number of the claims to be augmented, but also one claim to be substituted for another.

Suits arising from a number of different claims may be combined into one suit, if the same persons figure as plaintiff and defendant therein. The law permits actions to be started upon one and the same ground by a number of defendants.

In response to an action the defendant may lodge a counter-action. The counter-action must be lodged not later than the day set for the hearing of the case.

No deposit as security for the payment of costs is required of foreigners bringing suits before Soviet Courts.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

The People's Court in the place where the estate is located takes measures for the protection of the estate immediately upon being advised of the holder's death. The custodian of the estate is appointed preferably from among the heirs. The measures for the protection of the estate remain in force until the appearance of all the heirs, but for a term not longer than six months. If an heir who is present at the place where the estate is located does not file with the proper court, within three months from the date when measures for the protection of the estate were taken, a declaration of non-acceptance of the inheritance, he is deemed to have accepted it; if he does file such declaration, his share escheats to the Government. The heirs present may proceed to the administration of the estate without waiting for the appearance of those absent, who may claim their share if they appear in due time. The term for the appearance of absent heirs is six months from the date when measures were taken for the protection of the estate. For unborn heirs, the term is three months from the date of birth, within which term they must appear through their lawful representatives. In the case of a going enterprise (commercial, industrial, or artisan's establishment), if no heirs are present, the court appoints a special responsible trustee upon a report of the Government body having charge of enterprises or establishments in the respective fields. In the event of non-appearance of heirs within six months from the date when measures were taken for the protection of the estate, or in the event of non-acceptance by the heirs, the estate escheats to the Government.

ALIENS.

In Soviet law and practice no distinction of any kind is made between aliens engaged in manual or intellectual labour and citizens of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, similarly engaged.

Political Rights.—Irrespective of their nationality, Soviet legislation confers full political rights upon foreigners residing in the Soviet Union engaged in labour or farming and not employing hired labour.

With respect to legal rights and capacities aliens not engaged in labour are, as a general rule, likewise placed by Soviet law on a footing of equality with Soviet citizens of the corresponding category unless otherwise stipulated in treaties.

Civil Rights.—When provision therefore has not been made by treaties with their respective Governments and by special legislation, the rights of aliens to freedom of movement within the territory of the Soviet Union, to choice of professions, to establishment and acquisition of mercantile and industrial enterprises, and to the acquisition of real property, may be restricted by the proper authorities of the Government of the R.S.F.S.R., acting in agreement with the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. So far no legislation has been passed restricting the foregoing rights of the citizens of countries not having diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R.

Actions at Law.—In general aliens have the same rights as Soviet citizens to appeal to government and juridical institutions, to bring and defend suit, and to avail themselves of all the legal means for the protection of their interests and rights, both personal and real.

Foreign corporations licensed to do business within the U.S.S.R. are subject to the same procedure as similar Soviet corporations.

Foreign corporations lacking the authority to conduct operations in the Soviet Union do, nevertheless, enjoy, though only on a basis of reciprocity, the right to juridical protection in the Soviet Union in suits arising abroad and involving defendants domiciled within the boundaries of the Union.

APPEALS.

The decisions of a lower court is not final, except in the following instances:—

1. Verdicts in actions for wages;
2. Actions for alimony;
3. Actions based upon documentary evidence; and
4. Actions conceded by the defendants.

In addition to the above exceptions the court may (but is not bound to) allow the immediate application of the law to an action based on documents certified by Public Notary and also in such cases where delay may cause irremediable harm. Appeals

on questions of law may be brought by parties to the action, third parties participating in the suit, or district attorneys acting *ex officio*.

Appeals from decisions of People's Courts must be brought to Provincial Courts within two weeks; decisions of Provincial Courts may be appealed from to the Supreme Court within one month. The decision of the latter is final.

A violation of law or misapplication of law, also a decision obviously contravening the actual facts in the case, are valid reasons for setting aside a verdict.

The court of appeal may reverse or modify the decision of the lower court, or may dismiss the action or grant a new trial in full or in part before a differently constituted lower court.

Courts of higher instance are not compelled to limit themselves to reasons indicated by the appellant, but may also, upon their own initiative, examine the case as to points of law not raised by the appellant, but in so doing the higher court must confine itself to the material considered by the court of the first instance and has no right to gather or receive new information.

ARREST.

A person may be arrested only if prosecuted under criminal law.*

Soviet legislation lays down the general principle that no person may be deprived of liberty otherwise than in cases laid down by law, and in due process of law.

ATTACHMENTS.

An action pending before a court may be protected by an attachment upon the defendant's property, whether found in his own possession or in the hands of other parties (garnishment) and by an injunction to restrain him from committing certain acts. Such protective measures may be instituted under both civil and criminal procedure. For example, at the instance of the plaintiff or on his own initiative, the Examining Magistrate may, in a criminal case, adopt measures to protect a civil suit connected with it. He has the right to take such measures even though no notice of civil suit has yet been filed, if he perceives that damage and loss have been caused to an aggrieved party and that there is reason to expect the commencement of a civil action.

The protection of an action is permitted only (1) when the suit is based on adequate grounds and (2) when failure to adopt such protective measures may entail for the plaintiff the impossibility of obtaining satisfaction, or when by virtue of the character of the claim itself, a delay in this regard would render it impracticable

* The only exception permitted to this rule is in the case of persons who persistently refuse to pay alimony awarded by the court.

or arduous to execute judgment. In permitting full or partial attachment the court may demand of the plaintiff in his turn a guarantee against losses to the defendant. At the request of either party and upon due consideration of objections by the opposing party, the court may permit the substitution of one kind of protective attachment by another. As a general rule attachment is not permissible to protect an action brought against a State institution or enterprise.

Appeals may be taken within a period of seven days from the decisions of courts granting or refusing a Writ of Attachment, for the protection of an action.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

The Civil Code of the R.S.F.S.R. recognises in a mortgage the right of the creditor (mortgagee), in the event of the non-fulfilment by the debtor (mortgagor) of the claim secured by the mortgage, to obtain satisfaction out of the value of the property mortgaged, in preference to other creditors. Any property which has not been excluded from commercial intercourse may be subject to mortgage. The mortgage contract must be executed in writing. A mortgage on buildings or on the right to erect buildings on city lots has to be executed at a notary's office, with subsequent registration at the local municipal department, otherwise the transaction may be invalidated. The property mortgaged, other than buildings and the right to erect buildings on city lots, may either be transferred to the mortgagee or it may, by mutual agreement, be left with the mortgagor under the lock and seal of the mortgagee. Mortgage title to specific goods begins from the moment of the execution of the transaction; that to fungible goods, from the moment of transfer or of placing under seal. The same property may be mortgaged to several persons, and the mortgagor is required to advise every subsequent mortgagee of the existence of a previous mortgage. Preference is given to the several mortgagees in accordance with priority of their mortgages. A subsequent mortgage on buildings or on the right to erect buildings on city lots is executed at a notary's office. In the event of loss of the property mortgaged, mortgage title is transferred to the insurance claim. The mortgagee may not cede his title, unless a provision to the contrary is contained in law or in the contract. The mortgagee is required to maintain the mortgaged property in good condition and to insure it at the expense of the mortgagor.

Whenever the amount obtained from the sale of the property mortgaged is insufficient to meet the claims of all creditors, preference is given in the first instance, to wage claims, including compensation of authors for the alienation of their exclusive rights; next, to claims on account of social insurance and alimony; then to arrears on State taxes; and, finally, to the mortgagee's claim.

If the amount obtained through the sale of the mortgaged property is insufficient to meet the entire claim of the mortgagee, he may, as a rule, and unless a provision to the contrary is contained in the contract, obtain satisfaction from other property of the debtor, without, however, enjoying any priority rights in regard to that portion of his claims.

Beside the forms of mortgage enumerated above, the Civil Code of the R.S.F.S.R. contains provisions relating to the mortgage of goods in circulation or in the process of manufacture. When goods in circulation are mortgaged they remain in the hands of the mortgagor, who is given the right to replace any units of the mortgaged goods by other units, provided that a balance of goods shall be always maintained on hand of a value not lower than that agreed upon by the parties.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Fundamental Provisions.—The Court does not commence the examination of a civil case until a complaint has been filed by one of the parties concerned.

Besides the contending parties, other persons may join in the trial if the judgment to be pronounced by the Court may be such as to create rights or obligations of those other parties, with relation to either of the original contestants. In addition, the public prosecutor may enter a case at any stage of the civil proceedings, whenever the interests of the State are involved.

Soviet civil procedure has discarded the principle of mere litigation in the sense of a struggle by each side to overmaster the other in the trial. The court is required to make every effort to clarify the rights and mutual relations of the litigants. Therefore, instead of limiting itself to a consideration of the explanations and data presented, it must facilitate the elucidation of the circumstances essential to a decision in the case and obtain corroboration thereof by evidence.

In considering contracts and deeds executed abroad the courts take into account the laws in force at the place where the documents were drawn up, as well as such treaties of foreign countries as may have a bearing upon the contracts or deeds under consideration.

In the event of difficulties in construing the application of foreign laws, the court may request the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs to communicate with the foreign Government concerned for the presentation of an advisory opinion on the point at issue.

Representation in the Court.—The parties to an action may conduct their case in court personally or through attorneys.

The only persons authorised to act as such representatives at law are members of the Collegium of Attorneys, fully empowered agents of collective bodies (trade unions, etc.), and persons specially authorised by the court to act as legal representatives in relation to the case at hand. The representatives of the parties to the action must have the requisite power of attorney.

Jurisdiction.—The jurisdiction of the People's Court, consisting of a People's Judge and two associates (assessors), extends to all cases relating to matters of civil law with the exception of cases falling within the jurisdiction of People's Judge acting alone or within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court or the Supreme Court.

Cases concerning matters falling into the following categories are examined by the People's Judge acting alone in public sessions of the court, (a) property left by deceased persons, (b) arbitration agreements and decisions, (c) issue of court mandates on documentary grounds, and (d) recovery of title when the documents evidencing it, drawn to bearer, have been lost.

The provincial court tries cases concerning (a) suits involving over 2,000 gold roubles, (b) suits against government bodies or official persons for damages occasioned by illegal or erroneous acts performed in the course of administrative functions, as well as suits for the return of property wrongfully taken, or condemned; (c) suits brought against the State or municipalities; (d) suits arising out of partnership agreements, with the exception of limited partnership agreements, and of suits involving less than 2,000 roubles, arising from general or limited partnership agreements; (e) suits relating to copyright, with the exception of suits involving an author's royalty for the public performance of his works, in amounts less than 2,000 roubles; and (f) suits relating to industrial patent rights, trade marks, brands, models, and business names.

The Supreme Court exercises jurisdiction in suits brought against the People's Commissariats and other central institutions of equal importance, as well as in actions brought against provincial governing bodies.

Examination of Cases.—The trial is conducted orally in public. The case is decided by the court on the basis of the evidence presented and the laws in force. The data are presented by the parties to the action, but they may be supplemented by the parties upon the recommendation of the court, or they may be demanded on the initiative of the court. The evidence consists of the statements of the parties themselves, the testimony of witnesses and written documents. The verification of data may be carried out by the court on the advice of experts and exam-

ination *in situ* if in weighing the evidence the court is not bound by any formal requirements, but its decisions must be adequately founded.

Appeals against Judgments.—Appeals against decisions of the People's Courts are laid before the Provincial Courts, those from Provincial Courts, before the Supreme Court.

There is a time limit of two weeks from the date of judgment for filing appeals from decisions of the People's Courts, and of one month for appeals from the Provincial Courts.

The court examining a petition for reversal is constrained by law to go beyond the strict bounds of the formal or legal aspect of the case, and must consider the substance thereof.

The decision on the question of the review of court judgments on which an appeal has been denied, belongs exclusively to the Supreme Court.

CONDITIONAL SALES.

The Civil Code of the R.S.F.S.R. allows retail sales and purchases on deferred payment (conditional sales) of household articles, tools and instruments of production, equipment and supplies required in the pursuit of a profession, equipment for agricultural and small industrial enterprises, etc.

Agreements pertaining to sales on deferred terms must be in writing, regardless of the amount involved. The purchaser acquires ownership of the property bought under a conditional sale as follows:—Articles capable of individual identification become the property of the purchaser at the time when the agreement is concluded, but articles of a class not capable of individual identification become the property of the purchaser upon their transfer into his possession. The purchaser of conditionally bought property has no right to sell it, before he has completed payment, and is subject to a penalty under the criminal law for so doing. If, however, he, as the owner of such property, transfers it to a third party, the transaction is valid, provided that the said third party acted in good faith. A third party acquiring such property with the knowledge that the purchaser commits a breach of the criminal law will be deprived of such property and will be held jointly liable with the party from whom he acquired it.

The failure of the purchaser to meet three successive payments as provided for in the agreement entitles the vendor to an action which is not limited to the collection of arrears on those payments; the vendor may demand the termination of the agreement and the restoration of the goods as well as payment for the use of the goods. If, however, the purchaser fails to meet three successive

payments after having paid over 60 per cent. of the amount due from him under the contract, the vendor may institute an action only for the balance still due him.

In the event of loss of the goods, the vendor may demand immediate payment of the entire amount that is still due him. If, however, the loss of the goods has been occasioned by circumstances for which the purchaser is not responsible, he is released from payment of the balance due on the purchase, but payments previously made remain with the vendor and are not subject to refund.

The above provisions of the law cannot be altered by mutual agreement of the parties to the transaction.

CONCESSIONS.

Soviet law affords foreign capital the opportunity for working in the U.S.S.R. in a great variety of spheres. Concessions may be granted to foreigners for the construction and operation of factories, mills and mines, for the building of houses and roads, for the development of minerals, forests and other natural resources. The concessionaire may either supply the entire capital required for the project, or he may, in conjunction with a Soviet State organisation or organisations, form a corporation of the "mixed" type.

The body which is, under the Soviet Constitution, vested with the authority to grant concessions, either on behalf of the Soviet Union as a whole, or on that of the several constituent republics, is the Council of People's Commissaries of the U.S.S.R., in Moscow. The concession contract becomes upon ratification a special law of the Soviet Union, which is binding upon all authorities, whether central or local. Under the fundamental law relating to concessions, the Soviet Government guarantees the concessionaire against any modification of the terms of the concession by any order or decree.

The Central Concessions Committee attached to the Council of People's Commissaries has been given power: (a) to provide general direction for all activities relating to the securing and admitting of the participation of foreign capital and industry in business operations in the territory of the Soviet Union; (b) to direct and conduct negotiations in regard to the conclusion of concession contracts of all kinds; (c) to submit for the approval of the Council of People's Commissaries of the U.S.S.R. drafts of concession contracts, as well as drafts of government decrees providing for the admission of foreign firms to operate on the territory of the Soviet Union.

For the purpose of conducting direct negotiations abroad with foreign applicants for concessions and of preliminary preparation

of drafts of concessions contracts, concession commissions have been established at the several trade missions of the U.S.S.R. in foreign countries. In the United States, the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York, acts as representatives of the Chief Concession Committee.

COPYRIGHT.

Copyright of a work, whether published in the territory of the Soviet Union, or located on that territory in the shape of a manuscript or sketch, or in any other tangible form, is vested in the author or his successors in title, irrespective of their citizenship. As regards a work published abroad, or which is located abroad in manuscript form, copyright is only recognised when there is a special treaty in force to that effect between the Soviet Union and the country concerned, and only within the limits of the provisions of such convention.

Copyright applies to any literary, scientific, or artistic work, irrespective of its form or of the methods whereby it is produced. The translation of a work into another language is not regarded as an infringement of the copyright. The law also provides for some further exceptions with regard to infringement of copyrights.

Copyright belongs to the author for life, with the exception of scenarios for motion pictures, cinematographic films, and also photographic works, for which copyright is limited to a term of ten years. Upon the death of the author his heirs succeed to his copyright for a term of fifteen years, beginning from the 1st January of the year of the author's death. Whenever copyright is not for life, but for a limited term only as indicated above, the author's heirs enjoy the copyright for the unexpired portion of that term only. The money value of a copyright which is transferred to the author's heirs is not included in the general valuation of his estate for the purpose of assessing the inheritance tax.

COSTS.

The costs of legal action include: (a) court fees; (b) stamp duties; (c) court office fees; (d) expenses involved in the suit. The court fee is a certain percentage of the amount of the claim, namely, 1 per cent., when the amount is from 10 to 50 roubles; 2 per cent., when the amount is from 50 to 500 roubles; and 3 per cent. when the amount is in excess of 500 roubles. When the claim is for an amount of less than 10 roubles, or when the claim has no money value, no court fee is collected. The amount of the claim is determined by the sum claimed or by the value of the property claimed. In the case of claims for the maintenance of parents, children, wife or husband incapable of self-support, the amount of the claim is considered to be the total sum of payments during one year. In the case of claims for payments to

run for an indefinite period or for life, the computed amount is the total sum of payments to be made during three years. Government, municipal, and similar organisations are exempt from the payment of court fees. All expenses are refunded by the losing party in proportion to the amount of the claim granted by the court.

COURTS (See Actions, Civil Procedure).

The system of general courts in the R.S.F.S.R. includes: (1) The People's Court; (2) The Provincial Courts, and (3) The Supreme Court of the R.S.F.S.R.

Supplementing this general system there are the following special courts: Military Tribunals — dealing with violations of military regulations and Arbitration Commissions—to arbitrate in disputes between State economic enterprises and institutions. All cases are examined on their merits in the first instance.

The general direction of all judicial bodies, their organisation, inspection and guidance are the charge of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the R.S.F.S.R.

The People's Court consists of a permanent People's Judge, acting alone or in conjunction with two associates "People's Assessors." Within the district where it functions the People's Court has jurisdiction over all criminal and civil cases, with the exception of those which the law expressly includes in the jurisdiction of other courts.

The Provincial Court is the court of second instance, hearing appeals against decisions of the People's Courts. It also acts as a court of first instance in those more complicated and important cases, which are specifically mentioned in the respective articles of the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure.

Supreme Court of the R.S.F.S.R.—Within the competence of the Supreme Court of the R.S.F.S.R. fall the judicial control over all judicial districts in the R.S.F.S.R. without exception; the consideration of appeals against decisions of the provincial courts, as well as the power of review in all cases decided by any court in the republic, and the trial of cases of special national importance as a court of first instance under authority specifically granted to it by law.

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is the highest institution in the Union with respect to (a) general judicial supervision in regard to the enforcement of the law; (b) the actual execution of judicial supervision as such, and (c) the performance of judicial functions.

Within the first of its forenamed spheres the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is charged with the duty of furnishing guiding decisions and interpretations to the Supreme Courts of the con-

stituent Soviet Republics on questions relating to legislation of Union-wide scope, of giving opinions to the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. concerning the legality of decrees issued by the Central Executive Committee and by the Councils of People's Commissaries of the several constituent Soviet Republics, and of submitting recommendations to the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. for the suspension or annulment of ordinances passed by the central governmental bodies of the constituent Soviet Republics whenever such ordinances conflict with the constitution of the Soviet Union.

In the sphere of judicial supervision, the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. has the right to lodge protests with the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee against decisions and sentences pronounced by the Supreme Courts of the constituent Soviet Republics on the ground that they violate the Union Constitution of legislation of Union-wide application.

The Supreme Court exercises its judicial functions in the examination of criminal and civil suits of exceptional importance, such as those affecting the interests of several constituent Soviet Republics, or those involving charges against the higher officials of the Soviet Union, and in the adjudication of legal disputes between constituent Soviet Republics.

DEEDS.

A deed as an instrument used to convey real estate is unknown to Soviet law, inasmuch as the right of private property in land has been abolished in the Soviet Union.

DEPOSITION (See also EVIDENCE).

The Code of Civil Practice provides that witnesses whose permanent residence is elsewhere than in the city where a given case comes before the court shall be examined by the court at the place of their residence. The party to the lawsuit which cites the witness is required to indicate the circumstances on which the evidence will bear. Witnesses thus summoned are examined at a regular session of the court. Minutes are taken of the substance of the testimony, and they are, at the conclusion of the examination, sent to the court at whose request the examination was held. Regarding the execution of judicial acts abroad, the practice of the U.S.S.R. does not differ from that of other countries. The orders of foreign courts are carried out by the courts of the U.S.S.R. on the basis of reciprocity and in accordance with international practice, with the provisions of notes exchanged or of special conventions. In the event that judicial action has to be taken abroad the Soviet court or examining body is required to issue a special order indicating the lawsuit to which the action

refers, the person to be examined, the information to be obtained, and the person to whom the summons is to be handed, etc. A certified copy of such order has to be presented to the People's Commissariat for Justice, together with all the documents annexed (questionnaire, etc.). All the said documents have to be drawn up with sufficient completeness and clarity, so as not to give rise to any difficulties when used abroad. The People's Commissariat for Justice hands over the material to the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs for transmission to the proper party abroad.

DIVORCE (See also MARRIAGE LAWS).

A marriage may be dissolved during the lifetime of the parties either by mutual consent or at the desire of either of them. No grounds for divorce are required. Petition for the dissolution of marriage is made at the registry office orally or in writing, in the district where one or other of the parties to the marriage resides. If the petition for divorce is made by one of the parties only, the other party is entitled to a copy of the dissolution decree.

At the time of recording the dissolution of a marriage at a registry office, it must be stated with which parent the children are to remain, which parent shall bear the expense of their support and to what extent, and also the amount of support for a party to the marriage who may be physically incapacitated and unable to work. Should there be disagreement on these points between the parties, the matter is referred to a court of law.

DOWRY (See MARRIED WOMEN) IS OF NO LEGAL EFFECT IN THE U.S.S.R.

EVIDENCE.

A Soviet court is required under the law to determine freely, without reference to any predetermined facts or conditions, and weighing and the importance of a given circumstance as judicial evidence. Written documents are, as a rule, accepted as unimpeachable evidence, which may only be attacked by the imputation of forgery.

Under the provisions of the Code of Civil Practice of the U.S.S.R., evidence may either be presented by the litigants or be obtained on the initiative of the court. If the evidence presented is insufficient, the court may suggest that the parties submit additional evidence. Evidence is accepted at the discretion of the court, which may reject it if it decides that it has no bearing upon the subject matter of the lawsuit. The court may, either on its own initiative or upon the application of either party, undertake additional action to substantiate the evidence submitted, by the inspection of material objects at their location, the summoning of experts, the examination of witnesses, and the verification of written documents.

Oral testimony is permitted in all cases relating to actions and relations for which no specific requirements for written evidence have been provided by law. No one may refuse to give evidence before a court, except in cases where the disclosure of the facts required would betray a secret obtained in connection with State or other public services. In the event of a witness being a person interested in the outcome of the litigation or there being any particular relationship between the witness and either of the parties to the lawsuit, the court may refuse to hear such a witness. The court may order witnesses to confront each other in order to test the reliability of the respective witnesses. For giving false evidence a witness is liable to criminal prosecution.

Written evidence (acts, documents, business and personal correspondence) is either submitted to the court by the parties or may be asked for by the court. Documents submitted in other languages than that used in the court procedure have to be accompanied by a proper translation. Written evidence may be questioned, except in cases specified by law.

EXECUTIONS.

A special order from the proper judicial agency is necessary for the execution of a court judgment. This order is issued in the form of a writ of execution. All powers connected with the execution of court judgments, as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, are entrusted to sheriffs connected with the Provincial Courts. A sheriff is given the right to use all legal measures to exact payment on the judgment without any additional court order being required for that purpose. The judgment creditor or his representatives may be present at all stages of the execution of the judgment.

Third parties whose rights are in any way infringed by the actions of the sheriff, may lodge complaints against such actions as may also the recipient of the judgment and the debtor. Complaints of a breach of the law by sheriffs are placed before the People's Courts.

As a general rule, all property owned by a debtor regardless of its composition and location may be subjected to the execution of a judgment, but a number of exceptions are provided in the Civil Procedure Code. (See also Exemptions.)

The subject of execution may be the property in the immediate possession of the debtor himself, as well as all his outstanding property, *i.e.*, property which third persons owe the debtor (See "Garnishment"), both tangible and intangible.

To prevent a debtor from disposing of his property before execution there is issued a Writ of Attachment describing its composition and forbidding the debtor to dispose of it. The pro-

erty so listed and appraised is left in the custody of the debtor or of a third party and after a specified period of time (from 7 to 30 days) is sold at auction. The Writ of Attachment is placed upon such of the debtor's property as is indicated by the judgment creditor. The property is sold in the order indicated by the debtor and the sale is discontinued if the amount realized is sufficient to cover the amount of the judgment and the costs of execution. If the debtor is compelled by law to transfer a certain property, the attached property is turned over to the holder of the judgment.

EXEMPTIONS (See also EXECUTIONS).

Objects of primary necessity, such as household articles and the clothing of the debtor or his dependents, cannot be attached. Tools and instruments of production necessary for the exercise of trade and professional pursuits are likewise exempt. In the peasant household the objects exempt from execution of a judgment are necessary agricultural implements, livestock, etc. With a view to promoting co-operative organisation, payments on shares of consumers' co-operatives and of agricultural co-operatives have also been exempted.

Partnerships are protected from execution of judgments against individual partners for their personal debts.

The judgment creditor may demand either the liquidation of the share of the debtor-partner or the liquidation of the partnership, but he cannot have the judgment applied against the property of the partnership.

The equipment of works, factories, or ships may be attached only for a judgment against the entire enterprise, but not for a judgment against the individuals composing it.

Wages, salaries and all allowances and benefits of every kind paid to workers as such are also protected from attachment.

Income from wages, not exceeding the minimum established in a given community, are entirely exempt. Wages above the minimum are subject to attachment to the extent of 25 per cent. only, and in alimony cases to the extent of not more than 50 per cent.; in no case, irrespective of the amount of judgment, shall the balance left for the debtor in judgment be less than one-half his earnings.

In addition to those above-mentioned specific exemptions are added as to property belonging to government and public institutions and establishments of public utility.

except the

GARNISHMENT.

app. and property of a debtor in the hands of Government or private persons may be attached. The last-mentioned persons at wish information concerning the property of the named persons. Failure to furnish information entails a fine in the discretion of the court.

of the court. The delivery of property to the debtor after notice of attachment renders the third party responsible to the claimant for losses occasioned thereby.

INHERITANCE.

Soviet law recognises the right of inheritance irrespective of the amount involved.

The right of inheritance is confined to direct descendants (children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren), a surviving wife or husband, and such indigent persons incapable of self-support as were actually wholly dependent upon the deceased for a period of not less than one year before his or her death.

The provisions of the law in regard to inheritance apply in all cases where no different provisions are contained in the will and to the extent that no such different provisions are contained therein. The law provides for a distribution of the estate in equal shares among the persons enumerated above who are alive at the time of the death of the holder of the estate, as well as of children conceived during his life, though born after his death. The persons who lived in the household of the deceased receive the usual household effects and articles of domestic use, with the exception of luxury articles.

In the event of the non-appearance of the heirs within six months from the date when measures were taken for the protection of the estate, as well as in the event of the renunciation of the estate by the heirs, the estate is regarded as forfeited and escheats to the State. The heirs, or the Government, as the case may be, are liable for the debts of the holder of the estate to the extent of the actual value of the estate only. The creditors of the estate are required to present their claims to the People's Court within six months from the date when measures for the protection of the estate were taken, and are debarred from asserting their claims thereafter.

INTEREST.

The Civil Code of the R.S.F.S.R. provides, as a general rule, that wherever no specification as to the interest rate is contained in a law or a contract providing for the accrual of interest on a debt, interest shall be computed at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on the principal of the debt. In the event of non-payment of a debt at maturity, the debtor is required to pay interest at a rate not lower than this legal rate, unless a higher rate was specified in the contract. The regulations relating to promissory notes provide for interest payment on a protested note at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and, in addition, for the payment of a fine at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

The charging of a rate of interest higher than the legal rate, when money or property lending is carried on as a trade, is liable to prosecution under the criminal law. It should be noted that no law fixing the maximum interest rate chargeable has been enacted so far. Any person who charges a remuneration which is obviously higher than the one prevailing in a given locality for the lending of instruments of production, cattle, seeds, or money funds, and who thus takes advantage of the difficult situation of the borrower, is subject to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year.

JUDGMENTS (VERDICTS).

Judicial decisions are arrived at by a majority vote of a judge and two associates (People's Assessors), both of whom are permanent and indispensable elements of the court and equally with the judge participate in the determination of all questions of law and fact.

In addition to the formal elements of an organisational character, such as dates, composition of court, taxation of costs, etc., the following are the basic elements comprising a judgment: (a) The facts involved in the case; (b) the legal conclusions with citations of law; (c) the decision of the court. The latter is the only part of the judgment which becomes operative and must be complied with.

The Code of Civil Procedure permits also of a so-called "supplementary decision," which has a limited purpose, that is to correct omissions of a court decision. Supplementary decisions may be rendered in two instances.

1. Where the court omitted to discuss the fundamental question which was the subject matter under consideration, and
2. If the court after determining the rights of the parties failed to indicate the amount of damages either in money or property.

On rendering a decision the court determines also the manner of its execution. The court may either postpone or hasten an execution in consideration of the financial status of the parties or other legal reasons.

The Code of Civil Procedure provides also for exceptional or extraordinary methods for the purpose of correcting judgments in error. For instance the review of civil cases upon which decisions have been rendered. Reviews may take place: (a) upon new evidence; (b) upon the initiative of the People's Commissariat for Justice exercising its supervisory functions.

Reviews of civil cases are granted:

1. Whenever new circumstances are disclosed which have a practical bearing upon the case and which were not previously known to the party applying for a review;

2. When the previous court decision was based upon fraudulent documents, false testimony of witnesses or experts, or prejudice of the court, provided that the existence of the invalidating circumstances herein mentioned has been confirmed by the judgment of a criminal court.

Review may be requested upon the initiative of the parties to the suit, of the prosecuting authority, or of the presiding Judge of the Provincial Court.

Petition for a review must be filed within one month after discovery of the new circumstances which serve as the basis for review. The question of the validity of the ground for review is determined by a Civil Appeals Division (Collegium) of the Supreme Court, which Division (Collegium) in case of an affirmative decision sets aside the previous decision and refers the case for retrial to the proper jurisdiction.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—No such are known in U.S.S.R.

LABOUR CONTRACT.

Under the terms of the constitution of the U.S.S.R., the fundamental provisions of labour law for all Republics constituting the Soviet Union are enacted through general legislation covering the Union as a whole.

The Soviet Labour Code as now constituted is the most complete system of provisions designed to secure for the workers the maximum of legal guarantees and the protection of labour standards by the government authority and by that of the trade unions at the same time assuring the rationalisation of production to the greatest possible extent. The guiding principle of the Soviet Labour Code is the provision of a uniform standard of legal protection for all persons working for hire. A few exceptions to the general labour provisions exist in regard to certain classes of workers, namely: (a) labourers occasionally or temporarily hired by peasants who ordinarily carry on their work without resort to hired labour; (b) apprentices in artisans' or handicraftsmen's establishments and in producers' co-operatives; (c) seasonal and temporary workers, and (d) workers engaged in domestic service.

The precise relationship between individual employers and employees is regulated in each instance by a collective or an individual agreement. The essential provisions of such agreements, in so far as they relate to the protection of the rights of the worker, must conform to the provisions of the Labour Code. Changes in such legal guarantees made by mutual agreement between employers and employees are prohibited by law and are invalid. Labour contracts may run either for a definite or indefinite term. Under Soviet labour law, contracts running for an indefinite term may not be cancelled at the discretion of the employer. The cancellation of such contracts is permitted only

under circumstances provided by law and in the manner prescribed by law for the arbitration of labour conflicts in the works or establishments concerned, or upon examination by the labour divisions of the general courts. A contract running for an indefinite period may be cancelled at the discretion of the employee, subject to at least one day's notice being given to the employer, wherever wages are paid weekly, and at least one week's notice, wherever wages or salaries are paid monthly or semi-monthly. (See also Social Insurance, pp. 460-1).

LIMITATIONS.

The right to maintain a suit is extinguished upon the expiration of a three year period unless another period is fixed by law. Briefer periods of limitations have been provided in the following cases :

(a) All claims arising out of an insurance contract, 2 years ; (b) suits for damages against Government institutions, 1 year ; (c) all claims arising out of surety agreements, from 3 months to 1 year.

The claim of a buyer for deficiency of the goods delivered may be presented within one year or six months, depending upon the nature of the goods. Heirs to an estate are granted a period of six months during which to file their claims to the estate. A period of six months is likewise allowed to the creditors of the testator for the filing of their claims. The statute relating to promissory notes provides for a period of three years for claims against the drawer, for a period of nine months from the date of protest for claims against the endorser, while an endorser who made payment may submit his claim within six months from the date of such payment, but not later than three years from the date of maturity of the instrument. On claims under the railway statute the period of limitations is one year.

The limitation period does not apply (1) when the plaintiff was prevented by circumstances beyond his own control from proceeding with the suit, if the said circumstances arose during the last six months of the limitation period.

(2) When a moratorium, that is, a general suspension of payments of matured indebtedness, has been declared. From the day when the circumstances that caused the suspension cease, the limitation period resumes its run and the remaining period runs for six months. The Statute of Limitations is barred when a suit is started in the prescribed manner or if the debtor commits an act constituting an acknowledgment of the indebtedness. In the latter case a new period of limitation begins its course from the date of such acknowledgment of indebtedness.

MARRIAGE LAWS (See also MARRIED WOMEN, DIVORCE).

Only civil marriage is recognised as legal under Soviet law. A marriage is legalized by registration at a registry office. Church marriages are not prohibited, but they do not have any legal significance. Persons who are in *de facto* marital relations, but who have not been registered in the prescribed manner, have the right at any time to formalise their relations by registration, stating how long such *de facto* relations have existed.

In order to register a marriage the following is required : (a) Mutual consent to register the marriage ; (b) attainment of the matrimonial age (18 years for both parties). Those registering a marriage must present evidence of their identity, their family status, and age, and must sign a statement that the marriage is being entered into voluntarily, that there are no bars to the marriage as set forth in the law, and also that they are mutually informed as to the state of each other's health. Persons guilty of making false statements are liable to prosecution under criminal law. A marriage may not be concluded : (a) Between persons, one of whom is already married, regardless of whether the marriage is registered or not ; (b) between persons, one of whom has been declared, in a manner provided by the law, weak-minded or mentally defective ; or (c) between relatives in a direct line of descent, or between brothers and sisters.

In registering a marriage, the parties thereto may either retain the surnames they had prior to the marriage, or if desired, may adopt the surname of either the husband or wife as their common surname.

Both parties to a marriage have full freedom as to choice of occupation or profession. Change of residence by one of the parties to a marriage does not impose an obligation upon the other party to follow.

Property belonging to the respective parties prior to the marriage shall remain their separate property, with which each party has a right to dispose as it pleases, entirely independent of the other party to the marriage. Property acquired by the parties to a marriage during its existence is considered their common property. In case of dispute the share belonging to each party to the marriage is determined by the court. These provisions, apply to the property of persons actually living in unregistered conjugal relations. Married persons may enter into any mutual property contracts not expressly prohibited by law.

A party to a marriage, in a state of need, due to incapacity to work or unemployment, is entitled to receive support from the other party, provided the latter is in a position to render such support. This right of a spouse to receive support is preserved

even upon dissolution of the marriage under the following conditions: if incapacitated, for a period of one year from the date of the dissolution of the marriage; if unemployed, for a period of six months. The same regulations apply also to persons actually living in conjugal relations though not registered.

As regards foreigners, marriage between foreigners and Soviet citizens and also marriages between foreigners, contracted within the territory of the U.S.S.R. are registered according to the regular procedure. On the basis of reciprocity, registration of marriages of foreigners is permitted at their respective consulates or embassies situated within the territory of the U.S.S.R. Marriages of foreigners contracted outside the boundaries of the U.S.S.R., in accordance with the laws of their respective countries, are recognised in the U.S.S.R.

MARRIED WOMEN (See also MARRIAGE LAWS).

Married women in the U.S.S.R. enjoy equal rights with men. They may negotiate any property transaction, without exception, independently of the husband. They have equal rights with men to elect and to be elected to public offices. They may hold official posts in any field of political and civic activity. In the case of the death of a husband who has not left a will, the inheritance is divided equally among the persons designated in the law. (See Inheritance.) One of such persons is the widow of the deceased. The husband, however, may provide in his will that his wife be debarred from sharing in the estate.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Mechanics have no lien for labour performed or materials furnished in case of house building, manufacturing, repairing, etc.

MORTGAGES (See also CHATTEL MORTGAGE).

There is no private property in land in the U.S.S.R. The distinction between personal and real property has been abolished. There is accordingly no mortgage of real property.

PATENTS.

The law on patents for inventions was enacted in the U.S.S.R. on September 15, 1924, and is effective in the whole territory of the Soviet Union.

Patents are issued for new inventions which are capable of being applied in industry. No patents are issued for pharmaceutical articles or for foodstuffs, or for products obtained by chemical process; patents are issued, however, for new methods of producing such articles.

One of the essential requisites for obtaining a patent is that the invention be a new one. An invention is not to be considered new if at the time of the application for a patent it has been,

whether within the boundaries of the Soviet Union or abroad, described in printed form, whether in full or in its substantial parts, or if it has been applied so openly as to enable a competent person to reproduce it.

The right to grant a patent for an invention is vested in the Union Government. It may be granted either to the actual inventor, or to his successor in title. If the invention was made in a works or within an organisation and it cannot be attributed to any individuals as its authors, the right to the patent is vested in the works or the organisation. If several persons, acting independently of each other, should prove their right to obtain a patent for the same invention, the patent is issued to the person who first declares the invention in the prescribed manner. Several persons who make an invention together are entitled to a patent issued to them jointly. The transfer of rights to a future invention may only be effected by a special agreement in writing, and only in the case when the inventor has been engaged for the purpose of working on inventions of the kind attempted to be transferred.

The holder of a patent has the exclusive right to use the invention for profit within the boundaries of the Soviet Union. He may dispose of his patent either absolutely or with qualifications as to the extent of its application, and he may also bequeath it. The holder of the patent is required to apply the invention within the boundaries of the Soviet Union, either directly, or by issuing a license to another person. An invention is regarded as applied within the boundaries of the Soviet Union, if its object has been carried out within the boundaries of the Soviet Union within five years from date of issue of the patent, in a form permitting of its industrial utilisation. If neither the holder of the patent, nor his licensee, has applied the invention within the boundaries of the Soviet Union within such time, any interested person or organisation may apply to the Committee on Inventions for a mandatory order directing the holder, or the licensee, as the case may be, to issue a license to such person or organisation, subject to the payment of compensation, the amount of which shall be fixed by court of law.

*A patent is issued for a term of fifteen years from the date of its publication. In the event that the application of a patent has been prevented by uncontrollable circumstances, its term may be extended for an additional period, not to exceed five years.

The issuing of patents is a function of the Committee on Inventions of the Supreme Economic Council of the U.S.S.R., which is the body having exclusive jurisdiction in the matter over the entire territory of the Soviet Union. The issuing of a patent is preceded by an examination designed to ascertain whether all requisites, both in form and substance, have been fulfilled.

Foreign citizens enjoy equal rights with citizens of the Soviet Union in regard to patents for inventions. In order to submit a claim arising from the patent law, persons residing beyond the boundaries of the Soviet Union are required to appoint an attorney residing within the territory of the Soviet Union. Patents for inventions which were issued by bodies other than the proper Soviet authority have no force. Persons holding a patent issued by the authorities previous to the establishment of Soviet rule, and which subsequently became extinct, may apply for the issue of a patent under the law now in force.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Under the Soviet law on negotiable instruments, only those documents of indebtedness are termed promissory notes which are so designated and are written on stamped paper of regulation type. In order to render such an instrument negotiable, its text must include all of the following: place and time of issue; designation of the instrument as a promissory note; an unconditional undertaking to make payment of a fixed sum of money expressed in currency of the U.S.S.R.; the name of the person to whom or to whose order the payment is to be made; date of payment, and the signature of the drawer. Alterations in the amount are not allowed. Other corrections must be certified prior to the signing of the instrument. A negotiable instrument may be drawn in terms of foreign currency when issued in the U.S.S.R. to be paid abroad, or when issued abroad for payment in the U.S.S.R. The time of payment may be fixed for a day certain, or upon presentation, or a specified number of days after presentation. Transfer is effected by endorsements on the back of the instrument either to a specified person or in blank. An instrument with an endorsement in blank is transferred by delivery. An endorsement "without recourse" releases the endorsers from liability. All drawers and endorsers of a negotiable instrument are liable thereon jointly and severally. An endorser in blank who has paid the note has recourse against all prior endorsers or against any one of them. If the note is not paid when it becomes due, or on the day of presentation, it is presented for protest on the following day to a notarial office or to a judge of the People's Court. Within two days after a note becomes due, the notarial office or the People's Judge presents a demand for the payment thereof to the parties liable thereon in person or in writing, and if payment is not made by three o'clock on the third day after the date of maturity of the note, the notary or judge protests the said note on that day. In the event of the place of residence of the parties liable on the note being unknown, protest is made without a demand for payment. Failure to protest releases the endorsers

but the drawer is liable although he is discharged from the penalty imposed thereon. A protested instrument is subject to payment of the face amount, six per cent. interest per annum, plus three per cent. penalty. The period of limitation of a claim against the drawer is three years; against the endorser nine months from the date of protest; and for an endorser who made payment, six months from the date of such payment and not more than three years from the date of maturity of the note. Bills of exchange are subject to the same requirements in regard to text and manner of endorsement as apply to promissory notes. A draft is presented to the drawee for acceptance. The acceptance must be unconditional, but it may be for part of the sum. Upon acceptance the drawee becomes liable upon the bill to any holder as well as to the drawer. If the drawee refuses to accept the bill of exchange for payment, the holder thereof may present the bill to the drawer as well as to all the endorsers without waiting for its maturity. A refusal to accept must be certified by means of a protest.

REPLEVIN.

The right to replevy goods of which the plaintiff has been unlawfully dispossessed is no special form of action in U.S.S.R.

JUDICIAL REPORTS.

Reports of decisions of the lower courts are usually discussed more or less fully, as the case may be, in the decisions of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

STATUTE OF FRAUD (See ACKNOWLEDGMENT).

Such legal relationships as are usually covered by the Statute of Frauds are for the greater part required under Soviet law to be embodied in written form. This is the case for instance, in regard to: (1) Contracts involving an amount in excess of 500 roubles, with the exception of buying and selling for cash, where the transaction may be effected orally, irrespective of the amount involved, and with a number of other exceptions provided by law; (2) contracts for the leasing of State and communal enterprises, irrespective of the term of the lease; (3) contracts for the leasing of any other property for a term of over one year; (4) gifts involving an amount in excess of 1,000 roubles, etc.

TAXES (See also INHERITANCE TAX).

There are both direct and indirect taxes in force in the U.S.S.R.

Direct taxes include the income tax, the trade tax, inheritance tax, etc.

The following are subject to the income tax: (a) Individuals including foreigners, who derive an independent income from sources located in the territory of the U.S.S.R., even though they may reside abroad; (b) foreign companies and firms which engage in business in the territory of the Soviet Union, on incomes

derived from such business. The income tax is assessed in accordance with the size of the income and with the social status of the group to which the taxpayer belongs. Persons receiving salaries or wages ranging from 1,000 to 24,000 roubles a year pay from 0.7 per cent. to 18 per cent. A surtax at the rate of 30 per cent. is paid on all amounts of wages and salaries in excess of 24,000 roubles. Incomes derived from participation in commercial and industrial enterprises, incomes from money capital, etc., ranging from 1,000 to 24,000 roubles are assessed at a rate of 3 per cent. to 30 per cent. with a surtax of 45 per cent. on all amounts in excess of 24,000 roubles. The rates indicated above do not apply to State or co-operative enterprises, or to joint corporations (that is, corporations in which the government and foreign capital participate jointly). Such enterprises are taxed at a rate of 8 per cent. on their net profits. As regards foreign concessions, the taxes may be reduced by special provision in the respective agreements.

WILLS.

Property may be bequeathed only to direct descendants (children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren), to the surviving husband or wife of the deceased, and to incapacitated and indigent individuals who have actually been wholly dependent upon the deceased for not less than one year prior to his death. Bequests may also be made for the benefit of societies, trade unions or similar organisations. Inheritors must be persons alive at the moment of death of the testator, except in cases of children conceived during the life and born after the death of the testator.

Under inheritance by law, the property of the deceased is divided equally among all the persons entitled thereto. However, the testator has the right to distribute the property among them as he may see fit. The testator may deprive some or all of the legal heirs of their inheritance, in which case the estate in whole or in part, reverts to the State. The testator, however, may not bar from legal inheritance such of his legal heirs as shall not have attained the age of eighteen years at the time of his death. Nor are any provisions of a will valid which award to such heirs of minor age less than three-fourths of the amount to which they would be entitled under the law in the absence of a will.

Wills are valid in which the testator provides that should an inheritor specified in the will die prior to the opening of the will or should an heir refuse to accept the inheritance, some other legal heir should receive the inheritance. A testator may impose upon the heirs designated in his will the fulfilment of certain obligations in favour of any persons having a legal right to be his heirs.

A will must be attested by a notary. A notary's office in the U.S.S.R. is a government office. The will must be signed by the testator and presented by him personally in the notary's office

for entry in the official records. In lieu of the signature of the testator, the wills of illiterate persons must be signed by a third party, to whom no property has been bequeathed under the terms of the will. At the time of the execution of the will the notary examines the legality of the testator's disposition. The testator is given a copy of the entry made in the notary's official records, which may serve in lieu of the original will.

A testator, by means of a deposition at a notary's office or in court, may annul his will; a later will annuls the one previously drawn up in so far as it contains any points that are covered by the subsequent will. The carrying out of the terms of a will is entrusted to the inheritor. The appointment of a special executor is allowed, but his consent must be stated in the will or in a special statement attached to the will. After the death of the testator, the persons named as inheritors by the will may request the local People's Judge to confirm the will and to issue a written statement to such effect. Disagreements and controversies arising from a last will and testament are settled by the court.

It must be added that, as regards foreigners, the Soviet Government follows the general practice of international law and transfers the personal property of a foreigner dying within the territory of the U.S.S.R. to his diplomatic or consular representatives for disposal by them according to the laws of the country of the deceased, provided the Government concerned accords the U.S.S.R. reciprocal treatment in this matter.

APPENDIX I.

DIARY OF THE U.S.S.R. SINCE 1917.

1917.

- FEB. 28.**—Strike of 25,000 workmen in Petrograd.
- MARCH 3.**—Strike at the Putilov Works.
- MARCH 8.**—Celebration of Women's Day. Meetings and demonstrations demanding the overthrow of the Monarchy (Tzarism) and cessation of the war.
- MARCH 9.**—Strike of 200,000 workmen in Petrograd. Street fights with the police. An attempt to build barricades.
- MARCH 10.**—General Strike in Petrograd. Soviet of Workmen's Deputies elected. Printing offices of the "Novoye Vremya" looted by crowds. Shooting in various parts of the town. Members of revolutionary organisations arrested.
- MARCH 11.**—Machine guns and barbed wire in the streets of Petrograd. Tzar's decree ordering the dissolution of the Duma. Bolsheviks' manifesto on the formation of the Provisional Government.
- MARCH 12.**—Revolt of the Preobrazhensky, Volynsky and Litovsky guard regiments. Tzar's ministers arrested. Formation of the Duma Committee. Formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Committee in Moscow.
- MARCH 13.**—General Strike in Moscow.
- MARCH 15.**—Abdication of Nicholas Romanov. Formation of the Provisional Government with Prince Lvov as Head. Formation of the National Rada in Kiev.
- MARCH 27.**—Appeal of Petrograd Soviet to the nations of the world to conclude peace without annexations and indemnities.
- APRIL 5.**—Funerals of the 1,382 victims of the Revolution in Petrograd.
- APRIL 11.**—All-Russian Conference of Soviets.
- APRIL 16.**—Return of V. I. Lenin and 32 exiles from abroad.
- MAY 15.**—Foreign minister Milukov resigns.
- MAY 17.**—Opening of the All-Russian Congress of Peasants' Deputies.
- MAY 18.**—Formation of the Coalition Government. Kerensky as War Minister.
- JUNE 16-JULY 6.**—First All-Russian Congress of Soviets.
- JULY 15.**—Members of the Government, belonging to the Cadet (Liberal) Party, resign.
- JULY 16-17.**—"July Days." Armed demonstrations of workmen and soldiers demanding "The overthrow of the ten Capitalist

Ministers," "All power to the Soviets," "Cessation of the war," etc. Provisional Government mobilises the Cossacks and the Officers Training Corps.

JULY 19.—Russian lines broken at Tarnopol.

JULY 20.—Provisional Government orders the arrest of V. I. Lenin, Zinoviev and Kamenev. Lenin and Zinoviev conceal themselves, Kamenev is arrested.

JULY 21.—Kerensky appointed Premier.

AUG. 5.—Arrest of Lunacharsky and Trotzky.

AUG. 8-16.—Sixth Congress of the Bolshevik Party.

SEPT. 3.—Occupation of Riga by the Germans.

SEPT. 7.—Troops drawn up to Petrograd by order of Kerensky and Kornilov.

OCT. 23.—Resolution of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party to arm against the Government.

NOV. 7.—October Revolution.

NOV. 6-9.—Second Congress of the Soviets. After Lenin's report the Conference ratifies the decree on peace and war and the land decree. Organisation of the Council of People's Commissaries. The Conference proposes to the belligerent powers the conclusion of a general armistice.

NOV. 9.—October Revolution in Moscow, Soviet Government formed. Lenin elected chairman.

NOV. 11.—Decree on the 8-hour working day.

NOV. 12.—White guards and revolutionary soldiers and workmen fight in Moscow.

NOV. 15.—Suppression of the White insurrection in Moscow.

NOV. 16.—Declaration of rights of the nations of Russia to self-determination.

DEC. 1.—Decree on the institution of the Supreme Economic Council.

DEC. 2.—Flight of the generals Kornilov, Denikin and Alekseev to the Don.

DEC. 3.—Soviet troops occupy the General Staff Headquarters.

DEC. 5.—Agreement on the cessation of war signed at Brest-Litovsk. The power passes to the Soviets at Oryol, Podolsk, and Orekhovo-Zuevo.

DEC. 6.—Troops sent to fight against Kaledin and Dutov.

DEC. 7.—Beginning of the demobilisation of the Russian Army. Power passes to the Soviets in Cheliabinsk. Gomel occupied by the Soviet troops. Kaledin transfers his troops and armed trains to the Belgorod district.

DEC. 8.—Council of the People's Commissaries issues appeal to fight against Kornilov and Kaledin, supported by the Ukrainian Rada. Dutov's insurrection at Orenburg. Fight with Kornilov's troops at Shamarovka.

DEC. 10.—Power passes to the Soviets at Tula, Kherson, Yaroslavl, Yeletz, and Ivanovo-Voznesensk.

- DEC. 11.—Counter-revolutionary demonstration in Petrograd for the Constituent Assembly.
- DEC. 12.—Fight between the Soviet troops and the troops of the Ukrainian Rada. Cossacks concentrate round Tzaritzin.
- DEC. 15.—Armistice signed at Brest-Litovsk.
- DEC. 15.—Soviet troops occupy Rovno and Sarno. Rostov-on-Don taken by the Cossacks.
- DEC. 16.—Rada allows the Cossacks, coming from the front to Kornilov's assistance, to pass through Ukraine.
- DEC. 17.—Council of People's Commissaries' ultimatum to Rada concerning support being rendered to the White troops.
- DEC. 19.—Kornilov's troops beaten at Belgorod.
- DEC. 22.—Beginning of peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.
- DEC. 27.—First All-Ukraine Congress of the Soviets at Kharkov elects a Central Executive Committee to take over power in the Ukraine. Banks nationalised.
- DEC. 28.—Don district occupied by Kornilov's troops.
- DEC. 31.—Finland declares her independence.

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- JAN. 2.—Council of People's Commissaries recognises the independence of Finland.
- JAN. 4.—Decree on the recognition of independence of Finland.
- JAN. 14.—Attempt on Lenin's life in Petrograd.
- JAN. 15.—Break of diplomatic relations with Rumania.
- JAN. 16.—Formation of the Red Army on the Western front. Central Executive Committee publishes the proposed declaration of rights of the working classes. Russia declared a Federal Republic of Soviets.
- JAN. 17.—First Siberian Congress of armed Soviets declare for armed support of the Soviet Government.
- JAN. 18.—Constituent Assembly opens in Petrograd.
- JAN. 19.—Dissolution of Constituent Assembly.
- JAN. 19.—Demonstration organised by the Social-Revolutionary Party in favour of the Constituent Assembly.
- JAN. 21.—State loans of the Tzarist Government annulled.
- JAN. 21.—Soviet troops advance in Ukraine.
- JAN. 23-31.—Third Congress of Soviets.
- JAN. 25.—Rada declares the Ukraine independent.
- JAN. 28.—Revolution in Finland.
- JAN. 29.—Formation of the Finnish Provisional Revolutionary Government. Russian troops ordered to evacuate Persia.
- JAN. 31.—Orenburg occupied by the revolutionary troops.
- FEB. 1.—Revolt against the Rada in Kiev. The Rada leaves Kiev.
- FEB. 3.—Decree of the Council of People's Commissaries on the organisation of the Red Army on the principle of voluntary service.
- FEB. 4.—Counter-revolutionary activities of the Polish troops in the provinces of Minsk, Vitebsk and Moghilev. White Guards

- suppress an insurrection in Kiev. Soviet troops occupy Lubny, Pootivl, Konotop and Bakhmach.
- FEB. 6.—Rada signs a separate peace treaty with Germany.
- FEB. 7.—Decree on nationalisation of the Commercial Fleet.
- FEB. 8.—Kiev taken by the revolutionary troops of Muraviev.
- FEB. 8.—Introduction of Gregorian calendar.
- FEB. 9.—Trotzky at Brest-Litovsk refuses to accept Germany's conditions of peace, but announces the complete cessation of war with Germany, Austria and Turkey.
- FEB. 11.—Soviet troops take Taganrog, Likhaya, Zverevo and Sulin, and defeat Kaledin's troops at Kamenskaya. Kaledin commits suicide.
- FEB. 15.—Council of People's Commissaries' decision on the organisation of revolutionary defence against the Germans.
- FEB. 17.—Occupation of Chita by the revolutionary troops.
- FEB. 18.—Beginning of German invasion. Capture of Dvinsk.
- FEB. 19.—Decree on the socialisation of the land.
- FEB. 20.—Liquidation of Kornilov's organisations in Petrograd.
- FEB. 21.—German troops occupy Minsk, Orsha and Rezhitzka.
- FEB. 23.—Service in the Red Army made obligatory by a special decree.
- FEB. 24.—German troops occupy Pskov.
- FEB. 25.—German troops occupy Reval and Borissoff.
- FEB. 26.—American and several other foreign embassies leave Petrograd.
- FEB. 27.—Council of People's Commissaries' decision to accept the German conditions of peace.
- MARCH 3.—Brest-Litovsk peace treaty signed.
- MARCH 4.—Council of People's Commissaries' order to discontinue the war.
- MARCH 6-8.—Seventh Congress of the Bolshevik Party. Change of name to that of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik).
- MARCH 8.—Evacuation of Petrograd begins. White Guards form a government in the Far East with Prince Lvov at their head.
- MARCH 9.—English, Italian and French Missions leave Russia.
- MARCH 11.—President Wilson sends a congratulatory telegram to the Congress of Soviets.
- MARCH 12.—C. of P.C. moves from Petrograd to Moscow.
- MARCH 14-17.—Fourth All-Russian Extraordinary Congress of Soviets ratifies the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty.
- MARCH 15.—Ekaterinodar occupied by the Soviet troops. Turks occupy Trebizond and the Austrians, Odessa.
- MARCH 16.—Occupation of Kiev by German troops.
- MARCH 19.—Moscow becomes the capital of the Russian Soviet Republic.
- APRIL 1.—Decree on the organisation of the Red Fleet.

- APRIL 5.—Peace concluded between Germany and Finland. Occupation of Kharkov by the Germans. Japanese descent on Vladivostok.
- APRIL 6.—British forces land at Vladivostok.
- APRIL 10.—Armed demonstrations of the anarchists in Moscow. Russian men-of-war withdrawn from the Finnish ports.
- APRIL 12.—Suppression of a counter-revolutionary plot at Chita.
- APRIL 15.—Kornilov takes Ekaterinodar.
- APRIL 18.—Kornilov's forces in the south beaten. Kornilov killed.
- APRIL 20.—Occupation of the Crimea by German troops.
- APRIL 22.—Nationalisation of foreign trade.
- APRIL 25.—Soviet Government addresses Japan, England, France and U.S.A., demanding the discontinuance of their support of the counter-revolutionaries.
- APRIL 27.—Dissolution of the Rada by the Germans. Landowners' Congress elects General Skoropadsky as Hetman of the Ukraine.
- MAY 4.—R.S.F.S.R. concludes an armistice with the Ukraine.
- MAY 5.—Dutov takes Orenburg.
- MAY 6.—Occupation of Rostov and Taganrog by the Gaidamaks and German troops.
- MAY 8.—Part of the Transbaikal railway line occupied by Semenov and Khorvat.
- MAY 14.—Fort Ino blown up and abandoned by the Red Army. State monopoly on corn established.
- MAY 21.—Peasants' revolts against the Germans and Gaidamaks in the Kherson and Kharkov provinces.
- MAY 23.—Opening of peace negotiations between the R.S.F.S.R. and the Ukraine.
- MAY 25.—First conflicts with the Czecho-Slovaks near Marianovka and the Alonskoye junction beyond Omsk.
- MAY 27.—Menshevik Government declares Georgia independent.
- MAY 30.—Battle with the Czecho-Slovaks at Penza. Krasnov occupies Lisky station.
- JUNE 3.—Provisional Siberian Government formed at Novo-Nikolaevsk by the Representatives of the Right Socialist Parties.
- JUNE 4.—White Government formed in the Crimea. Ambassadors of the Allied Countries declare against the disarmament of Czecho-Slovaks.
- JUNE 8.—Battle with the Czecho-Slovaks near Omsk.
- JUNE 11.—Decree on organization of committees of poor peasants.
- JUNE 17.—Peace with the Ukraine concluded.
- JUNE 18.—Revolt against the Germans and Skoropadsky in the Ukraine.
- JUNE 19.—Czecho-Slovaks occupy Syzran. Counter-revolutionary revolt at Tambov. Semenov's bands defeated in Western Siberia.

- JUNE 29.—Vladivostok seized by Czecho-slovaks and Japanese.
- JUNE 30.—Decree on nationalisation of large commercial undertakings, factories and works.
- JULY 1.—Arrest of White Guard detachments in Moscow, formed with the assistance of the French Mission.
- JULY 2.—Anglo-French descent on Murman.
- JULY 4.—Semenov's bands retreat to Manchuria.
- JULY 4-10.—Fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets approves the creation of the Red Army.
- JULY 6.—German Ambassador Mirbach assassinated by the Socialist Revolutionaries of the left wing, who revolt in Moscow.
- JULY 6.—Vladivostok declared under the protection of the Allies.
- JULY 7-8.—Social Revolutionary revolt suppressed in Moscow. Disarmament of the Social Revolutionaries in Petrograd and other important centres. Kem and the northern section of the Murman railway taken by the Anglo-French troops.
- JULY 10.—Congress adopts the constitution of the R.S.F.S.R.
- JULY 10.—Occupation of Ufa by the Czecho-Slovaks.
- JULY 11.—Muraviev's treason. White Guards' revolt at Arzamas, Murom, Rostov and Rybinsk.
- JULY 16.—Execution of Nicholas Romanov.
- JULY 21.—Suppression of the Yaroslavl revolt.
- JULY 26.—Simbirsk occupied by the Czecho-Slovaks; Onega by the English.
- JULY 30.—General Eichhorn, Chief of the German Army in the Ukraine, mortally wounded.
- AUG. 1.—Battle of the Soviet troops with Tekintsans and Cossacks in Turkestan. Ekaterinburg occupied by the Czecho-Slovaks.
- AUG. 2.—Occupation of Archangel by Anglo-French troops.
- AUG. 3.—Landing of American troops at Archangel.
- AUG. 8.—Beginning of peace negotiations in Berlin between R.S.F.S.R. and Finland. No results
- AUG. 10.—Occupation of Kazan by Czecho-Slovaks.
- AUG. 15.—Detachment of Czecho-Slovak troops defeated on the river Belaya.
- AUG. 21.—White Guard plot discovered in Moscow.
- AUG. 30.—Second attempt on Lenin's life by Kaplan—a woman Social Revolutionary. Uritsky assassinated.
- SEPT. 2.—Institution of the Military Revolutionary Council (Revvoysensoviet).
- SEPT. 4.—American troops land at Vladivostok.
- SEPT. 10.—Kazan taken by Soviet troops.
- SEPT. 12.—Simbirsk and Volsk occupied by Soviet troops.
- SEPT. 14.—Metric system introduced.
- SEPT. 18.—Revolt of the Austrian and German troops at Mohilev and Rovno.

SEPT. 20-26.—Soviet Commissars shot at Baku by the Social Revolutionaries.

OCT. 1.—Mohilev occupied by Soviet troops.

OCT. 4.—Dutov's detachments defeated near Orsk. Syzran occupied by Red troops.

OCT. 7.—Samara occupied by Red troops.

OCT. 25.—Turkey evacuates Batoum.

NOV. 6-9.—Sixth All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

NOV. 13.—Central Executive Committee decides to cancel the Brest-Litovsk treaty in connection with the Revolution in Germany.

NOV. 18.—Kolchak arrests members of the Omsk government and declares himself Dictator.

NOV. 29.—Narva taken by Soviet troops. Provisional Government in Esthonia.

NOV. 30.—Soviet Russia declared a military camp.

DEC. 1.—Hetman Skoropadsky dethroned.

DEC. 23.—The All-Russian Central Executive Committee recognises the independence of Esthonia, Lithuania, and Latvia.

DEC. 30.—Code of labour laws published

DEC. 31.—Ufa occupied by Red troops.

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JAN. 3.—Occupation of Kharkov by the Ukrainian Soviet troops.

JAN. 18.—Anglo-French troops land at Odessa. Whites revolt at Tashkent.

JAN. 22.—Occupation of Orenburg by the Red Army.

JAN. 22.—Paris Peace Conference decides to invite the representatives of all governments and groups existing in Russia to the Island of Prinkipo for negotiations, on the condition of a preliminary cessation of all military activities.

FEB. 5.—Kiev occupied by Ukrainian Soviet troops.

FEB. 6.—Note of the Ukrainian Soviet Government to the Entente, demanding the withdrawal of their troops from Ukrainian territory and consenting to take part in the Peace Conference on the condition of its being transferred from Prinkipo to some other place.

FEB. 18.—Bakhmut occupied by Soviet troops.

FEB. 20.—Lithuanian Congress of the Soviets decides to join the R.S.F.S.R. Belostok and Brest-Litovsk occupied by the Poles.

MARCH 12.—Kherson occupied by Ataman Grigoriev's troops.

MARCH 14.—French troops evacuate Nikolaev. The town occupied by the Soviets.

MARCH 16.—Soviet troops leave Ufa. Makhno's detachments occupy Berdiansk.

MARCH 18-23.—Eighth Congress of the Russian Communist Party.

APRIL 6.—Evacuation of Odessa by the French. Occupation of Odessa by the Soviet troops. Detachments of the Red Army break into the Crimea at Perekop.

- APRIL 9.—Kolchak starts a general offensive along the Eastern front.
- APRIL 10.—Soviet troops occupy Simferopol and Eupatoria
- APRIL 20.—Revolt of the French sailors of the man-of-war "Mirabeau" headed by Marty at Sebastopol.
- APRIL 26.—Rumanians abandon Khotin. Kolchak forces beaten.
- APRIL 29.—Ukrainian Soviet troops occupy Sebastopol.
- MAY 3.—White troops of Finland break into Soviet territory.
- MAY 4.—Denikin launches attack on the Southern front.
- MAY 5.—Olonetz taken by Soviet troops.
- MAY 9.—Revolt of Ataman Grigoriev in the Ukraine.
- MAY 13.—Red troops break through the enemy lines on the Rumanian front and enter Bessarabia.
- MAY 14.—Fights with Yudenitch in the Narva-Gdov district. Yudenitch's first advance on Petrograd.
- MAY 15.—Suppression of Ataman Grigoriev's revolt. Yudenitch carries out a descent in the Koskolovo district under the protection of men-of-war. Red troops leave Gdov.
- MAY 19.—Ukrainian Red Army take Kremenchug. Denikin occupies Volnovakha and Yuzovka.
- MAY 20.—Yudenitch's attack completely defeated at Krasnaya Gorka near Petrograd.
- MAY 22.—Decree of the Central Executive Committee on the mobilisation of workmen for the defence of Petrograd against Yudenitch.
- MAY 24.—Soviet troops occupy Kashka in Turkestan and Merv—in the Transcaspian district.. Ukrainian Soviet Army occupies Kremenezh and approaches Kishinev. Denikin's troops break through the Red lines near Kamenskaya.
- MAY 26.—Soviet troops occupy Sterlitamak. Ukrainian Red Army occupies Rovno and Dubno.
- MAY 27.—White Army which descends on Theodosia forced to retreat to the sea. Soviet troops occupy Nikolaev.
- JUNE 9.—Soviet troops occupy Ufa.
- JUNE 10.—Revolt in the rear of Kolchak's army. Insurgents occupy Turgai.
- JUNE 11.—Soviet troops occupy the Votkin Works in the Urals.
- JUNE 13.—Entente recognises Kolchak as Dictator (ruler) of Russia.
- JUNE 14.—Kolchak recognised by Allies as Supreme Ruler of Russia.
- JUNE 25.—Kharkov occupied by Denikin's troops.
- JUNE 26.—American troops leave Archangel.
- JULY 1.—Perm and Kungur occupied by Soviet troops.
- JULY 4.—Soviet troops occupy Krasnoufimsk.
- JULY 8.—French troops bombard Odessa.
- JULY 14.—Soviet troops occupy Ekaterinburg.
- JULY 20.—Soviet troops occupy Onga.

- JULY 22.—Soviet Note to China renouncing all privileges and concessions obtained by the Tzarist Government.
- JULY 23.—Ochakov bombarded by French ships.
- AUG. 3.—Soviet troops occupy Yamburg. English troops defeated near Onega.
- AUG. 8.—Minsk occupied by the White Guards.
- AUG. 9.—Tiumen occupied by the Red Army.
- AUG. 17.—General Mamontov breaks through the Red lines near Tambov and Kozlov.
- AUG. 18.—Three English boats sunk in the Bay of Finland. Denikin occupies Kherson, Nikolaev, and Voronezh.
- AUG. 22.—Revolt of Mironov—Commander of the Red Cossacks' Corps. Mamontov forced to retreat from Tambov.
- AUG. 23.—Denikin occupies Odessa.
- AUG. 25.—Pskov occupied by the Soviet troops.
- AUG. 27.—British troops leave Archangel.
- AUG. 30.—Kiev occupied by Petlura's troops.
- AUG. 31.—Kiev occupied by Denikin's troops. Soviet Government offers to open peace negotiations with Esthonia.
- SEPT. 3.—Formation of the Revolutionary Committee in Siberia.
- SEPT. 6.—Tobolsk occupied by Soviet troops.
- SEPT. 11.—Soviet Government offers to open peace negotiations with Latvia, Lithuania and Finland.
- SEPT. 20.—Denikin's troops occupy Kursk.
- SEPT. 30.—Tobolsk abandoned by Soviet troops. Conference of the Baltic States decides to open peace negotiations with Soviet Russia.
- OCT. 11.—Yudenitch occupies Yambourgh (Yudenitch's second advance on Petrograd).
- OCT. 12.—The Entente Powers declare blockade of the Baltic provinces.
- OCT. 13.—Denikin occupies Oryol.
- OCT. 14.—Yudenitch's ships bombard Krasnaya Gorka. Battle with Yudenitch near Gatchina.
- OCT. 15.—Kiev taken by Soviet troops. Finland declares blockade against Soviet Russia.
- OCT. 16.—Yudenitch occupies Krasnoye Selo.
- OCT. 19.—Budenny's cavalry defeats the cavalry of Mamontov and Shkurs near Voronezh.
- OCT. 20.—Soviet troops occupy Oryol. Severe fighting with Yudenitch's bands near Peterhoff and Detskoye Selo.
- OCT. 21.—Conflicts with Yudenitch and Pulkov.
- OCT. 22.—Yudenitch forced by the Soviet troops to retreat from Pavlovsk and Detskoye Selo.
- OCT. 23.—Tobolsk occupied by the Soviet troops.
- OCT. 24.—Voronezh occupied by Budenny.
- OCT. 26.—Soviet troops force Yudenitch to retreat from Krasnoye Selo.

- Nov. 3.—Soviet troops drive Yudenitch away from Gatchina and Ropsha.
- Nov. 4.—In the fight against Yudenitch the Red Army occupies Yamburg, and in the fight against Kolchak Omsk.
- Nov. 17.—Red troops take Kursk and Denikin.
- Nov. 19.—Red troops occupy Rylsk, Bakhmach and Krupetz.
- Dec. 5-9.—Seventh All-Russian Congress of Soviets. Resolution to propose peace to the Entente powers accepted.
- Dec. 5.—Beginning of peace negotiations with Esthonia.
- Dec. 6.—Belgorod occupied by the Red Army.
- Dec. 11.—Red troops occupy Semipalatinsk.
- Dec. 13.—Occupation of Poltava by Red troops.
- Dec. 14.—General Headquarters of Mamontov and Shkuro captured by the Red cavalry north-west of Biruch. In Siberia the Red troops occupy Novonikolayevsk.
- Dec. 16.—Red troops occupy Kiev, Kupiansk and Bomonany.
- Dec. 20.—Budenny defeats Mamontov and Shkuro's cavalry in the northern Donetz area. In Siberia the Red Army enters Tomsk, occupied by the workers on December 17.
- Dec. 23.—Peace offered to Poland. Armistice concluded with Esthonia.
- Dec. 25.—Whites defeated near Krasnovodsk.
- Dec. 27.—Revolt in Kolchak's camp. His train arrested by the Czechs. New government formed at Irkutsk.
- Dec. 30.—Red Army occupies Ekaterinoslav and Sinelnikovo station.

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- JAN. 2.—Red Army leaves Dvinsk. Workmen and part of the garrison revolt against the Whites at Grozny.
- JAN. 3.—Red Army takes Tzaritzin.
- JAN. 8.—Krasnoyarsk occupied by the Red Army. Remains of Kolchak's army surrender. Budenny's cavalry breaks into Rostov and Nakhitchevan during the night.
- JAN. 10.—Makhno's bands disarmed in the Alexandrovsk district.
- JAN. 13.—Disarmament of Makhno's detachments in the Nikopol district.
- JAN. 16.—Decision of the Entente to discontinue the blockade of Soviet Russia without entering into diplomatic relations with her separately.
- FEB. 2.—Peace with Esthonia signed.
- FEB. 6.—Red Army occupies Odessa and Krasnovodsk.
- FEB. 12.—Insurgents occupy Khiva.
- FEB. 19.—Revolt in Archangel. Whites abandon the town. Workers' Committee formed.
- FEB. 21.—Red troops enter Archangel.
- FEB. 22.—Remainder of the White Army at Murmansk successfully disbanded. Revolutionary Committee formed in the Pechora district.

- FEB. 24.—Soviet Government offers peace to U.S.A., Japan and Rumania.
- FEB. 26.—Red Army occupies Tikhoretzk.
- MARCH 2.—Red troops enter Irkutsk.
- MARCH 13.—Red Army occupies Murmansk.
- MARCH 17.—Red Army occupies Ekaterinodar.
- MARCH 24.—Red Insurgents occupy Vladikavkaz, Grozny, Anapa and Petrovsk.
- MARCH 25.—Denikin's troops occupy Perekop.
- MARCH 27.—Red Army defeats Denikin's troops and occupies Novochoerkask.
- MARCH 28.—Ataman Annenkov retreats to China from the Turkestan front. The Soviet Government offers to begin peace negotiations with Poland on the territory of some neutral state.
- MARCH 29.—Ninth Congress of the Russian Communist Party.
- APRIL 4.—Highlanders of the Caucasus disarm the remainder of Denikin's army.
- APRIL 6.—Red Army occupies fort Alexandrovsk on the Caspian Sea.
- APRIL 16.—Turks occupy Batoum, Kars and Ardaghan. Peace negotiations with Latvia begin in Moscow.
- APRIL 25.—Beginning of war with Poland.
- APRIL 27.—Poles occupy Korosten, Zhitomir and Berdichev. In Baku the power passes to the Azerbaidjan Revolutionary Committee. Formation of the Azerbaidjan Soviet Socialist Republic.
- APRIL 29.—Armistice between Russia and Japan signed at Vladivostok.
- MAY 2.—Poles occupy Fastov. Commander-in-chief of the Red Army convenes a special conference with Brussilov and other former generals of the Tzarist Army.
- MAY 6.—Kiev occupied by Poles.
- MAY 7.—Agreement between Georgia and R.S.F.S.R. signed.
- MAY 26.—Finnish Government agrees to start peace negotiations with R.S.F.S.R.
- MAY 31.—Soviet and British representatives meet in London to discuss the resumption of trade relations.
- JUNE 7.—Wrangel advances near Perekop and Sivash.
- JUNE 10.—Red Army attacks the Poles and occupies Fastov.
- JUNE 11.—Red troops enter Kiev.
- JUNE 18.—Red Army following the Poles occupies Zhitomir, Berdichnev and Kasatin.
- JULY 5.—Red Army, following the retreating Poles, occupies Rovno.
- JULY 11.—Red Army occupies Sventziany, Molodechno and Minsk.
- JULY 12.—Peace treaty with Lithuania signed. Wrangel effects a descent between Mariupol and Taganrog on the Azov coast.
- JULY 14.—Red Army occupies Vilna.

- JULY 17.—Wrangel's army cut off from the Azov sea coast and thrown back to the north.
- JULY 19.—Red cavalry breaks into Grodno.
- JULY 22.—Rumanian Council of Ministers decides to preserve neutrality in the Russo-Polish war. Polish Government offers to conclude an immediate armistice and to start peace negotiations with the R.S.F.S.R.
- JULY 23.—Red Army crosses river Neman fighting, and occupies Pinsk.
- JULY 29.—Red Army occupies Belostok.
- AUG. 1.—Red Army occupies Brest-Litovsk. Peace negotiations with Poland begin at Baranovichy.
- AUG. 2.—Peace negotiations with Poland break down.
- AUG. 6.—Provisional International Council of Trade Unions (Profintern) formed in Moscow.
- AUG. 6.—Soviet Government offers peace negotiations to Rumania.
- AUG. 9.—Czecho-Slovakian Government decides to preserve neutrality in the Polish-Russian war.
- AUG. 11.—Peace agreement between Russia and Latvia signed. France officially recognizes Wrangel government.
- AUG. 15.—The beginning of the Polish counter advance.
- AUG. 19.—Red Army occupies Plotzk (11 miles east of Lvov). Red troops advance to Lvov. Wrangel's troops on the Azoff coast turned out of Brakhovetzk. Wrangel effects another descent nine miles south of Anapa in Temruk district.
- AUG. 21.—Kholm, Brest-Litovsk and Vlodava occupied by Poles.
- SEPT. 18.—Ratification of peace agreements with Lithuania and Latvia.
- SEPT. 27.—Poles occupy Sarny and Pinsk.
- OCT. 12.—Armistice between R.S.F.S.R. and Poland signed.
- OCT. 14.—Peace agreement between R.S.F.S.R. and Finland concluded.
- OCT. 21.—Chita occupied by Revolutionary troops.
- OCT. 23.—Red troops cross the Dniepr and occupy Alexandrovsk.
- OCT. 26.—Red Army begins the advance against Wrangel.
- NOV. 1.—Territory between Baikal and the Pacific Ocean proclaimed as the Far-Eastern Republic.
- NOV. 3.—In the Crimea the Red Army occupy Ghenichesk, Rykovo Station, Novo-Alexandrovka, and Salkovo.
- NOV. 4.—Red troops break into the territory of the Chongar peninsular, and cross, fighting, the river Sivash in the district of the railway and the Chongar bridges.
- NOV. 8.—Red Army enters the Crimea near Perekop.
- NOV. 9.—Red Army occupies Wrangel's positions at Perekop and enters the village Arminsky Bazar. In the Mozyr district Bulak-Balakhovich's troops take a number of villages 34 miles west of Mozyr.

- Nov. 13.—Red Army occupies Simferopol.
 Nov. 14.—Sebastopol abandoned by the Whites.
 Nov. 15.—Red troops enter Sebastopol and Yalta.
 Nov. 17.—Crimea occupied by the Red Army.
 Nov. 21.—Army of the Far-eastern Republic forces Ataman Semenov's troops to retreat to Mongolia.
 Nov. 23.—Makhno fights the Soviet troops.
 Nov. 23.—First law on Concessions.
 Nov. 24.—Order for the disarmament of Makhno's troops on the southern front.
 Nov. 25.—Unguern forced by Chinese troops to retreat from Urga. Red troops follow and finally defeat Balakhovich's troops in the Mozyr district.
 Nov. 29.—Revolutionary Committee formed in Armenia. Armenia declared a Soviet Socialist Republic.
 Dec. 22-29.—Eighth Congress of Soviets. Plans for the electrification of the Soviet Union adopted.

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- JAN. 1.—Ratification of peace treaty with Finland.
 JAN. 5.—Vatsk declared autonomous area within the R.S.F.S.R.
 JAN. 20.—Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee on the formation of the Dagestan and Nagorny Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics.
 FEB. 25.—Treaty concluded between R.S.F.S.R. and Afghanistan. Georgia declared a Soviet Socialist Republic.
 FEB. 26.—Treaty concluded between R.S.F.S.R. and Persia.
 MARCH 8-10.—Change of the system of agricultural taxation.
 MARCH 16.—Treaty concluded between R.S.F.S.R. and Turkey. Trade agreement with England.
 MARCH 18.—Peace treaty with Poland signed in Riga.
 APRIL 14.—All-Russian Central Executive Committee ratifies the Peace Treaty with Poland.
 MAY 6.—Trade agreement with Germany concluded.
 AUG. 11.—Decision of the Council of People's Commissaries on the adoption of the New Economic Policy published.
 AUG. 22.—Komi (Zyrian) district declared autonomous within the R.S.F.S.R.
 SEPT. 1.—Kabardin-Balkarsk district declared autonomous within the R.S.F.S.R.
 SEPT. 2.—Trade agreement with Norway concluded.
 OCT. 12.—State Bank of the R.S.F.S.R. established.
 OCT. 18.—Crimea declared an autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.
 Nov. 5.—Amnesty to the soldiers of the White armies proclaimed. Soviet-Mongolian Treaty of friendship signed in Moscow.
 DEC. 8.—Trade agreement with Austria concluded.
 DEC. 22-27.—Ninth Congress of Soviets.
 DEC. 26.—Preliminary trade agreement with Poland concluded.

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FEB. 9.—Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee on the organisation of the G.P.U. (State Political Department).

FEB. 11.—Decree on the introduction of general tax.

MARCH 1.—Agreement with Sweden signed.

MARCH 12.—Transcaucasia declared a Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

MARCH 27—APRIL 2.—Eleventh Congress of the Russian Communist Party.

APRIL 13.—Decree on the organisation of the Central Concessions Committee.

APRIL 16—MAY 16.—Soviet Representatives take part in the Genoa Conference.

APRIL 16.—Rapallo agreement with Germany signed.

APRIL 20.—Yugo-Osetia declared an autonomous region within the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.

MAY 31.—Trade agreement with Italy concluded.

JUNE 1.—Oirat district declared autonomous within R.S.F.S.R.

JUNE 15—JULY 15.—Soviet Representatives take part in the Hague Conference.

JUNE 16.—Council of People's Commissaries refuses to ratify the Russo-Italian trade agreement concluded on May 31.

JULY 5.—International Labour Congress on the assistance to be rendered to the famine areas of Soviet Russia.

OCT. 25.—The Japanese evacuate Vladivostok.

NOV. 19—DEC. 2.—Second Congress of the Profintern.

NOV. 19.—The Far-Eastern Republic joins R.S.F.S.R.

DEC. 1.—Chechensk district declared autonomous within the R.S.F.S.R.

DEC. 23-27.—Tenth Congress of Soviets of the R.S.F.S.R.

DEC. 30.—First Congress of Soviets of the U.S.S.R. (Declaration on the establishment of the U.S.S.R. and the Treaty of the Republics entering the Union published).

1923.

APRIL 17-25.—Twelfth Congress of the Russian Communist Party.

MAY 8.—Lord Curzon's note to Russia presented.

MAY 10.—Vorovsky assassinated in Switzerland by Conradi.

MAY 30.—Buriat-Mongolia declared an autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic within the R.S.F.S.R.

JULY 3.—Nagorny Karabakh district declared autonomous within the Azerbaidjan Soviet Socialist Republic.

JULY 6.—Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. ratifies the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

OCT. 10-15.—First International Peasant Congress in Moscow. Peasant International established.

DEC. 28.—Re-organisation of the Consumers' Co-operatives in Russia on the principle of voluntary membership.

1924.

- JAN. 19-29.—Eleventh Congress of Soviets of the R.S.F.S.R.
 JAN. 21.—Death of V. I. Lenin.
 JAN. 26.—Second Congress of Soviets. Petrograd re-named Leningrad.
 JAN. 27.—Funeral of V. I. Lenin.
 FEB. 2.—Rykov elected Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of the U.S.S.R. Great Britain recognises Soviet Russia *de jure*.
 FEB. 7.—Italy recognises Soviet Russia *de jure*.
 FEB. 9.—Nakhichevan district declared an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic within the Azerbaidjan S.S.R.
 FEB. 13-14.—Norway recognises Soviet Russia *de jure*.
 FEB. 20.—Austria recognises Soviet Russia *de jure*.
 FEB. 22.—Decision of the Council of People's Commissaries to establish a stable currency.
 MARCH 8.—Greece recognises Soviet Russia *de jure*.
 MARCH 14.—Sweden recognises Soviet Russia *de jure*.
 MARCH 27—APRIL 2.—Rumanian Conference in Vienna. Negotiations break down on question of Bessarabia.
 APRIL 14.—Anglo-Soviet Conference opens.
 MAY 3.—German police raid premises of Soviet Trade Delegation in Berlin.
 MAY 23-31.—Twelfth Congress of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.
 MAY 31.—China recognises Soviet Russia *de jure*.
 JUNE 18.—Denmark recognises Soviet Russia *de jure*.
 JULY 7.—Ingush and Scvero-Ossetin district declared autonomous within the R.S.F.S.R.
 JULY 8-22.—Third International Congress of Trade Unions.
 JULY 29.—Dispute between Germany and the U.S.S.R. caused by the raid of the Soviet Trade Delegation in Berlin settled.
 AUG. 1.—Mexico recognises Soviet Russia *de jure*.
 AUG. 6.—Hedjaz recognises Soviet Russia *de jure*.
 OCT. 12.—Moldavian District declared Autonomous within the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.
 OCT. 24.—British note on the Zinoviev letter.
 OCT. 28.—France recognises Soviet Russia *de jure*.
 NOV. 15.—Soviet-German negotiations for trading agreement open in Moscow.
 NOV. 21.—Mr. Baldwin's Government refuses to ratify the Anglo-Russian agreement concluded by Mr. MacDonald's Government on August 8.

1925.

- JAN. 20.—Soviet-Japanese agreement on the resumption of diplomatic and trade relations signed in Peking.
 MAY 13-20.—Third All-Union Congress of Soviets.

- OCT. 12.—Soviet-German trade agreement signed in Moscow.
DEC. 6.—Opening of the Shatura Electric Station.
DEC. 15.—Soviet-Norwegian trade agreement signed in Moscow.
DEC. 17.—Soviet-Turkish neutrality-pact signed in Paris. Both countries agreed not to participate in any military activities directed against the other party.
DEC. 18-31.—Fourteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.

1926.

- JAN. 8.—Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. ratifies Soviet-Turkish agreement.
FEB. 5.—Soviet diplomatic couriers—Nette and Makhmastal—attacked in train near Riga. Nette is killed, Makhmastal wounded, while defending the diplomatic mail.
FEB. 25.—Soviet-French Conference opens in Paris.
FEB. 26—MARCH 6.—First All-Union Turkoman Congress in Baku. Decision to introduce the Latin alphabet instead of the Arabic accepted.
APRIL 24.—Soviet-German neutrality pact signed in Berlin.
MAY 16.—Construction of first Tractor Works begun in Leningrad. Estimated yearly output 10,000 tractors.
MAY 16.—A Hydro-Electric Station of 5,600 horse-power opened in Erivan.
JUNE 10.—Soviet-German neutrality pact unanimously ratified by the German Reichstag.
JUNE 12.—British Foreign Office Memorandum to the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs concerning the permission given for the transfer of 2,000,000 roubles to the British workmen's strike.
JUNE 15.—The People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs reply that the Soviet Government, which expresses the will of the workers and peasants, could not forbid the Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R. to transfer money abroad to assist the Trade Unions of another country.
JULY 12.—Communication by air between Verkhne-Udinsk and Urga established.
JULY 14.—Regulations published in Italy confirming the Russo-Italian trade agreement concluded on Nov. 7th, 1914.
JULY 20.—Death of Felix Dzerzhinsky.
AUG. 23.—Uruguay recognises Soviet Russia *de jure*.
AUG. 31.—Mutual Non-Aggression and Neutrality pact signed with Afghanistan in Pagman, the summer residence of the Afghan government.
SEPT. 2.—Chan-Tso-Lin took forcible possession of all the ships of the Chinese Eastern Railway.
SEPT. 28.—Soviet-Lithuanian mutual neutrality and non-aggression pact signed in Moscow.
DEC. 17.—The All-Union census.

1927.

- JAN. 11.—New powerful electric station opened in Cheremkhov (Siberia).
- JAN. 20.—New reserves of anthracite, estimated at 240,000,000 tons, discovered in the Alexandro-Grushevetz area (Donetz basin).
- FEB. 10.—New peat fuel electric station of 16,000 kilowatts opened in Sverdlovsk.
- MARCH 11.—Soviet-Turkish trade agreement signed at Angora.
- MARCH 11.—Chinese police raid the premises of Soviet Trade Delegation in Kharbin.
- MARCH 19.—After a long interval, the Soviet-French Conference meets again in Paris.
- APRIL 6.—The police of Peking raid the premises of the Soviet Military Attaché and the employees of Soviet Embassy in Peking. The premises are searched, looted and partly burnt.
- APRIL 14.—Dispute between the U.S.S.R. and Switzerland, caused by the assassination of Vorovsky in Lausanne settled.
- APRIL 18-26.—Fourth All-Union Soviet Congress.
- APRIL 27.—Construction of a powerful radio station completed in Kharkov.
- MAY 12.—British police raid the premises of the Soviet Trade Delegation in London.
- MAY 28.—Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and U.S.S.R. broken off.
- JUNE 2.—Soviet-Latvian trade agreement signed in Moscow.
- JUNE 3.—Relations between Canada and U.S.S.R. broken off.
- JUNE 7.—The Soviet Plenipotentiary Representative in Poland—Voikov—assassinated in Warsaw by Koverda.
- JUNE 7.—Two bombs thrown at the Communist Party club in Leningrad. 30 people wounded.
- JUNE 10.—Organisation issuing forged bank-notes in the name of Soviet organisations discovered in Paris.
- JULY 10.—Azerbaijan Central Executive Committee publishes a decision to introduce the Latin alphabet.
- JULY 10.—Construction of a powerful regional electric station started at Vydrizta (White Russia) near the Ossinovo peat-marsh.
- JULY 16.—Chinese police raid the offices of the Far-Eastern Bank at Shanghai.
- JULY 18.—Military authorities of Shanghai raid the s.s. "Benet" freighted by the Soviet Mercantile Marine Company Sovtorgflot.
- JULY 24.—The construction of the Azoraghet Hydro-Electric Station in Armenia on the river Azoraghet near Kalagheran begun.
- JULY 24.—Construction of the Kharkov district Electric Station began at Chuguev (near Kharkov). The Geological Commission of the Georgian Supreme Economic Council discover

- great deposits of graphite, copper, zinc, alum, fire-clay and other minerals at Svaneti.
- OCT. 1.—The Soviet-Persian neutrality and non-aggression pact, and trade agreement and customs convention signed in Moscow.
- OCT. 15.—Manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. establishing a 7-hour working day, granting privileges to the poorer peasantry, etc.
- NOV. 5.—Celebrations in connection with tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Government.
- NOV. 7.—Tenth Anniversary of November Revolution celebrated all over the U.S.S.R.
- NOV. 10.—Opening of International Congress of Friends of the U.S.S.R. in Moscow.
- NOV. 12.—Trotsky and Zinoviev expelled from Communist Party.
- NOV. 17.—Death of A. Joffe, prominent Soviet diplomat.
- NOV. 24.—Soviet Ambassador in Warsaw hands note to Polish Foreign Office on Polish-Lithuanian Controversy.
- DEC. 1.—Soviet Disarmament Proposal at Geneva Preparatory Conference on Disarmament, submitted by M. Litvinov.
- DEC. 2.—Opening of 15th Congress of All-Union Communist Party (December 2 to 19).
- DEC. 15.—Chinese Nanking Government breaks with U.S.S.R. and expels Soviet Consuls. (In note of December 16, Mr. Chicherin, People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, refutes the statements of Chinese National authorities.)
- DEC. 18.—98 leading members of the Opposition expelled from Communist Party.
- DEC. 19.—Part of Opposition, led by Zinoviev and Kamenev, offers to submit completely, and another part of the Opposition, led by Trotsky, Rakovsky and Radek, refuses to do so.
- DEC. 20.—Canton General Chang Fa-Hwei announces that eight Soviet citizens, including the Vice-Consul, were shot in Canton.
- DEC. 23.—Statement by Soviet Foreign Office declaring that the Chinese murders cannot go unpunished.

1928.

- JAN. 7.—Moscow *Pravda* publishes documents establishing relations of Finnish government authorities with leading Russian monarchists.
- JAN. 18.—Trial of forgers of anti-Soviet "documents" opened in Paris.
- JAN. 20.—Soviet-Estonian agreement on the settlement of frontier conflicts.
- JAN. 23.—Soviet-Japanese Fisheries Convention signed.
- JAN. 27.—Signing of Soviet-Persian Protocol concerning the transfer of the Port of Pehlevi to Persia by the Soviet Government.
- JAN. 31.—Soviet-Polish Railway Conference opened at Vilna.

- JAN. 31.—Ratification of Soviet-Persian agreements which were signed on October 1, 1927.
- FEB. 11.—Soviet-German trade negotiations started in Berlin.
- FEB. 21.—Publication of the Soviet Disarmament Project.
- FEB. 22.—Soviet-Polish railway conference at Vilna closes.
- FEB. 24.—Signing of Soviet-Norwegian convention concerning mutual protection of industrial property.
- MARCH 3.—Esthonian-Soviet convention on trade marks signed.
- MARCH 6.—French Superior Court confirms the decision of the lower court which rejected the Soviet Government's claim for the return of Soviet steamers taken away (1921) by Wrangel to Marseilles.
- MARCH 6.—M. Litvinov, Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in a note to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, points out that it would be desirable to invite Turkey to take part in the activities of the Disarmament Commission.
- MARCH 6.—The United States Secretary of the Treasury forbids the Assay Office to accept a shipment of Soviet gold amounting to \$5,000,000.
- MARCH 6.—The French Ambassador in Washington, in a note to the American Government, declares that the Banque de France intends to institute a legal action for the recognition of its property rights to Soviet gold shipped to New York.
- MARCH 7.—Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. decides to ratify the decree concerning the adherence of the U.S.S.R. to the Protocol forbidding the use of suffocating and poisonous gases as well as bacteriological substances for military purposes.
- MARCH 20.—Signing of an agreement between the Soviet and Chinese section of the Managing Board of the Chinese Eastern Railway as to the distribution of the net profits of the railroad.
- MARCH 23.—Soviet note sent to the French Government in connection with the claim of the Banque de France to Soviet gold shipped to New York.
- MARCH 23.—Soviet complete disarmament proposal rejected. Soviet Delegation submits new proposals for partial disarmament.
- MARCH 31.—Ratification of Swedish-Soviet agreement on the rights and obligations of the Soviet Trade Delegation in Sweden.
- APRIL 5.—Soviet gold, refused by American Assay Office and claimed by the Banque de France, shipped back from New York by American banks.
- MAY 7.—Death of A. Tsiurupa, Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.
- MAY 18.—Beginning of trial of the 53 Russian engineers and Germans accused of sabotage in the Donetz coalfields.
- JUNE 12.—Soviet ice-breaker Malygin sails from Archangel to rescue the crew of the Nobile expedition.
- JUNE 15.—Soviet ice-breaker Krassin leaves Leningrad on the same mission as Malygin.

- JULY 12.**—Soviet ice-breaker Krassin saves seven members of the Nobile expedition.
- JULY 23.**—Soviet protest to Rumania against the contemplated sale of ship property of the former Russian-Danube Steamship Company, belonging to the Soviet Union.
- AUG. 23.**—Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs wires to Moscow announcing that the contemplated sale of Soviet ship property will not take place.
- AUG. 29.**—The Soviet Union accepts the Kellogg Anti-War Pact.
- SEPT. 10.**—Beginning of the Leo Tolstoy centenary celebrations in the Soviet Union.
- SEPT. 15.**—Announcement of enlarged concessions policy with list of available concessions.
- OCT. 9.**—Contract signed between International General Electric Company of New York and Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York providing for Soviet purchases of electrical apparatus up to \$26,000,000 during next six years on credits extending up to five years.
- DEC. 20.**—Protocol signed in Moscow providing for terms of revision of Soviet-German trade treaty.
- DEC. 29.**—Soviet Government sends notes to Poland and Lithuania suggesting that the terms of the Kellogg Pact be made effective immediately as between the three countries.

APPENDIX II.

WHO'S WHO

POLITICS.

AITAKOV, I.

B. 1894. Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Representative of the Turcoman S.S.R.

ANDREEV, ANDREY.

B. 1885. Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Substitute member of the Political Bureau. Chairman of the Central Committee of Railway Workers. Formerly member of the Presidium of the Ural Economic Council.

ANTIPOV, NICOLAY.

B. 1894. People's Commissary for Post and Telegraph. Formerly member of the Presidium of the All-Russian Trade Union Congress; member of the Supreme Economic Council.

ANTONOV-OVSEENKO, VLADIMIR.

B. 1883. Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. in Lithuania. Formerly founder of the international newspapers "Golos" in Paris. Commander of the Red Army. Chief of the Political Office of the Revolutionary Army. Minister in Czecho-Slovakia.

ANTONOV-SARATOVSKY, V.

Member of the Supreme Court of Justice of the U.S.S.R.

ARTYUKHINA, ALEXANDRA.

B. 1889. Substitute member of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Formerly Chief of the Work among Women in the province of Tver.

ATABAIEV, K.

Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Turcoman S.S.R.

BABAEV, AKHUN.

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Uzbek S.S.R.

BAKHUTOV, A.

People's Commissary for Labour of the R.S.F.S.R.

BARANOV, P.

Commander of the Military and Civil Air Forces of the U.S.S.R.

BAUMAN, KARL.

B. 1892. Member of the Organisation Bureau of the Communist Party. Formerly associated with the People's Commissariat for Finance.

BERESIN, D.

Central Board of the Metal Industry.

BOGOMOLOV, DMITRY.

Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. in Poland. Formerly Secretary of the U.S.S.R. Trade Delegation in Great Britain.

BRIUKHANOV, NICOLAY.

B. 1878. People's Commissary for Finance of the U.S.S.R. Formerly People's Commissary for Food Supply.

BUBNOV, ANDREY.

B. 1893. Chief of the Political Office of the Revolutionary Army. Formerly member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Transport. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R.

BUDNIAR, D.

Central Board of the Metal Industry.

BUYANOV, V.

Member of the Supreme Court of Justice of the U.S.S.R.

BUKHARIN, NICOLAY.

B. 1888. Editor of *Pravda*. Writer on theory and history of economics. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party and member of the Political Bureau.

CHICHERIN, GEORGIY.

B. 1872. People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs since 1918. Represented the U.S.S.R. at the Conference at Genoa, and at the Conference at Lausanne.

CHERVYAKOV, ALEXANDR.

B. 1892. Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of the White Russian S.S.R. Formerly People's Commissary for Education of the White Russian S.S.R. Represented White Russia at the Peace Negotiations with Poland. Writer on national and agrarian questions.

CHUBAR, VLAS.

B. 1891. Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Chairman of Council of People's Commissaries of the Ukr. S.S.R. Chairman of the Ukrainian "Dobrokhim." Formerly member of the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council. In 1922 administered the Coal concerns of the Donetz basin.

DOGADOV, ALEXANDR.

B. 1888. Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Member of the Organisation Bureau of the Communist Party. Formerly member of the Presidium of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Tartar Republics—People's Commissary for Labour of the Tartar Republic.

DOLETZKY, I.

Director of the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union.

DOLGOV, A.

Central Department of State Industry.

DVOLAITSKY, S.

Member of the Collegium of the Commissariat for Home and Foreign Trade.

EISMONT, N.

Assistant People's Commissary for Home and Foreign Trade.

ELIAVA, SHALVA.

B. 1885. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Transc. S.F.S.R. Formerly President of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Georgian S.S.R.

ENUKIEDZE, A.

B. 1877. Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R.

EPSTEIN, M.

Chairman of the Central Department of Social Education for Children.

FALKNER-SMITH, M.

Member of the Central Statistical Department of the U.S.S.R.

FRUMKIN, M. (GERMANOV.)

B. 1878. Assistant People's Commissary for Finance of the U.S.S.R. Formerly member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Food Supply. Assistant People's Commissary for Foreign Trade.

GABLIELIAU, TER.

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Armenian S.S.R.

GALKIN, A.

Vice-President of the Supreme Court of Justice of the R.S.F.S.R.

GANETZKY, YAKOV (FURSTENBERG.)

Member of the Collegium of the Commissariat for Home and Foreign Trade. Formerly Plenipotentiary Representative in Latvia. Member of the Collegium of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs.

GOLODETS, N.

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of the White Russian S.S.R.

GOLOVANOV, A.

Director of the Central Department of the State River Shipping.

GRINKO, G.

Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

GROMAN, V.

Member of the Central Statistical Department of the U.S.S.R.

ILIN, N.

People's Commissary for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection of the R.S.F.S.R.

KAGANOVICH, LAZAR.

B. 1893. Substitute member of the Political Bureau. Formerly member of the Executive Bureau of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions.

KALININ, MIKHAIL.

B. 1875. President of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Member of the Political Bureau.

KAMENEV, LEV.

B. 1883. Formerly co-editor of *Proletarii*, *Pravda*, etc. President of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. Peace delegate at Brest-Litovsk. Ambassador to Italy. President of the Moscow Soviet. President of the Council of Labour and Defence.

KAMENYEV, S.

Assistant People's Commissary for the Army and Navy.

KARAKHAN, L.

B. 1889. Assistant People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs. Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. in Poland, 1921. Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. in China, 1924.

KHALATOV, A.

Chairman of the State Publishing Office. Principal of the Institute of Economics.

KHINCHUK, L.

B. 1868. Assistant People's Commissary for Home and Foreign Trade. Chairman of the All-Russian Co-operative Bank (Vsekokbank). Formerly Chairman of the Trade Delegation in Great Britain. Chairman of the Centrosoyus.

KHLOPLIANKIN, I.

Member of the Collegium of the Commissariat for Home and Foreign Trade.

KHODZHAYEV, FAIZULA.

Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Uzbek S.S.R.

KIROV, SERGEY.

B. 1886. Substitute member of the Political Bureau. Formerly Soviet Delegate for negotiations with Poland at Riga. Plenipotentiary Representative of the R.S.F.S.R. in Georgia.

KISELEV, A.

B. 1879. Member of the Presidium of the Central Control Committee of the U.S.S.R. Formerly Assistant People's Commissary for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection of the U.S.S.R.

KOLLONTAY (MME.), ALEXANDRA.

B. 1872. Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. in Norway. Formerly Ambassador to Mexico.

KOROSTASHEVSKY, I.

Chairman of the Central Electrical Department.

KOSSIOR, I.

Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council.

KOSSIOR, STANISLAV.

B. 1889. Substitute member of the Political Bureau. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

KRASILNIKOV, M.

Member of the Central Statistical Department of the U.S.S.R.

KRASSIKOV, P.

The Public Prosecutor of the U.S.S.R.

KRUPSKAYA, NADEZHDA (MME. LENIN.)

B. 1869. Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Education. Chairman of the Central Committee for Political Education. Leading Educationist.

KRYLENKO, N.

B. 1885. Assistant People's Commissary for Justice and Procurator of the R.S.F.S.R.

KRZHIZHANOVSKY, G.

B. 1872. Chairman of the State Planning Commission. Formerly Chairman of State Electrification Committee.

KSANDROV, V.

Chairman of the Central Concessions Committee.

KUBYAK, NICOLAY.

B. 1881. People's Commissary for Agriculture of the R.S.F.S.R. Chairman of the Central Co-operative Council (1927).

KULIKOV, N.

Member of the Collegium of the Commissariat for Home and Foreign Trade.

KUYBYSHEV, VALERIAN.

B. 1888. Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council. Member of the Political Bureau. Formerly the R.S.F.S.R. Plenipotentiary at Bokhara; one of the presidents of the Supreme Economic Council; Head of the State Electrification Com.; People's Commissary for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection of the U.S.S.R.

KUZNETSOV, STEPAN.

B. 1891. Assistant People's Commissary for Finance of the U.S.S.R. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Ukrainian Republic.

KVIRING, EMANUIL.

B. 1888. Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission. Formerly Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the U.S.S.R.

LEBEDEV-POLYANSKY, P.

B. 1881. Chairman of the Central Department for the Supervision of Publications.

LEPSE, IVAN.

B. 1889. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Formerly member of the Revolutionary Military Council. Chairman of the Central Committee of Metal Workers.

LEZHAVA, A.

B. 1870. Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of the R.S.F.S.R. Formerly Chairman of the "Centrosyus." People's Commissary for Home Trade.

LEVANDOVSKY, K.

Chief of the Administrative Board of the Red Army.

LITVINOV, MAXIM.

B. 1876. Assistant People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs. President of the Moscow Disarmament Conference, 1923. Chief Delegate Preparative Disarmament Conference, 1928. Minister to Esthonia, 1919. First Plenipotentiary in Great Britain, 1918.

LOBOV, SEMEN.

B. 1888. Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the U.S.S.R. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the R.S.F.S.R.

LOZOVSKY, A. (DRIDZO.)

B. 1878. General Secretary of the International of Trade Unions. Formerly editor with Trotzky and others of various Social-Democratic periodicals.

LUNACHARSKY, ANATOLIY (VOINOV).

B. 1876. People's Commissary for Education of the R.S.F.S.R. Author, journalist, dramatist.

LYADOV, MARTYN (MANDELSTAM).

B. 1872. Chairman of the Department of Science. Lecturer at the Sverdlov University.

MAHARADZE, F.

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Georgian S.S.R.

MAXIMOV, K.

Assistant People's Commissary for Home and Foreign Trade.

MELNICHANSKY, GRIGORIY.

B. 1886. Member of the Presidium of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions.

MENZHINSKY, V.

President of the United State Political Department of the U.S.S.R.

MEZHLAUK, V.

Vice-President of the Supreme Economic Council. Deputy Chairman of the Central Board of the Metal Industry.

MIKOYAN, ANASTASIY.

B. 1895. People's Commissary for Home and Foreign Trade. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Substitute member of the Political Bureau.

MILIUTIN, N.

People's Commissary for Finance of the R.S.F.S.R.

MILIUTIN, VLADIMIR.

B. 1884. Economist. Director of the Central Statistical Department of the U.S.S.R. Member of the Council for Labour and Defence. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Formerly People's Commissary for Agriculture.

MINKIN, A.

Member of the Collegium of the Commissariat for Home and Foreign Trade.

MOLOTOV, VYACHESLAV.

Born 1890. Member of the Political Bureau. Assistant-Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party since 1922.

MUKLEVICH, R.

B. 1890. Commander of the Naval Forces of the U.S.S.R.

MUSSABEKOV, V.

Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Representative of the Trans-Caucasian S.F.S.R. President of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Azerbaidzhan S.S.R.

NAGOVITSIN, I.

People's Commissary for Social Welfare of the R.S.F.S.R.

OGAMALI-OGLY, S.

Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. President of the Central Executive Committee of the Azerbaidzhan S.S.R.

ORDZHONIKIDZE, GRIGORIY (SERGO).

B. 1886. Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Vice-President of the Council for Labour and Defence. People's Commissary for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of the U.S.S.R.

OSSATCHY, P.

Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

PANKRATOV, I.

Member of the Collegium of the Commissariat for Home and Foreign Trade.

PASHKOVSKY, E.

Assistant-Director of the Central Statistical Department of the U.S.S.R.

PETROVSKY, GRIGORIY.

B. 1877. Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Chairman of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee. Formerly People's Commissary for Home Affairs (1918-1919).

PLATONOV, A.

Member of the Collegium of the Commissariat for Home and Foreign Trade.

POKROVSKY, M.

B. 1868. Assistant People's Commissary for Education of the R.S.F.S.R. Formerly Vice-President of the Moscow Soviet. Historian and Man of Letters.

POPOV, D.

Member of the Central Statistical Office of the U.S.S.R.

PYATAKOV, YURIJ.

Chairman of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Finance of the U.S.S.R.

RADEK, CARL.

B. 1885. Journalist. Took part in negotiations with Germany December, 1917, and in Peace Negotiations at Brest Litovsk. Directed the Central European Section of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs.

RADUS-SENKOVICH, V.

Member of the Supreme Court of Justice of the U.S.S.R.

RAKOVSKY, CHRISTIAN.

B. 1873. Formerly President of the Peace Delegation at Kiev. Extraordinary Plenipotentiary of the R.S.F.S.R. at Berlin. Representative of the U.S.S.R. in Great Britain. Representative of the U.S.S.R. in France

ROSENBLAT, I.

Assistant Editor of the *Ekonomicheskaja Zhizn*. Director of the Commercial Telegraph Agency.

ROSENGOLTZ, A.

Member of the People's Commissariat for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. Formerly Plenipotentiary Representative to Great Britain.

ROTHSTEIN, FYODOR.

Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. Formerly Ambassador to Persia.

RUDY, I.

Director of the Central Department of Railway Traffic.

RUDZUTAK, YAN.

B. 1887. People's Commissary for Transport. Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Representative of the Council for Labour and Defence at the Council of People's Commissaries of the U.S.S.R. Member of the Political Bureau. Formerly member of the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council.

RUKHIMOVICH, M.

B. 1889. Vice-President of the Supreme Economic Council. Chairman of the Central Department of State Industry. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Formerly Chairman of the "Donugol" Trust. President of the Supreme Economic Council of the Ukraine.

RYAZANOV, DAVID.

B. 1870. Director of the Marx-Engels Institute. Lectured at Capri, to the "peredovtsi." Lectured at the Sverdlov University. Organised the Socialist Academy. Edited for the Social-Democratic Party of Germany the works of Karl Marx.

RYKOV, ALEXEY.

B. 1881. Since 1924, in succession of V. I. Lenin, President of the Council of People's Commissaries of the U.S.S.R. Permanent Member of the Political Bureau. Formerly President of the Supreme Economic Council. Plenipotentiary Extraordinary for Military Supplies.

RYSKULOV, T.

Vice-President of the Council of People's Commissaries of the R.S.F.S.R.

SATONSKY, V.

Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. People's Commissary for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection of the Ukr. S.S.R.

SAX-GLADNEV.

Director of Foreign News of the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union.

SCHMIDT, OTTO.

B. 1891. Assistant-Director of the Central Statistical Department of the U.S.S.R. Formerly Chairman of the Commission for the drawing up of the Peace Treaty with Poland. Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Finance.

SCHMIDT, VASILIIY.

B. 1886. Vice-President of the Council of People's Commissaries of the U.S.S.R. Vice-President of the Council for Labour and Defence. Formerly People's Commissary for Labour.

SELINGER, V.

Member of the Central Statistical Department of the U.S.S.R.

SEMASHKO, NICOLAY (ALEKSANDROV).

B. 1869. People's Commissary for Health of the R.S.F.S.R. Doctor of Medicine.

SEREBROVSKY, ALEXANDR.

Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Finance of the U.S.S.R.

SERGEEV, I.

Director of the Central Department of Marine Transport.

SHAPOSHNIKOV, B.

Chief of the Staff of the Red Army.

SHIMELEV, V.

Central Board of the Metal Industry.

SHLEIFER, I.

Member of the Collegium of the Commissariat for Home and Foreign Trade.

SKRYPNIK, NICOLAY.

B. 1872. Member of the Presidium of the Council of Nationalities of the U.S.S.R. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. People's Commissary for Education of the Ukr. S.S.R. Formerly held various government offices in the Ukr. S.S.R.

SMIRNOV, ALEXANDR.

B. 1878. Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Member of the Organisation Bureau of the Communist Party. Member of the Presidium of the Council of People's Commissaries of the R.S.F.S.R. Formerly General Secretary of the International Peasants' Council.

SOKOLNIKOV, GRIGORY.

B. 1888. Chairman of the Naphtha Syndicate. Formerly People's Commissary for Finance. Stabilised the Currency of the U.S.S.R.

SPUNDE, A.

Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissary for Finance of the U.S.S.R.

STALIN, YOSIPH (DZHUGASHVILI).

Born 1879. General Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party. 1919-20, People's Commissary for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. 1920-23, Member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic.

STOMONIAKOV, B.

Member of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs.

STRUMILIN, S.

Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

STUCHKA, P.

B. 1865. President of the Supreme Court of Justice of the R.S.F.S.R. 1917-1918, People's Commissary for Justice.

SULIMOV, DANIEL.

B. 1890. Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council of the U.S.S.R. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Formerly Chairman of the Ural Economic Conference.

SVIDERSKY, A.

B. 1878. President of the Department of Arts. Formerly member of the People's Commissariat for Food Supply. Member of the Collegium of the Commissariat for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. Assistant People's Commissary for Agriculture.

TOLMACHEV, V.

People's Commissary for Home Affairs of the R.S.F.S.R.

TOMSKY, MIKHAIL (ARTAMONOV).

B. 1880. Chairman of the Trade Union Congress. Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party. Member of the Political Bureau. Formerly Editor of the *Metallist* and of the *Trade Union Messenger*.

TRILISER, M.

Vice-Chairman of the United State Political Department of the U.S.S.R.

TROTSKY, LEV.

B. 1879. Collaborated in issuing *Iskra*; edited *Pravda* in Vienna; and *Nashe Slovo* in Paris. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad Soviet (1905). Collaborated closely with Lenin in 1917. Chairman of the Leningrad Revolutionary Committee. People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, War, and Transport. Conducted Peace Negotiations at Brest Litovsk. Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council. Chairman of the Central Concessions Committee, etc., etc.

UGLANOV, NICOLAY.

B. 1886. People's Commissary for Labour. Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee. Substitute member of the Political Bureau.

UKHANOV, KONSTANTIN.

B. 1891. Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Formerly Chairman of the State Electrical Trust. President of the Moscow Soviet.

ULRICH, V.

Member of the Supreme Court of Justice of the U.S.S.R.

ULYANOVA (MME.), M.

B. 1878. Sister of Vladimir Ilytch Lenin. Secretary of *Pravda*.

UNSHLIKHT, YOSIPH.

B. 1879. Assistant People's Commissary for Army and Navy. Formerly member of the Collegium of the Commissariat for Home Affairs; Vice-President of the United State Political Department.

VASILEV-YUZHIN, M.

Vice-President of the Supreme Court of Justice of the U.S.S.R.

VEINSTEIN, A.

Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Finance of the U.S.S.R.

VEIZER, I.

Member of the Commissariat for Home and Foreign Trade.

VINOKUROV, ALEXANDR.

B. 1869. Dr. Med. Journalist. President of the Supreme Court of Justice of the U.S.S.R. Formerly People's Commissary for Social Insurance. Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee for Famine Relief.

VOROSHILOV, KLIMENTIY.

B. 1881. People's Commissary for the Army and Navy; also, President of the Revolutionary Military Council of the U.S.S.R. Member of the Political Bureau. Suppressed the Cronstadt revolt in 1921.

VYSHINSKY, A.

Assistant People's Commissary for Education of the R.S.F.S.R.
Member of the Central Department for Technical Education.

YAGODA, G.

Vice-Chairman of the United State Political Department of the U.S.S.R.

YAKOVLEV, YAKOV.

Member of the People's Commissariat for Workers' and Peasants' Inspections. Editor of *The Peasants' Gazette*.

YAKOVLEVA (MME.), VARVARA.

Assistant People's Commissary for Education of the R.S.F.S.R.

YANSON, N.

People's Commissary for Justice of the R.S.F.S.R.

YAROSLAVSKY, EMELIAN.

B. 1878. Secretary of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission. Editor of *Bezbozhnik*. Member of the Editorial Board of various party papers. Formerly member of the Revolutionary Military Committee of Moscow.

YUROVSKY, L.

Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Finance of the U.S.S.R.

ZINOVYEV, GRIGORY.

B. 1883. Formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. Chairman of the Committee for Defence. Chairman of the Leningrad Soviet.

ZKHAKAYA, MIKHA.

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Transc. S.F.S.R.

BANKING.

BERKH, E. M.

Chairman of the Commercial Bank for Central Asia (Asiabank).

BARISHNIKOV, M. V.

Chairman of the Bank for Foreign Trade (Vneshtorg Bank).

GAMBURG, J.

Chairman of the Long Term Credit Bank.

SHVETZOV, A. I.

Chairman of the All-Russian Co-operative Bank (Vsekobank).

KUDRIA, D.

Chairman of the All-Ukrainian Co-operative Bank (Ukrain-bank).

LEVITAS, A.

Chairman of the Far-Eastern Bank (Dalbank). Khabarovsk.

LUGANOVSKY, E.

Chairman of the Central Municipal and Housing Bank (Tsecombank).

OSADKIN, A.

Chairman of the Central Agricultural Bank.

POPOV, N.

Chairman of the Moscow City Bank.

PYATAKOV, Y.

Chairman of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. (Gosbank).

LITERATURE.

AFINOGENOV, A.

Playwright.

AKHMATOVA (MME.), ANNA (GORENKO).

B. 1889. Poet.

ALEXANDROVSKY, V.

Poet.

ALEXEYEV, MIKHAIL.

Novelist.

AVERBAKH, L.

Critic.

BABEL, ISAAK.

B. 1894. Short story writer.

BAGRITSKY, EDUARD.

Poet.

BELCHIKOV, N.

Critic.

BELYAEV, SERGEY.

Novelist.

BEREZOVSKY, F.

Novelist.

BEZYMENSKY, A.

B. 1898. Poet.

BONCH-BRUEVICH, VLADIMIR.

Writer on Sectarians. Critic. Journalist.

BUDANTSEV, SERGEY.

B. 1896. Novelist. Critic. Poet.

BYEDNY, DEMYAN (PRIDVOROV, EFIM).

B. 1883. Poet. Satirist.

BYELY, ANDREY.

B. 1880. Novelist.

CHAPYGIN, A.

B. 1870. Novelist.

CHULKOV, G.

B. 1879. Poet. Novelist Critic.

DANILOV, MIKHAIL.

Poet.

DEMENTEV, NICOLAY.

Poet.

DMITRIEV, VIKTOR.

Novelist.

DOKOGOCHEYINKO, A.

Novelist. Critic. Essayist.

DORONIN, IVAN.

Poet.

ERENBURG, ILYA.

B. 1891. Novelist.

ERMILOV, V.

Critic. Journalist.

FADEEV, A.

Short story writer. Novelist.

FEDIN, KONSTANTIN.

B. 1892. Short story writer. Novelist.

FORSH, OLGA.

B. 1875. Novelist.

GASTEV, ALEXEY.

Poet.

GEKHT, S.

Short story writer.

GERASIMOV, MIKHAIL.

Poet.

GLADKOV, FYODOR.

B. 1883. Novelist.

GLEBOV, A.

Playwright.

GOLODNY, MIKHAIL.

Poet.

GORKY, MAXIM (PYESHKOV, ALEXEY).

B. 1869. Novelist. Playwright. Critic.

GORODETSKY, S.

B. 1884. Poet.

GRIGORYEV, SERGEY.

B. 1875. Journalist. Novelist. Children stories writer.

GRIN, A.

B. 1880. Short story writer.

GROSSMAN-ROSHCHIN, IVAN.

Critic.

GUSEV-ORENBURGSKY, SERGEY.

B. 1867. Novelist.

GUSSMAN, BORIS.

Critic.

INBER, VERA.

B. 1893. Short story writer.

ISBAKH, A.

Critic. Journalist.

IVANOV, VSEVALOD.

B. 1895/6. Novelist. Short story writer.

IVANOV, VYACHESLAV.

B. 1866. Critic.

IVNEV, RURIK.

Novelist. Playwright. Poet.

KAMENSKY, V.

B. 1884. Poet.

KARAEVA (ММЕ.), A.

Novelist.

KASATKIN, IVAN.

B. 1880. Short story writer.

KATAEV, VALENTIN.

B. 1897. Short story writer. Playwright.

KAZIN, VASILY.

Poet.

KIRILLOV, VLADIMIR

Poet.

KIRSHON, V.

Playwright. Writer of short stories.

KISELEV, F.

Short story writer.

KOGAN, P.

Critic. Essayist.

KOLOSOV, M.

Short story writer.

KOZIN, VLADIMIR.

Short story writer.

KOZYREV, MIKHAIL.

B. 1892. Novelist.

KRUTIKOV, D.

Short story writer.

KUZNETSOV, NICOLAY.

Poet.

LAVRENYEV, BORIS.

B. 1894. Short story writer.

LEONOV, LEONID.

B. 1899. Short story writer. Novelist.

LELEVICH, G.

Critic. Journalist.

LEVIN, KIRILL.

Short story writer.

LIBEDINSKY, YURY.

Novelist.

LIDIN, VLADIMIR.

B. 1894. Short story writer.

LOGINOV-LESNYAK, P.

Novelist.

LUNACHARSKY, ANATOLY.

B. 1876. Playwright. Essayist. Critic. Journalist.

LUZGIN, MIKHAIL.

Critic.

LYASHKO, NICOLAY.

B. 1884. Short story writer.

MALAKHOV, SERGEY.

Poet.

MALASHKIN, SERGEY.

Short story writer.

MALYSHKIN, ALEXANDR.

Novelist.

MANDELSTAM, O.

B. 1891. Poet.

MAYAKOVSKY, VLADIMIR.

B. 1891. Poet. Short story writer. Critic.

NIKIFOROV, GEORGIY.

Short story writer.

NIKITIN, NICOLAY.

B. 1897. Short story writer.

NITOBURG, LEV.

Novelist.

NIZOVOY, PAVEL.

Short story writer.

NOVIKOV, IVAN.

Short story writer.

NOVIKOV-PRIBOY, ALEXEY.

B. 1877. Short story writer.

OLESCHA, YURY.

Playwright.

OGNEV, N.

Novelist.

ORESHIN, PYOTR.

Poet.

OSTAPOV, A.

Critic.

PANFEROV, F.

Novelist.

PASTERNAK, BORIS.

B. 1890. Poet. Short story writer.

PILNYAK, BORIS (WOGAU).

B. 1894. Novelist.

PLATONOV, ANDREY.

Short story writer.

POLONSKY, VYACHESLAV.

Critic. Essayist. Journalist.

POZNER, VLADIMIR.

Poet.

PRISHVIN, MIKHAIL.

B. 1873. Novelist.

RAKHILLO, IVAN.

Writer of short stories.

REMIZOV, ALEXEY.

B. 1877. Novelist. Playwright.

RINGOV, BORIS.

Short story writer.

ROGINSKAYA (MME.), F.

Journalist. Art Critic.

RODOV, SEMEN.

Critic.

ROMANOV, PANTELEYMON.

B. 1884. Novelist.

SADOVYEV, ILYA.

Poet.

SADOVSKY, B.

Novelist.

SAKULIN, PROFESSOR.

Critic.

SANDOMIRSKY, G.

Journalist. Critic.

SAYANOV, V.

Novelist.

SEIFULINA, LYDIA.

B. 1889. Short story writer.

SELVINSKY, ILYA.

Poet.

SEMENOV, SERGEY.

Short story writer. Novelist.

SERAFIMOVICH, A.

B. 1863. Novelist.

SERGEYEV-TSENSKY, S.

Short story writer. Novelist.

SHAGINYAN, MARIETTA.

B. 1888. Novelist.

SHISHKOV, V.

B. 1873. Short story writer.

SHKLOVSKY, V.

Novelist.

SHOLOKHOV, M.

Novelist.

SLONIMSKY, MIKHAIL.

B. 1897. Short story writer.

SLYEZKIN, YURI.

B. 1887. Short story writer. Novelist.

SNEGIREV, V.

Novelist.

SOBOL, ANDREY.

B. 1888. Novelist.

SVETLOV, M.

Poet.

SVIRSKY, A.

Short story writer.

TARASOV-RADINOV, A.

Novelist.

TELESHEV, N.

B. 1867. Novelist.

TIKHONOV, NICOLAY.

B. 1896. Short story writer.

TOLSTOY, ALEXEY.

B. 1882. Novelist. Critic.

TCHUMANDRIN, M.

Novelist.

TYNYANOV, YURY.

B. 1893. Short story writer.

UTKIN, YOSIPH.

Poet.

VASILENKO, VLADIMIR.

Short story writer.

VERESAEV, VIKENTY (SMIDOVICH).

B. 1867. Novelist. Critic. Dr. Med.

VESYOLY, ARTEM.

Novelist.

VOITOLOVSKY, L.

Critic.

VOLIN, YURY.

Short story writer.

VOLKOV, MIKHAIL.

Short Story writer.

VOLOSHIN, M.

B. 1877. Poet.

VORONSKY, A.

Critic. Journalist.

YAKOVLEV, ALEXANDR.

B. 1886. Short story writer. Novelist.

YAROV, N.

Novelist.

YAVICH, AUGUST.

B. 1901. Short story writer.

ZAMYATIN, EVGENIY.

B. 1884. Novelist.

ZARUDIN, NICOLAY.

Poet.

ZHAROV, ALEXANDR.

Poet.

ZOSHCHENKO, MIKHAIL.

B. 1895. Short story writer.

ZOZULYA, EFIM.

B. 1891. Short story writer.

SCIENCE.

ALEKSEYEV, V.

Leading authority on Chinese Philology.

ARKHANGELSKY, A.

Geologist.

BACH, A. N.

Professor of Chemistry. Directs biochemical and public health activities. In charge of Committee on Research Education.

BARYKIN, V. A.

Director of the Microbiological Institute.

BERNSTEIN, S. N.

Mathematician and Educationist.

BLAZHKO, S. N.

Astronomer. President of the Association of Scientific and Research Institutes.

BORISYAK, A. A.

Geologist and Palaeontologist.

BOROZOV, A. A.

Member of the Association of Scientific and Research Institutes. Director of the Institute of Geography.

CHAPLYGIN, S.

Professor of Aerodynamics.

CHICHIBABIN, PROF. A. E.

Botanist.

DEBORIN, A. M.

Professor of Philosophy. Editor of the works of Hegel. Author of "Dialectics and Natural Science." Writer on the history of Materialism and the history of Dialectics.

DEMYANOV, N.

Chemist. Editor of a work on Terpenes and Essential Oils.

DUROV, V. L.

Director of the Laboratory of Zoopsychology.

FAVORSKY, A. E.

Chemist.

FERSMAN, A. E.

Secretary of the Physics and Mathematics Department of the Academy of Sciences.

FESENKO, A. A.

Member of the Association of Scientific and Research Institutes. Director of the Institute of Astro-physics.

FRICHE, V. M.

Director of various Institutes of Language, Literature, and Archaeology.

GEDROITS, PROF. K.

Scientific investigator of the properties of the soil.

GRUSHEVSKY, M. S.

Historian of the Ukraine. Editor of Ukrainian periodicals and literary works.

GUBKIN, PROF. I. M.

Rector of the Moscow Mining Academy. Director of the State Petroleum Research Institute.

IPATIEV, V. N.

Member of the Academy of Sciences. Director of the Department of Organic Chemistry at the Chemical Institute, Leningrad.

ISTRIN, V. M.

President of the Russian Language and Literature Department of the Academy of Sciences.

IVANOV, A. A.

Director of the Central Astronomical Observatory at Leningrad.

KARPINSKY, A. P.

President of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

KARSKY, PROF. E. L.

Director of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography.

KHUDIAKOV, P. K.

Professor of Engineering.

KISTYAKOVSKY, V.

Physicist and Biochemist.

KRACHKOVSKY, I. U.

Secretary of the History and Philology Department of the Academy of Sciences.

KRYLOV, N. M.

Mathematician and Physicist.

KRZHIZHANOVSKY, G. M.

A leading authority on the Science of Economic Planning. Supervises all the planning organisations of the U.S.S.R.

KURNAKOV, PROF. N. S.

Member of the Academy of Sciences. Director of the Chemical Institute of Leningrad.

LAZAREV, P. P.

Director of the Institute of Biological Physics and of the Roentgen Institute.

LIPOVSKY, PROF.

Geologist.

LONGINOV, V. V.

Director of the Institute of Pure Chemical Reagents.

LUKIN, N.

Marxist historian.

LYUBAVSKY, M.

Authority on the historical geography of Russia and Russian colonisation.

MANDELSTAM, L. I.

Physicist.

MARR, PROF. N. Y.

Member of the Academy of Sciences. Director of archaeological excavations in Armenia. President of the Academy of the History of Material Culture. Director of the State Public Library, Leningrad.

MASLOV, P. P.

Economist.

MAXIMOV, PROF. N. A.

Botanist.

MENSBIR, M. A.

Biologist. Editor of the works of Charles Darwin for the State Publishing Office. President of the Society of Naturalists.

MITKEVICH, V. F.

Specialist in Radio and Line Telephony.

MUSHKATOV, D. I.

Geologist. Principal of the School of Geological Survey of the U.S.S.R. Director of the Mining Museum.

NADSON, G. A.

Director of the microbiological laboratory of the Röntgenological and Radiological Institute of Leningrad.

OBRUCHEV, PROF. V.

Geologist. Director of the explorations of auriferous strata.

OLDENBURG, PROF. S. F.

Secretary of the Academy of Sciences. Oriental Philologist. Director of the Asiatic Museum, Leningrad.

OSSADCHY, PROF. P. S.

Economist.

PAVLOV, I. P.

B. 1849. Physiologist. Director of the Physiological Institute. Foreign Member of the Royal Society. Nobel prizeman.

PETRUSHEVSKY, D.

Historian. Author of works on The State and Society of England during the Middle Ages; the Development of Civilisation in Europe; and the Problems of Feudalism.

POKROVSKY, M. M.

Authority on the Greek and Latin languages and literatures.

POKROVSKY, M. N.

Foremost historian. President of the Society of Marxist Historians.

PRYANISHNIKOV, D. N.

Agriculturist.

ROZHDESTVENSKY, D. S.

Physicist.

RYAZANOV, PROF. D. B.

Economist. At present engaged in the publication of the works of Marx and Engels in the Russian language.

SAKULIN, PROF. P. N.

Writer on the history of Russian literature.

SAMOILOVICH, A.

Authority on the Turcoman people.

SEVERTSOV, PROF. A. N.

Zoologist. Member of the Association of Scientific and Research Institutes. President of the Society of Natural Science, Anthropology, and Ethnography.

SHIRVINDT, E. G.

Director of the Institute for the Study of Criminology.

SCHMIDT, F. I.

Director of the Institute for the History of Art, Leningrad.

SOLNTSEV, S. I.

Agricultural Economist.

VAVILOV, N. I.

Expert on industrial plants. Author of a work entitled *Agricultural Afghanistan*.

VERNADSKY, V. I.

President of the Commission for the Study of the Natural Resources of the U.S.S.R.

ZABLOTNY, D.

Pathologist.

ZELINSKY, N. D.

Oil technologist.

APPENDIX III.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS.

BYEDNOTA [THE POOR] (\$9 per annum).

Tverskaya, 48. Moscow. Editor, M. G. Grandov.

EKONOMICHESTKAYA ZHIZN [ECONOMIC LIFE] (With Supplements, 54r. per annum).

Tverskaya, 34. Moscow. Editor, G. I. Krumin.

GUdok [THE HOOTER] (\$7.80 per annum).

Solyanka, 12, Dvoretz Truda. Moscow.

IZVESTIA (\$18 per annum).

Strastnaya Ploshchad, 5. Moscow. Editor, I. M. Gronskey.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA [COMMUNIST YOUTH PRAVDA] (\$9 per annum).

Moscow.

KOOPERATIVNAYA ZHIZN [CO-OPERATIVE LIFE] (\$12 per annum).

Bogoyavlensky per 2, Ilinka. Moscow.

PRAVDA (\$18 per annum).

Tverskaya, 48. Moscow. Editor, N. Bukharin.

RABOCHAYA GAZETTE [THE WORKERS' GAZETTE] (\$9 per annum, with all Supplements \$18 per annum).

Editor, K. Maltsev. Tverskaya, 3. Moscow.

RABOCHAYA MOSKVA [WORKERS' MOSCOW] (12r. per annum, with all Supplements 24r. per annum).

Tverskaya, 42. Moscow.

TORGOVO-PROMYSHLENAYA GAZETA [THE TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE] (\$18 per annum).

Pushechnaia ul. 10. Moscow. Editor, V. I. Mezhlauk.

TRUD [TOIL] (\$12 per annum, with all Supplements \$21 per annum).

Solyanka, 12. Dvoretz Truda. Moscow. Editor, Y. K. Yaglom.

VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA [EVENING MOSCOW] (24r. per annum).

Tverskaya, 42. "Rabochaya Moskva" Office, Moscow.

LENINGRAD NEWSPAPERS.

KRASNAYA GAZETA [THE RED GAZETTE] (18r. per annum).

Fontanka, 57. Leningrad. Editor, P. I. Chagin.

LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA [THE LENINGRAD PRAVDA] (24r. per annum).

Sotsialisticheskaya, 14. Leningrad.

SMYENA [THE CHANGE] (18r. per annum).

Leningrad.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS.

- TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA [THE TURCOMAN SPARK] (\$12 per annum).
Ashkhabad.
- AMURSKAYA PRAVDA [THE AMUR PRAVDA] (\$12 per annum).
Blagoveshchensk.
- BRYANSKY RABOCHIY [THE BRIANSK WORKER] (\$11 per annum).
Bryansk.
- CHELYABINSKY RABOCHY [THE CHELYABINSK WORKER].
Chelyabinsk.
- ZABAIKALSKY RABOCHY [THE TRANS-BAIKAL WORKER].
Chita.
- ZVYEZDA [THE STAR] (\$13 per annum).
Dnyepropetrovsk.
- KHORURDAIN AIASTAN [AN ARMENIAN NEWSPAPER] (10r. per annum).
Erivan.
- GROZNEISKY RABOCHY [THE GROZNY WORKER] (\$12 per annum).
Grozny.
- KRASNAYA KERCH [RED KERCK] (17.20r.).
Kerch.
- TIKHO-OKEANSKAYA ZVEZDA [THE PACIFIC OCEAN STAR] (36r. per annum).
Khabarovsk.
- UKRAINSKY ECONOMIST [THE UKRAINIAN ECONOMIST].
Kharkov.
- KHARKOVSKY PROLETARIY [THE KHARKOV PROLETARIAN] (19.20r. per annum).
Kharkov.
- PROLETARSKAYA PRAVDA [PROLETARIAN PRAVDA] (\$12 per annum).
Kiev.
- KRASNOE ZNAMYA [THE RED FLAG] (\$24 per annum).
Krasnodar.
- SOVIETSKAIA BYELORUSS' [SOVIET WHITE RUSSIA] (24r. per annum).
Minsk.
- NIZHEGORODSKAYA KOMMUNA [THE NIZHEGOROD COMMUNE] (\$12 per annum).
Nizhni-Novgorod.
- KRASNY NIKOLAEV [RED NIKOLAEV] (\$12 per annum).
Nikolaev.

SOVIETSKAYA SIBIR [SOVIET SIBERIA].

Novo-Sibirsk.

BYULLETIN ODESSKOY TOVARNOY BIRZHY [THE
BULLETIN OF THE ODESSA GOODS EXCHANGE].

Odessa.

VECHERNYE IZVESTIA [THE EVENING NEWS].

Odessa.

ORLOVSKAYA PRAVDA (THE OREL PRAVDA).

Orel.

SMYCHKA [THE LINK].

Orenburg.

TRUDOVAYA PRAVDA [THE LABOUR PRAVDA].

Pensa.

ZVEZDA [THE STAR] (9r. per annum).

Perm.

PSKOVSKY NABAT [THE PSKOV ALARM] (13r. per annum).

Pskov.

MOLOT [THE HAMMER] (21r. per annum).

Rostov-on-Don.

SOVIETSKY YUG [THE SOVIET SOUTH] (21r. per annum).

Rostov-on-Don.

SARATOVSKIYE IZVESTIA [THE SARATOV NEWS] (\$12 per
annum).

Saratov.

KRASNY CHERNOMORETS [THE RED BLACK-SEA MAN] (18r.
per annum).

Sevastopol.

MAYAK KOMMUNY [THE LIGHTHOUSE OF THE COMMUNE]
(14.40r. per annum).

Sevastopol.

KRASNY KRYM [RED CRIMEA] (\$12 per annum).

Simferopol.

RABOCHY PUT [THE WORKERS' PATH].

Smolensk.

BORBA [THE STRUGGLE].

Stalingrad.

URALSKY RABOCHY [THE URAL WORKER] (29.50r. per
annum).

Sverdlovsk.

KRASNOE ZNAMYA [THE RED FLAG] (\$12 per annum).

Taganrog.

TAMBOVSKAYA PRAVDA [THE TAMBOV PRAVDA].

Tambov.

PRAVDA VOSTOKA [THE PRAVDA OF THE EAST] (39.60r. per
annum).

Tashkent.

- PROLETARIY** [THE PROLETARIAN. An Armenian Newspaper]
(23.40r. per annum).
Tiflis.
- ZARYA VOSTOKA** [THE DAWN OF THE EAST] (\$18 per annum).
Tiflis.
- KOMMUNAR** [THE COMMUNARD].
Tula.
- TVERSKAYA PRAVDA** [THE TVER PRAVDA].
Tver.
- KRASNAYA BASHKIRIYA** [RED BASHKIR].
Ufa.
- BURYAT-MONG. PRAVDA** [THE BURIAT-MONGOL PRAVDA] (18r.
per annum).
Verkhneudinsk.
- KRASNOE ZNAMYA** [THE RED FLAG] (24r. per annum).
Vladivostock.
- SYEVERNY RABOCHY** [THE NORTHERN WORKER].
Yaroslavl.
- PROLETARSKAYA MYSL** [PROLETARIAN THOUGHT] (24r. per
annum).
Zlatoust.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

- BEGEMOT** [THE HIPPOPOTAMUS].
A satirical weekly. (12 rbls. per annum, 24 rbls. per annum
with supplements.)
- BIBLIOTEKA ROZNICHNOY TORGOVLY** [RETAIL TRADE].
A commercial weekly (36 rbls. per annum). Moscow.
- BICH** [THE WHIP].
A satirical-humorous weekly (\$6 per annum). Moscow.
- BOLSHEVISTSKAYA SMYENA** [THE BOLSHEVIST CHANGE].
A weekly paper. Rostov-on-Don.
- BYULLETEN NARKOMFINA R.S.F.S.R.** [THE BULLETIN OF
THE FINANCE COMMISSARIAT OF THE R.S.F.S.R.]
An official weekly. Moscow.
- BYULLETEN NARKOMVNUDYELA** [THE BULLETIN OF THE
COMMISSARIAT FOR HOME AFFAIRS]
An official weekly (9.60r. per annum). Moscow.
- BYULLETEN TORGSEKTA GOSIZDATA** [THE BULLETIN OF
THE TRADE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE PUBLISHING OFFICE].
Weekly (2r. per annum). Moscow.
- EKRAN** [THE SCREEN].
A literary and art weekly (\$3 per annum). Erivan.
- EZHENEDELNIK MOSZDRAVOTDYELA** [THE MOSCOW
HEALTH DEPARTMENT].
Weekly publication (22.50r. per annum). Moscow.

EZHENEDELNIK NARKOMPROSSA [THE WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE COMMISSARIAT FOR EDUCATION] (20r. per annum, inclusive of supplements).

Moscow.

EZHENEDELNIK SOVIET. YUSTITSII [THE WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE COMMISSARIAT FOR JUSTICE] (17.25r. per annum).

Moscow.

GORNORABOCHY [THE MINER].

Weekly. Moscow.

FINANSY I NARODNOE KHOZYAISTVO [FINANCE AND NATIONAL ECONOMY].

An economic weekly (27r. per annum). Moscow.

FIZKULTURA I SPORT [PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT].

Weekly. Moscow.

INFORMATSIONNY BYULLETEN CENTROSOYUZA [THE INFORMATION BULLETIN OF THE "CENTROSOYUS," i.e., THE CENTRAL UNION OF RUSSIAN CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES].

Weekly (18r. per annum). B. Cherkassky per. 17. Moscow.

IZVESTIA NARKOMFINA S.S.S.R. [NEWS OF THE FINANCE COMMISSARIAT OF THE U.S.S.R.]

Weekly (21r. per annum). Moscow.

IZVESTIA NARKOMTRUDA S.S.S.R. [NEWS OF THE LABOUR COMMISSARIAT OF THE U.S.S.R.]

Weekly (\$5 per annum). Moscow.

KOMMUNISTICHESKY INTERNATSIONAL [THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL] (\$8.40 per annum).

Mokhovaya, 15. Moscow.

KRASNAYA MOLODYEZH [RED YOUTH].

A weekly paper. Vladimir.

KRASNAYA NIVA [THE RED CORNFIELD].

An illustrated weekly of general interest (\$6 per annum).

Editor, A. V. Lunacharsky. The "Izvestia" Office, B. Putinkovskiy per., 5. Moscow.

KRASNAYA PANORAMA [THE RED PANORAMA].

An illustrated art and literature weekly (8r. per annum, 24r. per annum with supplements). The "Krasnaya Gazeta" Office,

Fontanka, 57. Leningrad.

KRESTYANSKAYA GAZETA [THE PEASANTS' GAZETTE].

A weekly of general and political interest for peasants. Moscow.

KRESTYANSKAYA ZHIZN [PEASANTS' LIFE].

A weekly paper. Vologda.

KROKODIL [THE CROCODILE].

An illustrated satirical weekly (\$6 per annum). The

"Rabochaya Gazeta" Office. Tverskaia, 3. Moscow.

MOLODAYA DEREVNYA [THE YOUNG VILLAGE].

A weekly paper. Novo-Sibirsk.

NARODNY UCHITEL [THE NATIONAL TEACHER].

A weekly paper. Kharkov.

NOVAYA DEREVNYA [THE NEW VILLAGE].

A weekly paper. Kazan.

NOVY ZRITEL [THE NEW SPECTATOR].

A Theatre Weekly (14r. per annum). Moscow.

OBSHESTVO POTREBITELEY [THE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY].

A weekly paper (6r. per annum). Moscow.

OGONIOK [THE LITTLE FIRE].

A weekly of general interest (\$9 per annum, inclusive of Ogoniok Library Supplement). Editor, Mikhail Koltsov. Strastnoy Boulevard, 11. Moscow.

PLUG I MOLOT [THE PLOUGH AND THE HAMMER].

A weekly paper. Sergiev.

PROGRAMMY GOSUDARSTVENNYKH AKADEMICHESKYKH TEATROV [THE PROGRAMMES OF THE STATE ACADEMICAL THEATRES].

Weekly. Moscow.

PROZHEKTOR [THE SEARCHLIGHT].

An illustrated weekly of literary and general interest (\$9 per annum). Editor, N. Bukharin, The "Pravda" Office, Tverskaya, 48. Moscow.

RABOCHY KHMNIK [THE WORKING CHEMIST].

A professional weekly (7.20r. per annum). Moscow

RABOTNITSA [THE LABOUR WOMAN].

A weekly for working women (\$7.20 per annum). Editor, A. V. Artyukhina. The "Rabochaia Gazeta" Office, Tverskaya, 3. Moscow.

RYEZETS [THE CHISEL].

An art and literary weekly (6.50r. per annum, 16r. per annum with supplements). Leningrad.

SBORNIK TARIFOV N.K.P.S.

The collection of Tariffs of the Transport Commissariat. Weekly (13.50r. per annum). Moscow.

SMYEKHACH [THE JOKER].

A satirical, humorous weekly (\$4.80 per annum, \$6.60 per annum with supplements). The "Gudok" Office, Solyanka, 12. Dvoretz Truda. Moscow.

SOVIETSKY EKRAN [THE SOVIET SCREEN].

A cinema weekly. Moscow.

SPARTAK [THE SPARTAK].

A sport weekly (8.80r. per annum). Leningrad.

SYELSKO-KHOZYAISTVENNAYA ZHIZN [AGRICULTURAL LIFE].

An official weekly of the Commissariat for Agriculture (18r. per annum). Moscow.

UCHITELSKAYA GAZETA [THE TEACHERS' GAZETTE].

A weekly paper (4.50r. per annum, 10.50r. per annum with supplements). Moscow.

VLAST SOVIETOV [THE POWER OF THE SOVIETS].

Weekly (15r. per annum). Moscow.

YUNOSHESKAYA PRAVDA [YOUTH PRAVDA].

A weekly paper. Tambov.

ZABAIKALSKY KRESTYANIN [THE TRANS-BAIKAL PEASANT].

A weekly paper. Chita.

ZHIZN ISKUSSTVA [THE LIFE OF ART].

Literary and Art weekly (24r. per annum). Leningrad.

MONTHLY AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.**AGRARNYE PROBLEMY** [AGRARIAN PROBLEMS].

Six volumes per annum (14r. per annum). A scientific periodical. Moscow.

ANTIRELIGIOZNIK [THE ANTI-RELIGIONIST] (9.75r. per annum).

A methodical controversy periodical. Editor, E. Yaroslavsky. Petrovka, 11. Moscow.

ARKHIV BIOLOGICHESKIKH NAUK [THE ARCHIVES OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES] (10r. per annum).

A quarterly publication. Editor, V. L. Omelyansky. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

ARKHIV K. MARKSA I F. ENGELSA [THE MARX-ENGELS ARCHIVES].

A Marxist periodical. Two volumes a year (8r. per annum). Moscow.

ARKHIV OFTALMOLOGII [THE ARCHIVES OF OPHTHALMOLOGY].

1-2 volumes a year (10r. per annum). Moscow.

ASTRONOMICHESKY ZHURNAL [THE ASTRONOMICAL JOURNAL].

Two volumes a year. Leningrad.

AVIATSIYA I KHIMIYA [AVIATION AND CHEMISTRY] (\$2½ per annum).

A popular illustrated journal published by "Osoaviakhim." Krasnaya Ploshchad, 2, R.V.S. Moscow.

AZERBEYDZHANSKOE NEFTYANNOE KHOZYAISTVO
[THE AZERBAIDJAN OIL ECONOMY].

Twelve volumes a year. Baku. (\$25 per annum).

BOLSCHEVIK [THE BOLSCHEVIK].

A general, political monthly (\$4.80 per annum). Moscow.

BYULLETEN BIRZHEVOY STATISTIKY [THE BULLETIN OF THE EXCHANGE STATISTICS].

A monthly issue (\$20 per annum). Moscow.

BYULLETEN GOSPLANA R.S.F.S.R. [THE BULLETIN OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE R.S.F.S.R.].

An official monthly issue. Moscow.

BYULLETEN GOSUDARSTVENOVO IZDATELSTVA
[THE BULLETIN OF THE STATE PUBLISHING OFFICE].

A fortnightly publication (2r. per annum). The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka 4. Moscow.

BYULLETEN RYBNOVO KHOZYAISTVA [THE BULLETIN OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY].

A monthly trade periodical (\$12 per annum). Moscow.

BYULLETEN STATISTIKY TRUDA [THE BULLETIN OF LABOUR STATISTICS] (5.25r. per annum).

A general economic monthly publication. Moscow.

EKONOMICHESKOE OBOZRENIYE [THE ECONOMIC SURVEY] (26r. per annum).

A monthly economic organ. The "Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn" Office. Tverskaya, 34. Moscow.

ELEKTRICHESTVO [ELECTRICITY] (18r. per annum).

A technical monthly publication. Moscow.

DEREVENSKY TEATR [THE VILLAGE THEATRE] (9r. per annum).

A theatre monthly publication. Moscow.

GIGIENA TRUDA [THE HYGIENE OF LABOUR].

A scientific monthly (\$8.50 per annum). Moscow.

GINEKOLOGIYA I AKUSHERSTVO [GYNECOLOGY AND MIDWIFERY].

A medical periodical journal issued six times a year (14r. per annum). Moscow.

GLOBUS [THE GLOBE] (\$2.40 per annum).

An Art journal. 24 issues a year. Kiev.

GORNY ZHURNAL [THE MINING JOURNAL] (25r. per annum).

A technical monthly publication. Moscow.

GRAVYURA I KNIGA [BOOK ENGRAVING].

An Art quarterly publication. Moscow.

INFORMATSIONNY BYULLETEN GOSPLANA S.S.S.R.
[THE INFORMATION BULLETIN OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE U.S.S.R.]

A monthly publication (6.25r. per annum). Moscow.

INZHENERNY TRUD [ENGINEERING LABOUR] (18r. per annum).

A technical monthly. Moscow.

ISKORKA [THE TINY SPARK] (8.40r. per annum).

A monthly journal for children of pre-school age, issued by the Commissariat for Education. The "Rabochaia Moskva" Office, Tverskaia, 42. Moscow.

ISKRA [THE SPARK].

An illustrated scientific monthly of popular interest (with Supplements, 7r. per annum). The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

ISKUSTVO V SHKOLYE [ART IN THE SCHOOL] (\$3.60 per annum).

A pedagogic monthly publication. Editor, E. Rudnev. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

ISTORIK MARKSIST [THE MARXIAN HISTORIAN].

An historical quarterly (51r. per annum). Moscow.

IZBA-CHITALNYA [THE PEASANT COTTAGE READING ROOM].

A monthly devoted to peasant reading rooms (12r. per annum). Moscow.

KERAMICA I STEKLO [CERAMICS AND GLASS] (\$7.50 per annum).

A technical periodical. Moscow.

KNIGA I PROFSOYUZY [THE BOOK AND THE TRADE UNIONS].

A periodical of general and political interest (\$5 per annum). Moscow.

KNIZHNAYA LYETOPIS [THE BOOK CHRONICLE] (22r. per annum).

A bibliographical monthly publication. Moscow.

KOMMUNALNOE KHOZYAISTVO [MUNICIPAL ECONOMY].

A monthly devoted to municipal matters (17r. per annum). Moscow.

KOMMUNISTICHESKAIA REVOLYUTSIA [THE COMMUNIST-REVOLUTION] (8.40r. per annum).

A political fortnightly publication. Editor, A. Krinitsky. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

KOMMUNISTICHESKOE PROSVETCHENIYE [COMMUNIST EDUCATION].

The organ of the Chief Political Education Committee. Bi-monthly (8r. per annum). Editor, N. A. Ruzer-Nirova. Stretensky Boulevard, 6. Moscow.

KOMMUNISTICHESKY PUT [THE COMMUNIST WAY].

A literary and art bi-monthly (\$6 per annum). Saratov.

KONYUNKTURA MIROVOVO KHOZYAISTVA [THE STATE OF THE WORLD ECONOMY].

An economic periodical published twice a month (30r. per annum). Moscow.

KOOPERATIVNAYA SIBIR [CO-OPERATIVE SIBERIA].

A monthly publication. Novo Sibirsk.

KRAEVEDENIYE [THE STUDY OF REGIONS].

A scientific periodical issued ten times a year (5r. per annum). Moscow.

KRASNAYA NOV [RED VIRGIN-SOIL] (with Supplements, 23r. per annum).

A literary and political monthly magazine. Editor, Vladimir Vasilevsky. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

KRASNAYA PECHAT [THE RED PRESS] (10r. per annum).

A fortnightly publication devoted to the Press of the Soviet Union. Editor, S. I. Gusev. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

KRASNOE SLOVO [THE RED WORD] (7r. per annum).

A literary and art monthly. Kharkov.

KRASNOE STUDENTCHESTVO [RED STUDENTS] (3.50r. per annum).

A periodical devoted to the interests of proletarian students, published eighteen times a year. Editor, K. Popov. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

KRASNY ARKHIV [THE RED ARCHIVES] (15r. per annum).

A bi-monthly organ devoted to the publication of historical materials not previously issued. Editors: Messrs. Adoratsky, Maksakov, Pokrovsky, Polonsky, and Fritshe. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

KRASNY INTERNATSIONAL PROFSOYUZOV [THE RED INTERNATIONAL OF TRADE UNIONS]

An International Trade Union Monthly (13.50r. per annum).
Moscow.

KREDIT I KHOZYAISTVO [CREDIT AND ECONOMY].

A financial monthly publication. Moscow. (16r. per annum).

KRESTYANSKY ZHURNAL [THE PEASANTS' JOURNAL] (7r. per annum).

A fortnightly publication. Moscow.

KRESTYANSKAYA MOLODYEZH [PEASANT YOUTH].

A publication of general interest to peasant youth, issued twenty-four times a year (7r. per annum). Moscow.

KULTURNY FRONT [THE CULTURE FRONT] (14.75r. per annum).

A fortnightly publication. Moscow.

KURORTNOE DYELO [HOLIDAY RESORTS].

A monthly publication devoted to matters relating to holiday resorts (\$14 per annum). Moscow.

LITERATURA I MARKSIZM [LITERATURE AND MARXISM].

A literary bi-monthly (5r. per annum). Moscow.

LITERATURNY I KHUDOZHESTVENNY ALMANAKH.

A literary and art almanack issued bi-monthly (10.50r. per annum). Moscow.

LYESNOE KHOZYAISTVO, LYESOPROMYSHLENOST I TOPLIVO [TIMBER ECONOMY, TIMBER TRADE AND FUEL].

An economical and technical publication. Leningrad.

LYESOPROMYSHLENNOE DYELO [THE TIMBER INDUSTRY BUSINESS].

A trade publication issued eleven times a year (\$7 per annum).
Moscow.

MASLOBOINO-ZHIROVOE DYELO [THE OIL AND FATS BUSINESS].

A technical monthly publication (15r. per annum). Moscow.

MEDIKO-BIOLOGICHESKY ZHURNAL [THE MEDICO-BIOLOGICAL JOURNAL].

A bi-monthly publication (8r. per annum). Moscow.

MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN [INTERNATIONAL LIFE].

A monthly publication (18r. per annum). Editor, F. A. Rothstein. Moscow. (Commissariat for Foreign Affairs).

MEZHDUNARODNY YAZYK ESPARANTO [THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE, ESPERANTO].

Issued twice a month. Moscow.

MIKROBIOLOGICHESKY ZHURNAL [THE MICROBIOLOGICAL JOURNAL].

A bi-monthly medical publication (10r. per annum). Leningrad.

MIROVOE KHOZYAISTVO I MIROVAYA POLITIKA [WORLD ECONOMY AND WORLD POLITICS].

A politico-economical monthly publication (30r. per annum; with two Supplements, 61r. per annum). Moscow.

MOLOCHNOE KHOZYAISTVO [DAIRY FARMING].

A bi-weekly publication. Editor, F. I. Shablovsky. Lubyansky Proyezd, 19. Moscow.

MOLODAYA GWARDIA [THE YOUNG GUARD].

A literary and art monthly publication (15.75r. per annum). Editor, S. I. Gusev. Novaia Ploshchad, 6/8. Moscow.

MOSKOVSKY MEDITSINSKY ZHURNAL [THE MOSCOW MEDICAL JOURNAL].

A monthly publication (18r. per annum). Moscow.

MUZIKA I REVOLYUTSIA [MUSIC AND THE REVOLUTION].

A monthly publication (6r. per annum). Editor, L. V. Shulgin. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

NA AGRARNOM FRONTYE [ON THE AGRARIAN FRONT].

An agrarian monthly publication (36r. per annum; with Supplements, 66r. per annum). Moscow.

NA LITERATURNOM POSTU [AT THE LITERARY FRONT] (10r. per annum; with Supplements, 16r. per annum).

A review of the proletarian writers' society. Editor, L. Averbakh. Ilinka, 3. Moscow.

NARODNOE PROSVYESTCHENIYE [NATIONAL EDUCATION].

A monthly issued by the Commissariat for Education (11r. per annum). Editor, M. Epstein. Moscow: The Peoples' Commissariat for Education.

NASHY DOSTIZHENIYA [OUR ACHIEVEMENTS] (8r. per annum).

A bi-monthly journal indicating the progressive development of the U.S.S.R. Editor, Maxim Gorky. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

NAUCHNOYE SLOVO [THE WORD OF SCIENCE] (8r. per annum).

A scientific periodical published ten times a year. Editor, O. Y. Shmidt. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

NAUKA I TEKHNIKA [SCIENCE AND TECHNIQS].

A monthly publication (8r. per annum; with Supplement, 12r. per annum). Leningrad.

NEFTYANOE KHOZYAISTVO [THE OIL BUSINESS].

An economic monthly publication (\$45 per annum). Moscow.

NOVY LEF [THE NEW LEFT] (5r. per annum).

A literary monthly publication. Editor, V. Maiakovsky. Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

NOVY MIR [THE NEW WORLD] (\$7.80 per annum).

A monthly publication of general, political, literary and art interest. Editor, V. Polonsky. The "Izvestia" Office, Strastnaia Ploshchad. Moscow.

OKHRANA MATERINSTVA I MLADENCHESTVA [MATERNITY AND INFANT CARE].

A monthly publication (\$2½ per annum). Moscow.

OKTYABR ["OCTOBER"] (24r. per annum).

A monthly publication of proletarian literature. Editor, G. Lelevich. Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

PECHAT I REVOLYUTSIA [PRESS AND REVOLUTION] (12r. per annum).

Literature, Art, Criticism. A monthly publication. Editor, V. Polonsky. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

PLANOVOE KHOZYAISTVO [PLANNED ECONOMY] (35r. per annum).

A politico-economical monthly. Editor, G. M. Krzhizhanovsky. The "Planovoe Khozyaistvo" Office, Vozdvizhenka, 5. Moscow.

POCHVOVEDENIYE [THE STUDY OF SOIL] (7r. per annum).

A quarterly publication. Editor, A. Yarilov. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

POD ZNAMENEM MARKSISMA [UNDER THE MARXIAN BANNER] (\$12 per annum).

A political monthly publication. Moscow.

PROIZVODSTVENNY ZHURNAL [THE JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION] (\$3.40 per annum).

A fortnightly publication issued by the Central Council of Trade

Unions and by the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection Commissariat. Editor, A. Goltsman. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

PROLETARSKAYA REVOLUTSIA [THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION] (12r. per annum).

A political monthly publication. Editor, M. Savelev. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

RABOCHY SUD [THE WORKERS' LAW COURT] (20r. per annum).

A legal monthly publication. Leningrad.

RADIOLYUBITEL [THE WIRELESS AMATEUR] (9.75r. per annum).

A monthly journal. Moscow.

RADIO VSEM [WIRELESS FOR EVERYBODY] (7r. per annum).

A fortnightly publication. Editor, A. M. Lyubovich. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

REVOLYUTSIA I KULTURA [REVOLUTION AND CULTURE] (\$6 per annum).

A literary fortnightly publication. Editor, N. Bukharin. Moscow.

"ROMAN-GAZETA" ["NOVEL NEWSPAPER"] (7r. per annum).

A fortnightly journal of fiction. The "Moskovsky Rabochy" Office, Kuznetsky Most, 7. Moscow.

RUSSKY ANTROPOLOYICHESKY ZHURNAL [THE RUSSIAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL JOURNAL].

Published twice in the year (4r. per annum). Moscow.

RUSSKY VVESTNIK DERMOTOLOGII [THE RUSSIAN RECORD OF DERMATOLOGY] (\$9 per annum).

Published ten times a year. Moscow.

SISTEMA I ORGANIZATSIYA [SYSTEM AND ORGANIZATION] (\$15 per annum).

A monthly publication issued by the Supreme Economic Council of the U.S.S.R. Editor, A. Serebrovsky. Ilinka, Yushkov per. 4. Moscow.

SOTSIALISTICHESKOE KHOZYAISTVO [SOCIALIST ECONOMY] (22r. per annum).

An economical bi-monthly organ. Editorial Secretary, N. S. Semenovich. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

SOVIETSKAYA TORGOVLYA [SOVIET TRADE].

Issued by the Commissariat for Trade (22r. per annum). Moscow.

SOVIETSKOE ISKUSSTVO [SOVIET ART].

A monthly publication. The Tea-Kino Press, Strastnaia Ploshtchad' 2/42. Moscow.

SOVIETSKOE KINO [SOVIET CINEMA].

A monthly publication. The Tea-Kino Press, Strastnaia Ploshtchad' 2/42. Moscow.

SOVIETSKOE PRAVO [SOVIET LAW] (7r. 50c. per annum).

A bi-monthly. Editor, N. Ovsianikov. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

SOVREMYENNAYA ARKHITEKTURA [PRESENT-DAY ARCHITECTURE].

A bi-monthly publication (12r. per annum). Editors, M. M. Vesnin and Ginzburg. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

SOVREMYENNAYA MUZIKA [PRESENT-DAY MUSIC].

A fortnightly publication (8r. per annum). Moscow.

STROITELSTVO MOSKVY [THE CONSTRUCTION OF MOSCOW].

A monthly publication devoted to the municipal affairs of Moscow (5r. per annum). Moscow.

TEKHNIKA I PROIZVODSTVO [TECHNICS AND MANUFACTURE] (20r. per annum).

A technical monthly publication. Moscow.

TEKHNIKA UPRAVLENIYA [ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNIQUE] (14r. per annum).

A fortnightly publication issued by the Peoples' Commissariat for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. Moscow.

TEKHNIKA VOZDUSHNOVO FLOTA [AIR-FLEET TECHNIQS] (\$12 per annum).

A technical monthly publication. Moscow.

TEORIYA I PRAKTIKA FIZKULTURY [THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE].

A scientific bi-monthly publication (\$4.50 per annum). Moscow.

TORGOVLYA ROSSII S VOSTOKOM [RUSSIA'S TRADE WITH THE EAST] (\$4.50 per annum).

A commercial bi-monthly publication. Moscow.

"30 DNYEY" ["THIRTY DAYS"].

A general, literary, and popular knowledge monthly magazine (with Supplements, 18r. per annum). The "Zemlya i Fabrika" Office, Pskovskiy per. 7. Moscow.

TSENTRALNY MEDITSINSKY ZHURNAL [THE CENTRAL MEDICAL JOURNAL].

A monthly journal of reference and review of all medical periodicals of the U.S.S.R. Editor, M. Y. Sereisky. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

TYEPLO I SILA [HEAT AND POWER] (30r. per annum).

A technical monthly publication. Moscow.

VOINA I REVOLYUTSIA [WAR AND THE REVOLUTION] (24r. per annum).

A military monthly publication. Moscow.

VOPROSY TRUDA [PROBLEMS OF LABOUR] (\$7.50 per annum).

A monthly journal published by the People's Commissariat for Labour of the U.S.S.R. Moscow.

VSEMIRNY SLYEDOPYT [THE UNIVERSAL ENQUIRER].

A monthly illustrated magazine for family reading. The "Zemlya i Fabrika" Office, Pskovsky per. 7. Moscow.

VYESTNIK FINANSOV [THE FINANCE MESSENGER] (42r. per annum).

A financial monthly journal. Moscow.

VYESTNIK INZHENEROV [THE ENGINEERS' MESSENGER] (\$10 per annum).

A technical monthly publication. Leningrad.

VYESTNIK KOMITETA PO DYELAM IZOBRETENII [THE INVENTIONS COMMITTEE MESSENGER] (\$10 per annum).

A scientific technical monthly journal. Leningrad.

VYESTNIK KOMMUNISTICHESKOY AKADEMII [THE RECORD OF THE COMMUNIST ACADEMY] (28r. per annum).

A scientific economic bi-monthly publication. Moscow.

VYESTNIK KOZHEVENNOY PROMYSHLENOSTI I TORGOVLY [THE LEATHER TRADE AND INDUSTRY MESSENGER] (24r. per annum).

A trade journal. Monthly. Moscow.

VYESTNIK LNYANAVO DYELA [THE FLAX BUSINESS RECORD] (50r. per annum).

A monthly journal. Moscow.

VYESTNIK PROSVYESTCHENIYA [THE EDUCATION RECORD] (10.50r. per annum).

A monthly organ. Moscow.

VYESTNIK ZNANIYA [THE MESSENGER OF KNOWLEDGE] (\$7.50 per annum).

A popular scientific bi-weekly publication. Leningrad.

ZAPISKY NAUCHNOVO OBSHTCHESTVA MARKSISTOV
[THE RECORDS OF THE LEARNED SOCIETY OF MARXIANS] (4r.
per annum).

A journal of Marxian research, issued twice a year. Editor, M. V. Serebryakov. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

ZAPISKY ROSSISKOVO MINERALOG. OBSHCHESTVA
[MEMORANDA OF THE RUSSIAN MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY] (5r.
per annum).

Issued twice a year. Moscow.

ZEMLYEVEDENIYE [THE STUDY OF THE EARTH].

A scientific periodical issued twice a year (3r. per annum). Moscow.

ZHELEZNODOROZHNIK [THE RAILWAY MAN] (\$6 per
annum).

A Trade Union monthly publication. Moscow.

ZHENSKY ZHURNAL [THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL] (\$6 per
annum).

A monthly journal. The "Ogonyok" Office, Strastnoy Boulevard, 11. Moscow, 6.

ZHILISHCHE I STROITELSTVO [HOUSE AND BUILDING].

A periodical of Municipal Economy, twenty-four issues in the year (10r. per annum). Moscow.

ZHIZN RABOCHEY SHKOLY [THE LIFE OF THE WORKER-SCHOOL] (7r. per annum).

A periodical of a pedagogical character issued ten times a year. Editor, B. A. Makovsky. Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

ZHIZN SIBIRI [THE LIFE OF SIBERIA].

A monthly publication of general interest. Novo Sibirsk.

ZHIZN SLYEPYKH [THE LIFE OF THE BLIND] (4.20r. per
annum).

A monthly publication. Moscow.

ZHURNAL KHIMICHESKOY PROMYSHLENOSTY [THE
JOURNAL OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY] (\$15 per annum).

A scientific-economical bi-monthly journal. Moscow.

ZHURNAL SOVREMENNOY KHIRURGII [THE JOURNAL OF
PRESENT-DAY SURGERY] (with Supplements, about 20r. per
annum).

A bi-monthly publication. Editorial Secretary, Dr. G. Reinberg. The "Gosizdat" Office, Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

ZHURNAL DLYA VSYEKH [EVERYBODY'S JOURNAL].

A monthly magazine of literary, art, and general life interest. Editor, Vladimir Bakhmetev. The "Zemlya i Fabrika" Office, Ilinka, 15. Moscow.

ZHURNALIST [THE JOURNALIST].

A monthly publication. Editor, S. B. Ingulov. Solyanka, 12, Dvorets Truda (Komnata 528). Moscow.

ZHURNALNAYA LYETOPIS [THE CHRONICLE OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS] (\$12 per annum).

A quarterly publication. Moscow.

ZVYEZDA [THE STAR] (24r. per annum with Supplements).

An Art and Literature monthly. Editor, P. Petrovsky. Rozhdestvenka, 4. Moscow.

APPENDIX IV.**THE COMMUNIST PARTY**

The membership of the Communist Party on January 1, 1928, was 913,221 and the number of probationers 391,250, making a total of 1,304,471. The following table shows the number of members and probationers of each nationality:—

Nationality.				Members and Probationers.	Percentage.
Russians	...	...	...	743,167	65.00
Ukrainians	...	...	...	134,030	11.72
Jews	...	...	...	49,627	4.34
White Russians	...	...	...	36,420	3.18
Armenians	...	...	...	19,019	1.66
Georgians	...	...	...	16,985	1.49
Tartars	...	...	...	15,646	1.37
Uzbeks	...	...	...	13,585	1.19
Letts	...	...	...	13,336	1.17
Cossacks (Kirghis)	...	...	...	12,041	1.05
Poles	...	...	...	12,181	1.06
Turcomen	...	...	...	11,237	0.98

Other nationalities with less than one half per cent. of the total have not been included in the list. By profession, 40.8 per cent. were manual workers; 12.3 per cent. peasants; 31.6 per cent. shop and office workers; and 10.8 per cent. others. The number of women in the Party on January 1, 1928, was 156,496, of whom 98,512 were full members and 57,984 were probationers; the women members thus form 11.5 per cent. of the total members and 15.8 per cent. of the probationers. The Central Committee of the Party consists of 71 members and 50 substitutes. The General Secretary of the Party is Yosiph Stalin.

APPENDIX V.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

MEASURES OF LENGTH

- 1 vershok = 1.75 in. = 4.4449 centimetres.
 1 arshine (16 vershoks) = 2 ft. 4 in. = 0.7119 metres.
 1 sazhen (3 arshines) = 7 ft. = 2.13356 metres.
 1 verst (500 sazhens) = 3,500 ft. = 1.066731 kilometres.
-

- 1 yard = 0.428571 sazhen = 1.285714 arshines.
 1 pole = 2.357143 sazhens = 7.071482 arshines.
 1 chain = 9.428571 sazhens = 28.285714 arshines.
 1 mile = 1.508571 versts = 754.285714 sazhens.

SQUARE MEASURE

- 1 sq. sazhen = 5.44 sq. yards = 49 sq. feet = 4.548 sq. metres.
 1 desyatin (2,400 sq. sazhens) = 2.7 acres (117,600 sq. feet) = 1.0925 hectares.
 1 sq. verst (250,000 sq. sazhens) = 281.221 acres = 113.804 hectares.
-

- 1 sq. yard = 0.183673 sq. sazhen.
 1 acre = 888.979591 sazhens = 0.3704 desyatins.
 1 sq. mile = 2.275787 sq. versts = 237.061224 desyatins.

CUBIC MEASURE

- 1 cubic vershok = 5.359375 cubic inches = 87.819661 c. c.
 1 cubic arshine = 0.4705 cubic yard = 0.3597 c. metre.
 1 cubic sazhen = 12.7037 cubic yards = 9.7171 c. metres.
-

- 1 cubic yard = 0.078717 c. sazhen = 2.125 c. arshines.

WEIGHTS

- 1 dolya = 0.6856 grains = 4.435 centigrams.
 1 zolotnik (96 dol.) = 0.15047 oz. av. = 4.26575 grams.
 1 lot (3 zol.) = 0.45141 oz. av. = 12.797242 grams.
 1 funt (96 zol.) = 0.90281179 lb. = 0.40951156 kilogram.
 1 pood (40 funts) = 36 lb. = 16.380463 kilograms.
 1 berkovetz = 10 poods.
-

- 1 oz. = 6.645858 zolotniki.
 1 lb. = 1.107643 funts.
 1 cwt. = 3.1044 poods.
 1 ton = 62.028012 poods.

LIQUID MEASURE

- 1 charka = 0.2165584 pint = 0.12299 litre.
 1 bottle (5 charkas) = 1.082792 pints = 0.614954 litre.
 1 shtoff (2 bottles) = 1.229907 litres.
 1 vedro (10 shtoffs) = 2.70698 gallons = 12.299072 litre.
 1 bochka (40 vedros) = 108.279186 gallons = 4.91962884 hectolitres.
-

- 1 pint = 4.617692 charkas.
 1 quart = 9.235385 charkas.
 1 gallon = 0.369415 vedro.

COMMERCIAL EQUIVALENTS

The following equivalents are generally used in commerce to calculate the stowage of goods, etc., on the basis of their average weight :

- 1 chetvert wheat = 10 poods.
 1 „ rye = 9 „
 1 „ linseed = 9½ „
 1 „ oats = 6 „
-

- 1 ton wheat = 6 chetverts = 46 cubic feet
 1 „ rye = 7 „ = 49 „ „
 1 „ linseed = 7 „ = 49 „ „
 1 „ oats = 10.5 „ = 65 „ „
-

- 1 register ton = 100 cubic ft.
 1 freight ton = 42 cubic ft.
 1 sack of flour = 5 bushels.
 1 load (grain) = 40 bushels.
 1 load (timber) = 50 cubic ft.
 1 standard timber = 165 cubic ft.
 1 pood benzine = 5 gallons.

APPENDIX VI.**State Import and Export Trading Company, Ltd.****“GOSTORG” (R.S.F.S.R.).**

The Gostorg of the R.S.F.S.R. is the largest trading organisation in the Soviet Union which engages in foreign trade. The functions of the Gostorg are those of a large trading trust and the general direction of its work is carried out by the Central Administration, the headquarters of which are in Moscow. The Central Administration unites and directs the activities of a number of offices which specialise in various branches of export and import operations, as well as the district and provincial branches of the organisation.

The operating section of the State trading organisation Gostorg (R.S.F.S.R.) consists of fifteen special export and import offices. The export offices control the export of the following commodities: furs, raw materials, flax, casings, butter, eggs and poultry, meat, timber, fish, fruit and vegetables, grain, and the “Rasnoexport” deals with the export of sundry commodities. The import offices are: The technical, and “Rasnoimport” for the import of sundry commodities. The Eastern office, which specialises in trade with the East, conducts both import and export operations.

Each of these Gostorg offices has its own accounts section and enjoys a considerable amount of working independence. It works, however, under the direction and according to the general plans elaborated by the Central Administration, which finances its activities.

The central export and import offices of the R.S.F.S.R. Gostorg are working in various parts of the Soviet Union through their local organisations. These engage in the purchase and preparation of goods for export by the central export offices and they sell the goods imported by the central import offices. All district and provincial offices are under the direct control of the Central Administration of the Gostorg.

On October 1st, 1928, the Gostorg had 28 district and provincial branches in the following cities: Leningrad, Rostov-on-Don, Archangel, Vyatka, Nizhni-Novgorod, Kazan, Samara, Stalingrad, Smolensk, Saratov, Novosibirsk, Ufa, Kzyl-Orda, Sverdlovsk, Khabarovsk, Petrozavodsk, Simferopol, Tula, Frunze, Ust-Sysolsk, Astrakhan, Kursk, Voronezh, Oryol, Kaluga, Tambov, Ryazan and Orenburg.

The Gostorg has a large network of branches over the whole of the R.S.F.S.R., for the purchase and preparation of export commodities. By October 1st, 1927, Gostorg had 755 local trading

organisations established in the large places in the Republic trading directly with the Russian villages. There is no place, however far away from the centre, where the Gostorg of the R.S.F.S.R. has no branch or agency. There are branches or agencies in Asiatic Russia, in the far north, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, and in the steppes of the Kazak Republic.

The capital of the Gostorg of the R.S.F.S.R. is 100 million roubles, and its staff numbered 10,818 persons on October 1, 1927.

Since the Gostorg of the R.S.F.S.R. engages not only in the export of raw materials, but also in that of semi-manufactured and finished articles, a number of factories has been established for the working up of agricultural and other produce. The Gostorg has established mills for the production of vegetable oil; factories for the working up of furs, bristles, feathers and down; fish; flax; factories for the canning of fruit and vegetables; bacon factories; collecting centres for medicinal herbs and rags; saw mills, and so on.

The Gostorg (R.S.F.S.R.) exports grain products, flax, hemp, medicinal herbs, fruit and vegetables, butter, various kinds of fish and caviare, eggs and poultry, raw and dressed furs, bristles, leather, feathers and down, wool, casings, albumen, various timber materials, rugs, ropes and waste, bacon and meat, grass seed, horns and hoofs, silk cocoons, mats and sacking, talc, hops, starch, molasses, potatoes, mineral-waters, oil of alcohol, pine and huckleberry extract.

The Gostorg imports the following goods: machinery and lathes, instruments, factory and laboratory plant, non-ferrous metals, cellulose and wood pulp, rice, herrings, fancy goods, hides, resin, tanning materials, essential oils and other chemical goods.

The importation of industrial equipment plays an exceptionally important part in the transactions conducted by the Gostorg, because its chief customer is State industry. Ninety-one per cent. of the total imports of Gostorg in 1926-27 were goods for industrial equipment. The following table shows the progress of the Gostorg transactions during the last five years:—

EXPORT AND SALE OF HOME MADE GOODS.

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
	(In million roubles.)				
Exported ...	81.2	94	114	106.4	159.8
Sold on home and foreign markets	87.8	151.3	205.9	165.4	247.7

IMPORT TRANSACTIONS.

Sale of goods imported ...	104.8	214.3	236.8	126.6	137.3
The fall in home-made goods operations shown in 1926-27 is explained by the fact that the grain business which had hitherto					

been conducted by Gostorg passed into the hands of organisations specially established for the purpose. If this item be excluded then it is seen that the export transactions of the Gostorg in 1926-27 when compared with 1925-26 have grown by 33.5 per cent. and the sales on the home and foreign markets have increased by 19.7 per cent. The decline in import operations is likewise due to the transfer of import transactions in certain goods to import organisations specially established for the purpose of supplying the needs of industry and agriculture.

The chief countries where Gostorg makes its purchases of import commodities are—Germany, the United States of America, Great Britain, Austria, Finland, Sweden, and France.

The commodities which Gostorg exports are:—furs and bristles to Great Britain, Germany and the United States, hides to Germany, fibre to Germany and France, casings to Germany and the United States, rags to Austria and Great Britain, timber to Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, butter and eggs to Great Britain and Germany, meat to Great Britain, Greece and Esthonia, fish and caviare to the United States, Germany, Poland and Greece, fruit and vegetables to Great Britain, Germany and Scandinavia.

The Gostorg of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic is the foremost export and import organisation in the U.S.S.R. In 1927-28 this State trading organisation was responsible for 20.6 per cent. of the exports and 19.2 per cent. of the total imports of the Union.

THE ALL-UNION CHEMICAL SYNDICATE.

The All-Union Chemical Syndicate was formed in October, 1927. It unites the main branches of chemical manufacture—such as crude chemicals, mineral dyes and lacquers, synthetic organic paints and products of wood distillation and of the coal tar industries.

The Syndicate was formed with the object of stabilising the chemical market; to unify the commercial machinery of the chemical trusts, and to extend the selling agencies to localities where the trusts have hitherto shown little activity; to adapt the manufactured article to the requirements of the market; and to establish a policy of a single selling price and of technical facilities to popularise the use of chemical goods, particularly of chemical fertilisers in the country.

One of the special tasks with which the Syndicate is concerned is the importation of mineral fertilisers and insecticides and the supply of the home market with such goods.

The expansion of the chemical export trade of the U.S.S.R. and the importation of chemicals are the principal objects of the Syndicate.

The authorised share capital of 16.5 million roubles has been subscribed to the extent of 10 million roubles. At the present time, the Chemical Syndicate unites twenty-two chemical enterprises and combines,—the output of which amounts to more than ninety per cent. of the total production of chemicals in the country. In the first year of operation—1927-28—the syndicate united eight of the biggest chemical trusts — the process of absorption went on gradually throughout the year—and the total trade turnover for the year amounted to 113.9 million roubles. The trade turnover for the 1928-29 financial year has been estimated at 230 million roubles.

The financial position of the syndicate is very satisfactory, which is evident from an analysis of the final balance sheet for the period till October 1, 1928. All the credit liabilities of the syndicate, to the sum of 19.5 million roubles, are fully covered by the corresponding items on the assets side,—namely, cash and goods in hand 14.7 million roubles, and liabilities of customers 15.6 million roubles.

The principal shareholders of the syndicate are the chemical trusts :—

1. *Yuzhkhimtrest* ('Khimugol') of South Russia (Ukraine). Its basic capital on October 1, 1928, was 94.3 million roubles. It manufactures inorganic acids, alkalies, and salts; also aniline dyes, and semi-manufactures.

2. *Sevkhimtrest*, with a basic capital of 55.8 million roubles. It unites the works in the Urals and in the Volga regions. It produces acids, alkalies, salts and mineral fertilisers.

3. *Moskhhimosnova*, with a basic capital of 14.2 million roubles. It produces acids and salts.

4. *Lenkhimtrest*, with a basic capital of 15.6 million roubles. Controls the works manufacturing crude chemicals, dyes and varnishes in the Leningrad district.

5. *Aniltrest* (Moscow), with a basic capital of 24.5 million roubles. It is one of the chief producers of organic dyes, and the by-products of the aniline dyes manufacture.

6. *Koksobenzol* (Ukraine), with a basic capital of 28.8 million roubles. It manufactures coal tar products, also nitrogenous fertilisers.

7. *Lakokraska* (Moscow), with a basic capital of 8.7 million roubles. It is one of the biggest producers of a very extensive assortment of dye and varnish goods.

8. *Lesokhim*, with a basic capital of 6.1 million roubles,—which unites the largest works for the dry distillation of wood.

The eight trusts enumerated above have between them a total capital of about two hundred and fifty million roubles. At the present time these trusts are participators in the All-Union Chemical Syndicate, which disposes of their manufactures. In addition to these there is a number of secondary State trusts, which are co-operating with the syndicate, and there are concerns of a local character, which produce special kinds of manufactures, viz., borax; cyanide of potassium; potash, and others.

Production.

The heavy chemical industry—comprehending such branches as crude chemicals; coal tar; wood distillation; aniline dyes; paints and varnishes has, during recent years, expanded at a very rapid rate. This is shown in the following table, where the increase of the gross production of the branches alluded to is indicated :—

GROSS PRODUCTION AT WHOLESALE PRICES
(in thousand roubles).

Branch.	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	% of 1924-25
Crude Chemicals	42,814	57,345	68,945	81,559	190.5
Paints and Varnishes	25,435	39,858	36,272	44,788	176.0
Aniline Dye Industry	11,914	24,744	28,270	34,649	290.8
Wood Distillation	2,364	3,956	6,030	8,529	360.7
Coal Tar Industry	8,600	11,451	14,382	16,882	196.3
Total	91,127	137,354	153,899	186,407	204.5

The factories engaged in working up bones had, in 1927-28, an output of nearly 12 million roubles. The industry is controlled partly by the Animal Fats Trusts [Tezhe, Moscow; Lenzhet, Leningrad], and partly by independent concerns.

The Potassium Trust controls the quarrying of potassium salts in the region of Solikamsk (Urals). The trust had a share capital of 3,308,000 roubles on October 1, 1928. It is intended to invest in this business, within the course of five years, a sum of nearly twenty-five million roubles. The first shaft was sunk in October, 1927, and the second in May, 1928. It is possible to form an idea of the wealth of the Solikamsk potassium deposits, which have already been explored on an area of 600 square kilometres, from the fact that each square metre contains 10 tons of potassium oxide. Some quarrying will be begun in 1930-31 and the work will be extended in 1931-32. The Administrative Board estimates that the pits should yield 1,500,000 tons of salts in the 1932-33 financial year.

The *Compressed Gases* industry is represented by the Lenszhat-gaz Trust; the joint-stock company limited "Ragaz," the "Khimugol" and the "Moskhimosnova" Trusts, which all manufacture compressed gases.

The National Economy Chemicalisation Act, and the immense tasks which devolve upon the crude chemicals industry have led to an annual increase in the investment of capital made in this industry.

The capital investments of the eight syndicated trusts enumerated above were as follows:—

1926-27	...	...	...	46.7	million roubles.
1927-28	...	...	...	56.1	" "
1928-29	...	...	...	123.8	" "

A sum of 712 million roubles has been assigned for investment in the heavy chemical industry during the next five years.

ACIDS, SALTS, ALKALIES, AND FERTILISERS.

The table below shows the quantities of the most important potassium fertilisers produced in the years given :—

Product.	Gross Production in Tons.			
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29 program.
Sulphuric Acid	178,608.8	202,082.1	228,310.6	264,430
Hydrochloric Acid, 18°	42,819.0	46,450.0	54,097.0	40,630
Sodium Carbonate	136,048.6	170,996.8	207,271.0	249,000
Caustic Soda	43,729.1	52,045.8	55,827.0	65,200
Superphosphates	83,377.0	89,974.9	151,683.0	237,000
Ammonium Sulphate	6,488.2	10,366.7	13,412.4	19,600
Copper Sulphate	2,108.5	2,399.4	2,912.0	8,400
Potash	3,136.0	3,796.0	6,057.0	6,760
Sodium Bichromate	1,614.3	3,024.4	3,276.0	3,400

Though production has been marked by a rapid increase, the home demand for the products of the industry of crude chemicals has still, to a very large degree, remained unsatisfied.

ANILINE DYES AND SEMI-MANUFACTURES.

The aniline dyes industry of the Soviet Union has of late shown considerable increase in output of the most valuable nitrogenous and other dyes. This has been due to the great efforts made to introduce within the Union the manufacture of intermediate products, which, prior to the war, were imported from Germany.

PRODUCTION OF DYES (in tons) :—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Dyes, all kinds	3,865.8	8,549.5	7,842.2	10,510.6	12,020
Including :					
Sulphur Dyes	3,561.1	7,285.7	5,820.1	8,263.4	8,257
Azotic Nitrogenous Dyes	297.2	1,263.6	2,022.1	2,247.2	3,764

The Aniline Trust began in 1928-29 to manufacture such complicated semi-manufactures as sulphanilic acid ; "Gamma" acid ; "Theta," "P," toluidine, and others.

The home manufacture of dyes and semi-manufactures, though it has expanded considerably, is very far from satisfying the requirements of the Soviet Union. A large quantity of such materials has been imported from abroad during recent years.

COAL TAR PRODUCTION.

The "Koksobenzol" Trust manufactures coal tar products. The "Sibugol" Trust does the same. The former owns eighteen works in the Donetz basin, and the latter owns the Kemerovsky works in the Kuznetsk basin, Siberia.

This branch of the chemical industry which was not developed in pre-war days, has, within the last few years, made rapid progress. The stocks of coal worked amounted to 3,421,750 tons in 1926-27, and to 3,615,000 tons in 1927-28.

OUTPUT OF PRIMARY COAL TAR PRODUCTS (*in tons*):

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	% of 1924-25
Coal Tar	30,902.3	58,774	74,764	88,021.8	99,600	322.2
Liquid Ammonia						
100%	2,236.3	2,365	3,151	4,049.3	5,450	243.5
Benzol, Crude	6,713.0	13,457	15,868	21,164	26,900	400.7

Such products as coal tar, pitch, solvent naphtha, naphthalene, have been exported on account of the inadequately developed home demand.

WOOD DISTILLATION OUTPUT.

Very extensive prospects are open to the wood distillation industry of the U.S.S.R., in view of the fact that the timber resources of the northern regions of the Soviet Union are well nigh inexhaustible. But the prospects are dependent upon the degree to which the supply of raw material becomes rationalised. The industry is still worked by handicraft men, who cannot cope with the demand of the wood distillation trusts for crude calcium acetate, acetone, etc.

The progress of production is proceeding at a very rapid rate, which became particularly noticeable in 1927-28, when the newly-constructed Vakhtan works in the Viatka region began to operate:—

PRODUCTS OF WOOD DISTILLATION (*in tons*):

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Acetic Acid, 30%	3,645	4,222	3,817	5,845	6,605
Vinegar Essence 80%	808	1,398	1,377	1,809	2,050
Methylated Spirit,					
100%	169	353	431	957.3	1,464
Acetone, Pure	184	167	208	312	395
Formalin, 40%	143	218	334	681.6	1,500
Rosin	—	—	—	2,129	6,000

The wood distillation industry has, in recent years, been worked at a loss, on account of its inadequate development.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

The manufacture of paints and varnishes is carried on by the State trusts "Lakokraska" in Moscow, and "Lenkhimtrest" in Leningrad. They manufacture the essential paint and varnish products (chemical dyes, lead and zinc compounds, ultramarine, lacquers).

A considerable portion of the less complicated preparations is produced by a number of moderate and small local manufacturers, as well as by handicraft workers who are engaged in the grinding of manufactured colouring materials.

GROSS OUTPUT OF PAINTS AND VARNISHES BY THE CHIEF INDUSTRY.

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
White Lead, Dry	2,766	2,510	4,012	4,906
White of Zinc, Dry	4,389	4,897	7,425	8,000
Red Lead, Dry	1,086	1,358	1,673	2,000
Ultramarine	1,583	1,770	2,345	2,900
Varnishes, Various	2,260	2,859	4,906	7,000

The paint and varnish industry of the Soviet Union on account of its powerful equipment, is, at present, in a position to meet the very great demands made on it—both by the industrial and house building activity. The State trusts have begun to produce synthetic oil-varnish. The production of synthetic tars and nitro-cellulose varnishes has been increased in order to free the industry from its dependency on raw materials imported from abroad (tropical balsams, etc.).

Labour.

The average registered number of workers and minor employees engaged in the heavy chemical industry, is as follows:—

Industry.	1926-27	1927-28
Crude Chemicals	15,224	14,871
Coal Tar	1,940	1,631
Aniline Dyes	2,413	2,434
Wood Distillation	833	1,049
Paint and Varnish	2,729	2,983
Bone-working	2,042	2,403
Total	25,181	25,371

Import and Export of Manufactured Chemicals.

A. IMPORTS.

	1926-27	1927-28
Total Chemical Products	75,561	89,201
including—		
1. Crude Chemicals	10,100.6	20,345.4
2. Wood Distillation Products	2,611.8	1,452.4
3. Organic Dyes and Semi-Manufactures	12,035.3	12,619.4
4. Paint and Varnish	851.4	1,207.1

B. EXPORTS.

	1926-27	1927-28
Total Chemical Products	6,608.0	17,952.0
including—		
1. Crude Chemicals	897.0	1,636
2. Coal Tar	1,437.0	848.0
3. Wood Distillation Products	872.0	2,018.0
4. Pharmaceutical	301.0	3,373.0

Both imports and exports are expected to increase considerably in 1928-29, on account of the expansion of the chemical and various branches of allied industries.

There is every indication that in the very near future there will be a great increase in the export of soda products, potash, chromium salts, chlorate products, pitch, solvent naphtha, sulphur dyes, paint and varnish products. As the obtaining of potash salts at Solikamsk increases the output will to a large extent come on to the world's market.

ORGA-METALL, LTD.

(Company for the Rationalisation of
Production in the Heavy Industries)

Kalanchevskaya ul. 15/a Moscow.

The following organisations are shareholders of the "Orga-Metall" Company :—

Arma Trust, Auto-Trust, Aviation Trust, the Supreme Economic Council, V.M.T.S., the State Sewing Machine Trust, State Non-Ferrous Metal Trust, the Central Electrical Trust, the Central Department of the State Metal Industry, the Cramator Works, the Leningrad Machine Trust, the Moscow Machine Trust, "Mossredprom," the Metal Import Company, the Long Term Credits Bank, the Northern Marine Transport Equipment Works, the Trust for Scientific Engineering, the Tremass Trust, the Transmission Factory, the State Low Voltage Trust, the Ural Non-Ferrous Metal Trust, the Ural Agricultural Machinery Trust, the "K.M.T.," the State Trust "Electrostahl," and the "Yar-promtorg."

The principal aims of "Orga-Metall" :—

(a) To elaborate plans for the reconstruction and extension of existing metal works.

(b) To advise and give expert opinion on questions concerning the organisation of production as a whole or certain branches of same.

(c) To popularise amongst engineers, technicians and qualified workers the modern methods of work and the new devices for cutting metal by demonstrating modern machinery and instruments of foreign make in the process of working.

(d) To assemble and test imported machinery and to manufacture special appliances required for the mass production of goods.

(e) To equip undertakings with the most improved types of machinery, controlling apparatus, cutting and measuring instruments of foreign make.

The "Orga-Metall" Company conducts its work through the following departments: Planning Office, Consultation-Information Office, Demonstration Warehouse, Machinery Assembling and Technical Office, and Commercial Department.

The total number of employees is more than 500, which number includes 350 engineer-specialists, technical experts and qualified workers.

The "Orga-Metall" has elaborated the plans for the reconstruction of the following works :—

The Lugansk Steam-Engine Works, which has an output capacity of 350 powerful three-cylinder steam-engines.

The Dneprovsk Wagon Construction Works, with an annual output capacity of 5,000 trucks of 50 tons each.

The Toretsk Bolt Works with an annual output of 25,000 tons.

The Sewing-Machine Works in Podolsk, with an increased output up to 600,000 machines per annum.

A Cycle Factory, with an output capacity of 120,000 bicycles a year.

At the present time the "Orga-Metall" Company is engaged in the preparation of projects for the reconstruction of the following works :—

The Stalingrad Metal Works, the costs of which are estimated at 5,000,000 roubles.

The Voronezh "Melstroy" Works, at a cost of 5,000,000 roubles.

The Leningrad Machine Construction Works "Sverdlov."

The Leningrad Works "Pneumatics."

The Moscow "Fotingov" Works.

The Taganrog Boiler Works.

The "Krasnoye Sormovo" Metal and Stamping Works, and a number of other factories and works.

In the newly-erected demonstration warehouse with an area of 3,000 square metres the "Orga-Metall" Company has arranged an exhibition of the latest models of foreign machinery. In this hall about 500 lathes can be shown simultaneously at work. The exhibition enables the administrations of factories and works to prepare specifications for import machinery after having seen the latter at work and after due consultation with the authoritative specialists of the "Orga-Metall" Company.

The specially arranged laboratory of the company is fitted with machinery and instruments of the best foreign makes, and is used for testing purposes and for demonstrating to the engineers of interested enterprises the use of modern controlling and measuring instruments.

"Orga-Metall" has the following branches abroad :—

The German-Russian Technical Bureau.

"Orga-Metall," G.m.b.H., Berlin, W.15, Lietzenburgerstr, 48, and a technical bureau in New York attached to Amtorg.

Technical Bureau, Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE TOBACCO SYNDICATE OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Tobacco Syndicate unites the whole industry of the country, which is amalgamated in seven trusts (Leningrad, Moselprom, Donau, Ukrainian, Georgian, Crimean and Aserbaidjan). The annual production of the trusts is 60,000 millions cigarettes, cigars and cheroots for a total sum of 400 million roubles.

The sale of the whole output of the tobacco industry is carried out through the co-operatives, which take about 65 per cent. and the State trading concerns, which take 35 per cent. of the output.

The work carried out by the tobacco industry in the rationalisation, concentration and standardisation of industry has enabled it to lower prices while improving the quality of the goods.

The tobacco industry has in consequence made great progress as compared with before the war.

The Syndicate controls also the whole work in connection with the export of manufactured tobacco, cigarettes, etc.

In spite of the existence in many countries of a monopoly or prohibitive duties on tobacco, the export of Russian cigarettes is increasing by leaps and bounds from year to year owing to their unsurpassable quality. The success of the Russian article was responsible for the production by some foreign firms of various imitation Russian cigarettes, which outwardly resemble the Russian article, but are considerably inferior to these in quality. In the past year in addition to the manufacture of the renowned Russian cigarettes with mouthpieces, the Syndicate has arranged also the production of cigarettes without cardboard mouthpieces, which, by their external appearance, are not inferior to the best foreign makes, while by far exceeding them in aroma and taste.

Raw Tobacco.

A special company of a syndicate type, the "Raw Tobacco," was formed to supply the factories and trusts with raw tobacco. Its aims are to supply the requirements of the industry within the country and to export tobacco leaves abroad. The company is also endeavouring to influence the peasant tobacco growers who are organised in co-operative societies to improve the quality and the methods of working up tobacco.

The turnover of the "Raw Tobacco Company" amounted in 1927 to 38 million roubles and in 1928 to 42 million roubles.

The "Raw Tobacco Company" has established offices and warehouses in all tobacco growing areas, utilising warehouses which existed before the war as well as a number of newly-erected modern buildings. The principal offices of the "Raw Tobacco Company" are situated in the Crimea, in the Kuban area, in Maikop, in the Black Sea area (Sochy) in Abkhasia (Sukhum) and in Transcaucasia (Georgia). About 30,000 tons of tobacco pass annually through the warehouses of the company.

In 1928 the "Raw Tobacco Company" established four tobacco fermentation factories, which incorporate the latest scientific devices for the better fermentation and preservation of tobacco. A number of additional factories will be built in 1929.

The absence of any kind of complaint on the part of the factories which are supplied by the "Raw Tobacco Company" and the high quality of the tobacco supplied to foreign manufacturers have resulted in a constantly growing demand for the Russian article. A number of leading foreign firms and tobacco monopolies are using now Russian tobacco which is supplied to them by the "Raw Tobacco Company."

The head office of the "Raw Tobacco Company" is in Moscow, Miliutinsky 20. Telegraphic address, Moscow Tabaksyrie.

American Industrial Concession “ A. Hammer Inc.”

The American industrial concession A. Hammer, Inc., operates in the U.S.S.R. on the basis of a concession agreement concluded with the Government on October 7, 1925. The Concession produces and sells in the U.S.S.R. pencils, pen-nibs, automatic pencils and other stationery articles, as well as draughtsmen's supplies. In 1926 the Concession equipped four factories in Moscow and commenced to produce: (1) lead pencils; (2) pen-nibs; (3) galalith goods; and (4) celluloid articles.

During the first working year, from October 1, 1926, to October 1, 1927, the value of the production of finished goods exceeded \$3,000,000 and during the second operative year it reached nearly \$4,000,000. On October 1, 1928, 890 workers and employees were working at the factories of the Concession.

About \$600,000 were expended on equipment and capital repairs for the factory buildings given over to the Concession. The paid-up capital of the Concession at October 1, 1928, amounted to \$1,000,000. The sales of the first operative year reached about \$2,500,000 and of the second year about \$3,500,000. The profits of the Concessionaire for these two years amounted to about \$1,200,000, after paying all taxes.

In quality the production of the Concession is equal to that of the best German and English factories. In view of this, when the products of the Concession appeared on the market, the importation of identical stationery articles from abroad was discontinued. The high quality and the comparatively low costs of production enable the products of the Concession to compete successfully not only on the internal market of the U.S.S.R. but even on the world market. In consequence, the Concession commenced to export pencils to the countries of the Far and Near East and to those of the West of Europe.

Within the U.S.S.R. the Concession sells its products (about 50 per cent.) through co-operative trading organisations (Centrosoyus and Knigospilka) with which it has concluded agreements, through the medium of “The International Book” (a Government trading organisation), 25 per cent., and through its own selling organisation, 25 per cent. Besides the main distributing apparatus in Moscow, the Concession has branches for wholesale operations in Leningrad, Kharkov (Ukraine) and Sverdlovsk (Urals). For distributing its products on foreign markets, the Concession has opened branches in London, Shanghai and Harbin. In addition, it has representatives in Persia and Turkey.

The capacity of the stationery market of the U.S.S.R. and the rapid growth of its consuming power allow the increase of the production of pencils by 30-40 per cent., pen-nibs, 100 per cent.,

and automatic pencils by 200-250 per cent. In order to increase the productivity of its factories, the Concession is now installing additional equipment. Besides this it has purchased and will instal in the current year factory equipment for producing new articles which have not been manufactured before in the U.S.S.R., such as fountain pens, pencil sharpeners, metal automatic pencils, etc.

The Concession chiefly uses foreign raw materials and among such imports the cedar wood for pencils from the U.S.A., dyes from Germany, steel from Sweden, etc.

In the near future the Concession intends gradually to change over to the use of Russian raw materials. Production tests have given very favourable results, and the Concession is setting up auxiliary factory installation for the purpose of adapting Russian raw materials to the needs of the pencil industry. Dr. Armand Hammer considers that the application of the cheaper raw materials of Russian origin will considerably decrease the production cost and thus increase the ability to compete not only on the internal market but also on the foreign market.

It must be noted that the Concession started its operations in 1925 with a paid-up capital of \$350,000, which was increased to \$1,000,000 by October 1, 1928, by virtue of re-investing a part of the profits of the Concession for the two years of its activity.

“MOSELPROM”

“Mosselfrom” is one of the biggest trusts in the U.S.S.R. engaged in the working up of agricultural produce. Founded in 1921 the Trust includes some of the best factories in the U.S.S.R. and occupies the foremost place in regard to the quality of its products.

Even before the war the confectionery factories belonging to the Trust were the largest and best equipped in the country, the products of which were not only famous in Russia, but were well known in every foreign country. When these factories were merged in “Mosselfrom,” many of their departments were re-equipped with the newest and most up-to-date machinery, and were able not only to improve on the pre-war quality of their products, but considerably to increase their output.

The sanitary and hygienic conditions of the confectionery factories of “Mosselfrom” are of the strictest, and a customer may rest assured that the products manufactured by the Trust fully conform with State regulations in this respect.

In the manufacture of its confections, “Mosselfrom” does not use any injurious colouring matter, and the rules laid down by the International Commission in regard to adulteration are scrupulously observed.

All the produce used is first of all sent to special laboratories, which are attached to every factory, and it is only after careful analysis and inspection by the latter that it is passed for manufacture. There is therefore no possibility of any produce of inferior quality being used in the manufacture, and the consumer is absolutely guaranteed against the danger of an inferior and adulterated product. The manufactures are of different kinds, and consist of the following :—

- (1) Caramels of all sorts, both plain and with assorted fillings.
- (2) Fruit drops, both plain and with assorted fillings.
- (3) Comfits, with assorted fillings.
- (4) Pastes.
- (5) Fruit jellies, made from finest Antonovski apples.
- (6) Pastilles.
- (7) Wafers.
- (8) Chocolates, with fillings.
- (9) Sweets with chocolate icing.
- (10) Candies.
- (11) Bonbons.
- (12) Plain chocolate.
- (13) Chocolate in cakes.
- (14) Cocoa.
- (15) Coffee.
- (16) Biscuits, Cakes, Gingerbreads.
- (17) Jams.
- (18) Khalva.

"Mosselprom" possesses six large confectionery factories, the output of which runs into tens of thousands of tons.

The products of the Trust have received recognition not only in the U.S.S.R. but also abroad, as may be seen from the many flattering notices which have appeared in the European and American press about their quality, and by the success attained at exhibitions held in Italy, Germany, the Argentine, the United States; and the fact that they have been twice awarded the Grand Prix at the Exhibition in Paris, and the Gold Medal at the Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow, etc.

A sure indication of foreign recognition of the Trust products are the figures relating to their export. The export of these goods commenced only in 1925-26, the turnover in that year amounting to 220,000 roubles; in 1927-28, the sales of the Trust had amounted to 1,300,000 roubles. Such a rapid growth of exports under the prevailing conditions of mistrust of goods produced in the U.S.S.R., speaks of the high quality of the confections manufactured by the Trust.

Despite the increasing competition of old-established exporters the Trust has been able to find customers as a result of the high quality and moderate prices of its products.

At the present time, the products of the Trust are known to the whole of the civilised world.

The three tobacco factories controlled by the Trust manufacture a variety of cigarettes, with or without holders; also tobacco for pipes, cigarettes, cigarette cases, etc. The output of these factories runs into some tens of millions a year and are the most popular among smokers in the U.S.S.R. and are acquiring great popularity abroad. In quality they are comparable with the best of the foreign brands.

The three Trust breweries, the biggest in the U.S.S.R., produce beer which has become famous in every part of the Union, and which, in quality is as good as the best German beer. These breweries produce both light and dark beers.

The Pasteurized beer made specially for export is guaranteed to retain its high quality.

The dry brewer's grain and malt offals worked up in these factories make excellent fodder for animals.

In addition the Trust has one factory which manufactures fruit-mineral waters, and also a vodka and liqueur distillery. The vodka and liqueur distillery was founded only two years ago. Nevertheless the brands have become popular, and are considered of the finest quality. The Trust also owns a yeast factory, and a macaroni factory, the product of the latter comparing favourably with the well-known Italian paste.

The Trust also possesses subsidiary undertakings, such as a factory for the making of cardboard boxes, etc. The workers employed in all the factories belonging to the Trust number over 18,000.

The annual output of the Trust amounts to 250,000,000 roubles; the share capital is 50,000,000 gold roubles. The bulk of the Trust's products are consumed in the U.S.S.R., but the export trade plays a not inconsiderable part in the Trust's turnover.

At the present time, the Trust exports its goods to Esthonia, Latvia, Poland, Finland, Germany, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, England, Italy, Austria, Greece, Japan, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Holland, the United States, the Argentine, Turkey, Egypt, Manchuria, Persia, Mongolia, Western China, Afghanistan, etc.

The chief representative of the Trust on foreign markets is "Mosgostorg," and its Departments abroad, with whom all orders should be placed. Orders are also accepted by all Trade Delegations, Consuls-General, Consulates; in the U.S.A. with the Amtorg's chief office in New York, and in England with Arcos, Ltd. The address of the Head Office of the Trust is: Moscow, Kalashny Pereulok, Export Department.

APPENDIX

“VINTORG”

The “Vintorg” State Joint Stock Company Limited began to function in 1922, when it operated as an independent concern under the title “Vintorgpravleniye,” and was under the direction of the Supreme Economic Council. In 1923 it was reorganised as a joint stock company with limited liability with the view of extending its activity and making its methods of operation more flexible. The Supreme Economic Council, the Turkvino, and the Prodasilikat were the founders. A further partial reorganisation of the company took place at the beginning of 1928, consisting in the modification of its statutes, the raising of the share capital to 2,250,000 roubles and the placing of its operations entirely under State control.

The establishment of an organisation for State wine trading was due, in the main, to the necessity for regulating the wine and spirit market and to subordinate it to the principles of State planning. In the seven years during which the company has existed this object has been fully realised, and at present the company is one of the most powerful State producing and trading concerns in the country. Of the total output in the Union of wines and spirits, exclusive of that of Centrospirt, the goods produced and sold by the company at present form 25 per cent.

Vintorg disposes of its products through its wholesale agencies in various towns and also employs travellers to visit all the most important regions of the U.S.S.R. The greater part of the goods produced by the company are sold through the co-operatives, which take 84 per cent., State trading bodies coming second with 13 per cent., and the private trader comes last with 3 per cent.

The producing and sales organisation of the company consists of the wine and spirit works in Moscow, which includes the distillery of the late P. Smirnov, K. F. Depre, E. Leve and others, distilleries at Samara and Sverdlovsk, spirit distilleries at Lenin-grad and Nizhni-Novgorod, and of wholesale depôts situated at Archangel, Vologda, Kazan, Perm, Novosibirsk, Minsk, Yaroslavl, Kovrov, Bogorodsk, and Saratov. The company has recently completely reorganised the various distilleries and works and machinery of the latest type has been introduced. In addition to reducing the costs, the change has made possible a considerably greater output and an improvement in the quality. As the products of the company are year by year winning a firmer place for themselves on the markets of the Union as a result of their high quality, the company has now undertaken to export its commodities abroad through the appropriate exporting organisations. In spite of the novelty of the undertaking and the unfamiliarity of the foreign consumer with the articles of Vintorg, the first efforts in this direction have met with complete success. During the past year trial shipments of the company's wines and spirits have been sold to the Argentine, France, Western China, and Denmark.

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVES IN THE U.S.S.R.

Co-operation.

The whole consumers' co-operative system is united in the Centrosoyus U.S.S.R. and R.S.F.S.R., which was established in 1898. The Centrosoyus is not only a wholesale buying organisation for the co-operative system in the U.S.S.R., but a co-operative union which is carrying out the organising and educational work of the whole co-operative system.

The consumers' co-operatives unite many millions of shareholders in town and country. The whole consumers' co-operative system can be divided into two sections: workers'-urban co-operatives and rural co-operatives. The following table shows the number of shareholders in 1,000 :—

Republic.	Oct. 1, 1927.			Oct. 1, 1928.		
	Workers Urban	Rural	Total	Workers Urban	Rural	Total
R.S.F.S.R.	3,763	6,835	10,598	5,348	9,526	14,874
Ukr. S.S.R.	1,050	2,100	3,150	1,506	3,091	4,597
White R.S.S.R.	223	266	489	329	324	653
Trans. S.F.S.R.	320	328	648	379	426	805
Uzbek S.S.R.	95	112	208	159	292	451
Turcoman S.S.R.	16	42	58	22	75	97
Total	5,467	9,684	15,151	7,743	13,734	21,477
Transport Co-oper.	—	—	840	—	—	1,158
Total for the U.S.S.R.	5,467	9,684	15,991	7,743	13,734	22,635

On October 1, 1927, 39 per cent. of the total number of peasant households belonged to the consumers' co-operatives and on October 1, 1928, the percentage has increased to 54.2.

On October 1, 1927, 29.1 per cent. of the adult population in the towns belonged to the consumers' co-operatives, and one year later the percentage was 39.3. The percentage of trade unionists belonging to the co-operatives has increased during the year under consideration from 60.6 to 70.7.

The Trading Organisations.

The members are being supplied by the following network of organisations :—

	Oct. 1, 1927.		Oct. 1, 1928.	
	No. of Societies	No. of Shops.	No. of Societies.	No. of Shops.
Urban	27,173	50,900	26,312	59,248
Rural	1,402	18,729	1,422	26,190
Transport	41	2,310	44	2,850
Total	28,616	71,939	27,778	88,288

All the urban and rural co-operatives are united in district unions of which there were on October 1, 1927, 219 and one year later there was a decrease by 13 to 206. The transport local co-operatives are united in the transport section of the Centrosoyus. The largest workers' and urban co-operatives (131) are united in the Workers' Co-operative Section (Tserabseksia) of the Centrosoyus.

Trading Activities.

The gross turnover of the consumers' co-operative system is growing from year to year. The following table shows the development since 1926-27 :—

(In million roubles.)

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29 Estimates
Rural Societies	2,187.2	2,950	3,690
Workers and Urban	2,837.4	3,830	4,372
Transport	409.4	520	620
Total for local Societies	5,434.0	7,300	8,682
Unions and Central Organisations	4,715.6	7,263.1	9,583.3
Total for the whole system....	10,149.6	14,563.1	18,265.3
Net Turnover	5,838	7,832	9,466

The share of the consumers' co-operative system in the total trade turnover of the country was as follows :—

(In percentages.)

	1926-27	1927-28
Wholesale Trade	29.1	33.1
Retail Trade	42.3	53.5

Exports and Imports.

The foreign trade transactions of the Centrosoyus occupy an important position in the total foreign trade transactions of the Soviet Union, particularly in so far as the importation of goods for consumption is concerned. The following table shows the export and import transactions of the Centrosoyus during the past three years :—

(In 1,000 roubles.)

	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
EXPORTS.			
Total Export from the U.S.S.R.	676,620	770,543	778,300
Centrosoyus Exports	22,241	27,404	30,667
Percentage of the total	3.43	3.55	3.96
IMPORTS.			
Total Imports from the U.S.S.R.	756,332	712,691	944,705
Centrosoyus Imports	30,247.5	40,238.1	54,503
Percentage of the total	4.0	5.64	5.76

The following table shows the exports to various countries in percentages :—

	1926-27	1927-28
Great Britain	39.29	30.35
Germany	21.38	43.70
United States	26.21	21.17
France	7.33	2.38
Latvia	5.69	1.85
China	0.10	0.55
Total	100.00	100.00

The imports from the various countries, in 1,000 roubles, are shown in the following table :—

					1926-27	1927-28
Great Britain	....	....	....	....	20,110.2	14,917.2
Germany	....	....	....	....	3,188.6	6,420.6
France	....	....	....	....	604.3	901.2
United States	....	....	....	....	804.7	953.0
Latvia	....	....	....	....	12.0	978.0
Manchuria	....	....	....	....	992.9	1,477.6
China	....	....	....	....	11,548.4	18,664.5
Total	....	....	....	....	37,261.1	44,312.1

In addition to these countries the trade transactions of the Centrosoyus with Persia amounted in 1926-27 to 2,591,100 roubles, and in 1927-28 to 10,190,700 roubles.

The share of the Centrosoyus in transactions with industrial commodities formed in 1927-28 in the rural areas 47.4 per cent., and in the towns 64.5 per cent.

Financial Position.

The financial position of the consumers' co-operative system is improving from year to year, as can be seen from the following table :—

(In million roubles.)

			Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1928	Oct. 1, 1929
Resources of the Centrosoyus	....		534.0	695.0	922.0
Loans	....	....	1,078.0	1,394.4	1,708.5
Total	....	....	1,612.0	2,089.4	2,630.5
Relation of own Resources to Loans	....	....	1 : 2	1 : 1.9	1 : 1.8

The increase in the resources is obtained not only from the accumulation of profits but also from the increase in share capital. There was a particularly large increase in 1927-28, when the new share capital obtained was greater than during the whole previous period. The following figures show the accumulation of share capital for the whole U.S.S.R. :—

Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1928	Jan. 1, 1929 (preliminary)
76,294,000	180,196,000	214,593,000

The average amount paid on each share in the various sections of co-operation was as follows :—

(In roubles.)

	Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1928	Jan. 1, 1929
Rural	3.67	6.65	7.58
Urban and Workers	6.01	9.64	10.02
Transport	9.51	12.13	12.54

Educational Work.

In addition to trading and business activity the consumers' co-operatives conduct extensive educational work. In 1927-28, the amount spent for this purpose was 13,189,000 roubles and the estimates for the financial year 1928-29 are for 40 million roubles. Extensive work is also being conducted for the training of workers for the consumers' co-operative system.

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